



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

### Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

### About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

# MEMBERS OF SENIOR CLASS

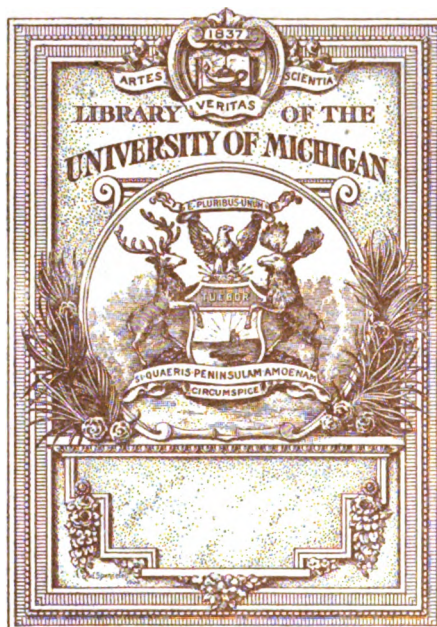


ST. LOUIS  
COLLEGE  
OF  
PHARMACY



*Meyer Brothers druggist*





b10.5.

M6







# MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST.

---

PUBLISHED MONTHLY IN THE INTEREST OF THE ENTIRE DRUG TRADE.

---

*C. F. G. MEYER,*

*PUBLISHER.*

*H. M. WHELPLEY, Ph. G., M. D.,*

*EDITOR.*

---

VOLUME XXI, 1900.

---

SAINT LOUIS,

1900.

# INDEX TO VOLUME XXI.

## A

Acid, Red Carbolic.....	242
Aconite Leaves.....	241
Alloys, Colored Gold..... May	108
Alum, Five Hundred Dollars for a Dose of.....	357
Alum Ointment.....	363
Alumni of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, Silver Anniversary of.....	311
Ammonia, Anisated Spirit of.....	359
Amorphous Quinine.....	23
Anæsthetic Method, Schleich's.....	299
Anderson, Death of A. G.....	366
Angelica Elixir.....	363
Anilin Ink, Black.....	74
Anilin Stains, to Remove.....	42
Anisated Spirit of Ammonia.....	359
Ansel's Ink for Glass.....	360
Antiseptic Mouth Perles.....	59
Antiseptic Powder.....	267
Aphides Mounting.....	234
Apple in Medicine.....	366
Apprentice Question, the.....	100
Army Pharmacists..... May	106
Arnica Flowers.....	300
Aromatic Cascara.....	107
Arrow Poison, Wakamba..... May	108
Arsenic and Gold Bromide, Solution of.....	359
Arsenic Caseinate.....	89
Asafoetida, Powdered.....	359
Association, Annual Meeting of the Arkansas.....	204
Association, Annual Meeting of the Illinois.....	228
Association, Annual Meeting of the Missouri.....	221
Association, Annual Meeting of the National Wholesale Druggists.....	293
Association of Retail Druggists, Annual Meeting of the National.....	291
Association, Silver Anniversary of St. Louis College of Pharmacy Alumni.....	281
Association, the American Pharmaceutical.....	162
Asthma Caused by Dover's Powder.....	358
Asthma Caused by Powdered Ipecac.....	358
Asthma, Hay Fever, Colds, Etc., Inhalant for.....	94
Asthma Inhalant.....	127

## B

Balls, Coloring Billiard.....	330
Balls of Fire.....	43
Barker's Post Partum Pills.....	264
Bassett's Powder for Galls.....	94
Bath Powder.....	57
Bathing Spirit.....	302
Bay Rum Hair Tonic.....	10
Bay Rum Lotion, Glycerin and.....	363
Bed Sheet Stretchers.....	86
Beetle Trap, a Simple.....	200
Belladonna Leaves..... May	112
Benzoeated Oil.....	195
Bergamot, Changes in Oil of.....	55
Bergan, Sketch of Dr. Louis.....	368

Bird Paste, German.....	94
Birds, Lice Powder for.....	57
Bismuth, Improved Compound.....	266
Black Anilin Ink.....	74
Black Boards, Coats for.....	170
Black Dye for Oak.....	285
Bleaching, a New Method of.....	265
Bleaching Mixture.....	264
Blood in Urine, Heller-Teichmann Test for.....	360
Blood Stains from Clothing, To Remove.....	264
Blue Compound.....	42
Blue Focusing Screen.....	373
Blue Glass and Chemicals.....	75
Board of Pharmacy Examination Questions, Mississippi.....	103
Board of Pharmacy Examination Questions, South Dakota.....	338
Body, Number of Bones in the Human.....	373
Bolo.....	93
Bones in the Human Body, Number of.....	373
Boot Tops, White Dressing for.....	42
Bottles, Sealing Wax for.....	199
Brandenberger, Sketch of A.....	368
Brook's Ointment..... May	109
Brosius Pure Food and Drug Bill.....	356
Buchu.....	58
Bust Developer..... 265, 267	
Buy for Cash.....	358

## C

Calamine Lotion, Tilbury Fox's.....	198
Camphor Tree in California.....	275
Candles, Prevention of Guttering in.....	285
Caoutchouc, New Substitute for.....	347
Carbolic Acid, Red.....	242
Cascara, Aromatic.....	107
Cascara Sagrada, Fluid Extract of.....	89
Caseine.....	302
Caseine Cement.....	363
Caseinate, Arsenic.....	89
Cash, Buy for.....	358
Castanea.....	201
Castor Oil Leaves.....	240
Castor Oil, Local Applications of.....	86
Castor Oil, Sweetened..... 57, 106	
Cat Medicine, How to Give a.....	274
Catarrh Cure, The Bible House.....	264
Catheter Paste.....	285
Cattle, To Prevent and Kill Screw Worms in.....	363
Celluloid, Substitute for..... 13, 72	
Cement, Caseine.....	363
Cement, Chinese.....	330
Cement for Bicycle Plugs.....	126
Cement for Gas Burners.....	331
Cement for Glass.....	106
Cement for Glass and Porcelain Cheese.....	10
Cement for Glass Labels.....	172
Cement for Glass Labels on Bottles.....	331
Cement for Labels on Tin.....	43
Cement for Microscopical Work.....	234
Cement for Tin.....	94
Cement, Liquid.....	285

Cement, Rubber.....	331
Cement, Silicate.....	302
Cement, Viennese Metal.....	361
Cements.....	195
Certificate of Missouri Board of Pharmacy.....	368
Chamomile, German.....	301
Chamomile, Roman.....	300
Chapped Hands.....	86
Cheap and Poor Diploma, Looking for a.....	356
Cheap Hair Oils.....	195
Chemical Garden.....	107
Chemical Tree.....	107
Cherry and Pineapple Cider or Wine.....	171
Cherry, Syrup of Tar and Wild.....	27
Chilblain Remedies..... May	103
Chilblains, Vance's Cream for.....	298
Chinese Cement.....	330
Chloretone.....	119
Chloretone, Extract.....	264
Chloroform and Terpin.....	108
Chloroform Fiends.....	324
Chocolate Tonic.....	224
Cholera, Hog.....	267
Cider, Cherry and Pineapple.....	172
Cider, Preserving.....	302
Cinchona, Sulphate of.....	359
Cinchonine.....	359
Cinnamon is Faked, How.....	83
Clay Eaters.....	15
Cleaner, Wallpaper..... May	108
Cleaning Clothes.....	94
Cleaning Door Bells.....	306
Cleaning Fur.....	331
Cleaning Lamp Chimneys.....	337
Cleaning Oil Paintings.....	298
Cleaning Slimy Sponges.....	331
Cleaning Straw Hats.....	302
Cleaning Wallpaper.....	94
Cloth, to Clean.....	43
Clothes, Cleaning.....	94
Clothing, to Remove Blood Stains from.....	264
Cloves..... II, 301	
Coal Oil, to Disguise the Odor of.....	302
Coating Pills.....	266
Coca Leaves.....	58
Cocaine Glycerino-Phosphate.....	59
Coccids, Mounting.....	234
Cockroach Exterminator.....	302
Code of Ethics.....	358
Cognac de Perou.....	89
Cold Cream.....	360
Colds, Inhalents for.....	94
Colleges of Pharmacy.....	358
College of Pharmacy, Annual Meeting of the St. Louis..... Ma	123
Collodion for Corns.....	86
Cologne Water..... May	103
Coloring Billiard Balls.....	330
Coloring for Ice Cream.....	302
Colors for Show Globes.....	267
Commercial Pharmacy.....	358
Complexion Paste.....	172
Compound, Blue.....	42
Compressed Tablets.....	10
Condition Powders..... 57, 267	
Conley, Sketch of Geo.....	348
Consumption, the Number of Deaths from.....	101
Copaiba Mixture..... 103, May	242
Cordial, Neutralizing.....	107
Corks, Artificial.....	102
Corks Impregnated with Caoutchouc.....	130
Corks, the Best.....	15
Corn Cure.....	127
Corn Flower.....	334
Corn Silk.....	365
Corns, Collodion for.....	86
Crackled Glass.....	170
Cream, Cleaning.....	10

Cream, Cold.....	360
Cream, Coloring for Ice.....	302
Cream, Face.....	195
Cream for Chilblains, Vance's.....	298
Cream, Skin.....	243
Cream, Toilet.....	243
Creolin.....	330
Creosote, Syrups of Guaiacol and.....	59
Iron, Death of A. S.....	366
Crystal, the Largest.....	200
Crystals Reproduced on Glass.....	234
Cuff's Compound Microscope.....	362
Culicide, A.....	264
Cuprene.....	119
Cure, Corn.....	127
Cure, the Bible House Catarrh.....	264
Curling Liquid, Hair.....	363
Curling Powder, Hair.....	331
Cusso.....	269

## D

Damiana.....	58
Damiana, False.....	92
Death, the Instant of.....	191
Dehorning Sticks..... 42, 74	
Dellabarre's Compound Microscope.....	362
Deplatory, Fluid.....	331
Developer, Bust..... 265, 267	
Diabetic Lemonade.....	89
Diamond Cement.....	195
Diaphoretic Powder, Von Graefe's..... May	108
Diatoms.....	234
Diatoms, Oil in.....	307
Dichlorhydrin.....	119
Digitalis.....	173
Diploma, Looking for a Cheap and Poor.....	356
Disease, Elevator.....	357
Diuretic Elixir.....	331
Doctors, Those Horrid.....	357
Door Bells, Cleaning.....	360
Dose of Alum, Five Hundred Dollars for a.....	357
Doses and the Pharmacopoeia.....	4
Dover's Powder Causes Asthma.....	358
Dressing for Boot Tops, Belts, etc.....	42
Drops, Ear.....	56
Drops, Toothache..... 42, 127	
Drug Bill, Brosius Pure Food and.....	356
Drug Clerks, Sleeping Apartments for.....	99
Drug Congress, the Pure Food and.....	100
Drug Names, Latin Form of.....	361
Drug Store Pay, How to Make a.....	327
Drug Store, Photographic Supplies in the.....	373
Drug Store Rules.....	61
Druggist as a Merchant.....	2
Druggists, Those Wicked Pennsylvania.....	356
Drugs, To Kill Bugs in.....	106
Duboisia.....	93
Dum Dum Bullet, The.....	170
Dyeing with Logwood Chips.....	94

## E

Ear Drops.....	56
Easter Eggs.....	42
Egg, Pomade Made with Yolk of.....	224
Eggs, Easter.....	42
Eggs, How to Determine the Age of..... 246, 330	
Eggs, Preserving.....	74
Elder Flowers.....	333
Elevator Disease.....	357
Elixir Angelica.....	363
Elixir, Diuretic.....	331
Elixir of Terpin Hydrate.....	195
Elixir, Stoughton's.....	298
Embrocation for Sprains.....	127
Emulsion of Liquid Petrolatum with Hypophosphites.....	267
Emulsion, Trional.....	224
Enzymes.....	337



Epichlorhydrin.....	119
Essencia de Calisaya.....	242
Essence of Pepsin.....	43, 127
Ethereal Antiseptic Soap.....	108
Ethyl Sulphate.....	359
Eucalyptol.....	258
Eucalyptus.....	21
Eucalyptus, Report on Oils of.....	8
Eugestrin.....	59
Examination Questions in Germany, Pharmaceutical.....	22
Examination Questions of the Louisiana Board of Pharmacy.....	71
Examination Questions of the Mississippi Board of Pharmacy.....	103
Examination Questions of the North Dakota Board of Pharmacy.....	12
Examination Questions of the Pennsylvania Board of Pharmacy.....	May 104
Examination Questions of the South Dakota Board of Pharmacy.....	338
Exeter, Oil of.....	May 108
Extract Chlorotone.....	264
Extract Glaucium.....	264
Extract Luteum.....	264
Extract of Vanilla.....	127
Extract Viburnum, Fluid.....	359

## F

Face Cream.....	195
Face Powder.....	267
Fame, Hall of.....	358
Feet, Perspiring.....	324
Fire, Balls of.....	43
Fireproof Starch.....	285
Floor Varnish.....	130
Flowers.....	268
Flowers, Corn.....	334
Flowers, Elder.....	333
Flowers, Lavender.....	333
Flowers, Mallow.....	333
Flowers, Marigold.....	334
Flowers, Mullein.....	333, 364
Flowers, Orange.....	332
Flowers, Poppy.....	364
Fluid Depilatory.....	331
Fluid Extract of Cascara Sagrada.....	89
Fluid Extract of Rhamnus Frangula.....	89
Fluid Extract Viburnum.....	359
Fluid, Hair Curling.....	363
Food and Drug Law, a National.....	342
Food Law, Illinois Pure.....	331
Fouquier's Compound Powder.....	266
Fowler's Solution with Tincture of Ferrous Chloride.....	91
Fox's Calamine Lotion, Tilbury.....	198
Freckles, to Remove.....	94
Fruit.....	365
Fruit Crystals for Summer Drinks.....	170
Fruit, Fresh Fleshy.....	366
Fruit, Fresh Spurious.....	366
Fruit, Preserving Juicy.....	238
Fruit Soup.....	130
Fur, to Clean.....	331

## G

Gaines, Sketch of A. A.....	348
Galen and Galenus.....	330
Galls, Bassett's Powder for.....	94
Garden, Chemical.....	107
Garden, Mineral.....	107
Gas Burners, Cement for.....	331
Gases, Permanent.....	42
Gasoline Stoves.....	74
Gelanthum.....	330
Gelatin, a Lecture on.....	120
Gelatin Paper, Waterproof.....	285
Gentian, Syrup of.....	360
German Bird Paste.....	94
German Pharmacists and the Patent Medicine Business.....	355

Glass, Cleaning Photographic.....	130
Glass, Cracked.....	170
Glass Labels, Cement for.....	172
Glass Stoppers as Labels.....	366
Glass Stoppers, To Remove.....	198
Glaucium, Extract of.....	264
Gloss, Starch.....	May 108
Glue, Liquid.....	195
Glycerin and Rose-water Lotion.....	363
Glycerole of Chloride of Iron.....	127
Goa Powder.....	May 111
Gold Alloys, Colored.....	May 108
Gold Bromide, Solution of Arsenic and.....	359
Gonal or Gonorol.....	337
Gonococcus, Rapid Method of Staining.....	298
Gonococcus, Stains for.....	198
Grafting Wax.....	130
Green Color for Show Globes.....	267
Grenadine, Extract.....	27
Grindelin's Compound Microscope.....	362
Gualamar.....	337
Gualacol and Creosote, Syrups of.....	59
Gualacol and Iodoform, a Hypodermic Solution of.....	298

## H

Hair Curling Fluid.....	363
Hair Curling Powder.....	331
Hair Oils.....	27
Hair Oils, Cheap.....	195
Hair Oil Perfumes.....	27
Hair, To Take the Kinks Out of.....	243
Hair Tonic, Bay Rum.....	10
Hair Tonic, Tea.....	89
Hall of Fame.....	358
Hamamells.....	201
Hand Camera Kit, A.....	373
Hands, Chapped.....	56
Harness Soap.....	127
Hartford Soda Mixture.....	298
Hats, Cleaning Straw.....	302
Hats, Sizeing and Stiffening for Wool.....	243
Hay Fever, Inhalents for.....	94
Hayne's Test for Sugar.....	108
Hectograph Pads.....	May 109
Hectograph Pads and Inks.....	11
Heller-Teichmann Test for Blood in Urine.....	367
Hematic Syrup of Hypophosphites.....	360
Hematic, Syrup of Hypophosphites Compound.....	172, 195
Henry, Sketch of C. L.....	348
Hips, Rose.....	366
Hog Cholera.....	267
Honey Wine.....	May 108
Horrid Doctors, Those.....	357
Horse Flesh as a Food.....	157
Horse Liniments.....	75
Horseradish, Prepared.....	198
Howe's Acid Solution of Iron.....	56
Hoy, Sketch of L. T.....	355
Human Body, Number of Bones in the.....	373
Hundred Years, Why She Lived One.....	356
Hydrate, Elixir of Terpin.....	195
Hydrogen, Solidified.....	May 115
Hypodermic Quinine.....	42
Hypophosphites, Hematic Syrup of.....	363

## I

Ice Cream, Coloring for.....	302
Ice, Strength of.....	43
Iceland Moss, Compound Syrup of.....	106
Impervious Corks.....	130
Incompatibilities in Prescriptions.....	359
Indigo, Artificial.....	15, 101
Induline.....	89
Inflorescences.....	269
Inhalent for Asthma, Hay Fever, Colds, etc.....	94, 127
Ink, Black Anilin.....	74
Ink for Pharmacists, Black.....	130

Ink, Mimeograph.....	107
Ink, Non-Drying Typewriter.....	10
Ink Spots, To Remove.....	243
Ink, White.....	238
Inks, Hectograph Pads and.....	11
Insecticide.....	302
Insecticide Wash for plants.....	224
Internal Revenue.....	357
International Pharmaceutical Congress.....	261
Interstate League.....	377
Iodoform and Guaiacol, a Hypodermic Solution of.....	298
Ipecac, Asthma Caused by Powdered.....	358
Ipecac, Carthagena.....	101
Iron, Glycerole of Chloride of.....	127
Iron, Howe's Acid Solution of.....	56
Iron, Prussiate of.....	May 108
Iron Rust from Bicycle Spokes, To Remove.....	127
Iron, Solution of Pepto-Manganate of.....	393
Iron Tree.....	107
Isaac's Paste for Acne.....	106

## J

Jambolin.....	337
---------------	-----

## K

Kinks Out of Hair, To Take the.....	243
Kirksey, Sketch of W. S.....	18

## L

Labels, Cement for Glass.....	172
Labels, Glass Stoppers as.....	366
Labels on Bottles, Cement for Glass.....	331
Labels on Tin, Cement for.....	43
Lamp Chimneys, to Clean.....	337
Lanolin Powder.....	264
Lanthanum Salicylate.....	119
Latin Form of Drug Names.....	361
Laurel Leaves.....	93
Lavender Flowers.....	333
Lavender Water.....	298
Law and the Attorney General, the Missouri Pharmacy.....	278
Law, Illinois Pharmacy.....	104
Law, Illinois Pure Food.....	329, 303
Law, Porto Rico Pharmacy.....	192
Law, the Missouri Pharmacy.....	171
Lead Ointment, Vaseline.....	359
Lead Tree.....	107
League, Interstate.....	377
Leaves.....	20
Leaves, Cocoa.....	58
Leaves, Coriaceous Compound.....	123
Lemon in Medicine.....	366
Lemonade, Diabetic.....	89
Leucorrhoea, Wash for.....	302
Lice Powder for Birds.....	57
Life, What is.....	312, 324
Light, Chemicals to be Protected from the.....	May 105
Light, Quick.....	106, 109, May 171
Lights, Tableau.....	302
Lily of the Valley.....	269
Lime in the Eyes.....	86
Linden Flowers.....	270
Liniments, Horse.....	75
Liquid Bronze.....	44
Liquid Cement.....	195, 285
Liquid Glue.....	195
Liquid Sea Foam.....	May 103
Liquid Shampoo.....	May 103
Liquor, Maraschino.....	27
Lloyd's "Stringtown On the Pike".....	373
Lotion for Rough Skin.....	363
Lotion, Glycerin and Bay Rum.....	363
Lotion, Glycerin and Rose-water.....	363
Lotion, Tilbury Fox's Calamine.....	198
Lunar Caustic with Cocaine.....	86

Luteum, Extract.....	264
Lyddite, the Explosive.....	10
Lysitol.....	119

## M

Malaria, Mosquitoes and.....	May 99, 114
Mallow Flowers.....	333
Mammæ, Degeneracy of.....	86
Mandrake, The Meaning of.....	299
Manzanita.....	93
Maraschino Liquor.....	27
Marigold Flowers.....	334
Materia Medica, Metric System in.....	357
Matico.....	201
Mead, Stoddard's.....	170
Meconin and Its Derivatives.....	337
Medicine Business, German Pharmacists and the Patent.....	355
Medicines, Patent.....	355
Metal Cement, Viennese.....	361
Methylene Sulphate.....	59
Metric Equivalents.....	91
Metric System.....	31, 325
Metric System in Materia Medica.....	357
Metric System, New Argument Against Using the.....	39
Mice, To Scare Off.....	42
Microscope, Cuff's Compound.....	362
Microscope, Dellabarre's Compound.....	362
Microscope, Grindelin's Compound.....	362
Microscope in Pharmacy, The.....	271, 304, 336, 362
Microscopic Salt.....	106
Microscopical Work, Cement for.....	234
Mimeograph Ink.....	107
Mineral Garden.....	107
Mineral Plant.....	107
Mineral Tree.....	107
Mirrors, Silvering.....	264
Missouri Board of Pharmacy, Certificate of.....	368
Missouri Drug Trade, A Souvenir of the.....	18
Missouri, Old-Time Druggists of.....	278
Missouri Pharmacy Law.....	74
Mistura Contramara.....	75
Mitchell, Sketch of E. T.....	18
Mixture, Bleaching.....	264
Mixture, Copaiba.....	115, 242
Mixture, Hartford's Soda.....	298
Mixture, Improved Compound Bismuth.....	266
Mixture, Squibb's Rhubarb.....	298
Moles, The Removing of.....	86
Money-Making Pharmacists.....	79, 110
Monkey, Quinine for a.....	74
Mosby, Sketch of W. W.....	78
Mosquitoes.....	May 105
Mosquitoes and Malaria.....	99, May 114, 225, 324
Mosquitoes as Microscopic Specimens, Mounting.....	299
Mosquitoes, Dry Mounts of.....	361
Moth Nuisance.....	42
Moths and Worms, To Destroy.....	May 110
Mounting, Pastes for.....	19
Mounts of Mosquitoes, Dry.....	361
Mullein Flowers.....	333, 364
Mummy Wheat.....	358
Mushrooms, Preserving.....	238
Myrrh.....	347

## N

N. A. R. D.....	May 113
Naftalan.....	66
Neutralising Cordial.....	107
New Color for Show Globes.....	267
Newspaper Science.....	34
Nicotiana Soap.....	119
Nipples, Ointment for Fissured.....	298
No Cure, No Pay.....	355
Normal Tinctures.....	56
Nurse's Outfit.....	361
Nutmegs, Artificial.....	326
Nutrose.....	238

## O

Oak, a Black Dye for.....	285
Oak Counter, To Finish.....	298
Objectives, Oil Immersion.....	234
Odorless Petroleum.....	130
Oil, Benzolated.....	195
Oil, Immersion Objectives.....	234
Oil of Almond.....	91
Oil of Bergamot, Changes in.....	55
Oil of Exeter..... May	108
Oil of Rhodium, True.....	377
Oil Paintings, To Clean.....	298
Oil, to Disguise the Odor of Coal.....	302
Oil, Sweetened Castor.....	106
Oil, Wine of Cod Liver.....	106
Oils, Cheap Hair.....	105, 195
Oils, Drying and Non-Drying.....	11
Oils, Hair.....	27
Oils of Eucalyptus, Report on.....	8
Ointment, Alum.....	363
Ointment, Brooke's..... May	109
Ointment, Chiliblain.....	103
Ointment, Vaseline Lead.....	359
Ointment for Fissured Nipples.....	298
Oklahoma, Prosperous.....	41
Olives, Formation of Oil in.....	284
Orange Flowers.....	332
Ounce, Origin of the Word.....	330
Outfit, Nurse's.....	361
Outfit, Surgical Operation.....	238

## P

Pads, Hectograph..... May	109
Paintings, To Clean Oil.....	298
Paper Cleaner, Wall..... May	108
Paper, Cleaning Wall.....	94
Paper, Quick Printing.....	19
Paper, Waterproof Gelatin.....	285
Paris Exposition, Miss F. de Wyl's Visit to the.....	297
Parts by Weight.....	266
Paste, Catheter.....	285
Paste, Complexion.....	172
Paste for Acne, Isaac's.....	106
Paste, Phosphorus.....	360
Pastes, German Bird.....	94
Pastes, Mounting.....	19
Patent Medicine Business, German Pharmacists and the.....	355
Patent Medicines.....	358
Patent Medicines in Germany.....	102
Patents on Medicines in Foreign Countries.....	40
Pay, No Cure, No.....	355
Payne, Sketch of J. C. C.....	354
Pennsylvania Druggists, Those Wicked.....	356
Peppermint, a Substitute for.....	59
Pepsin, Essence of..... 43,	127
Pepsin Syrup.....	285
Percentage Solutions.....	23
Perfumes, Artificial.....	112
Perfumes, Hair Oil.....	27
Perfumes, Stamp Tax on.....	179
Permanent Gases.....	42
Perspiring Feet.....	224
Petrolatum with Hypophosphites, Emulsion of Liquid.....	267
Pharmaceutical Writers, A Hint to.....	369
Pharmacists are Physicians, How.....	328
Pharmacists in the British Army.....	37
Pharmacists in the Marine Hospital Service.....	40
Pharmacists in the U. S. Employ..... 73, 104, 236,	263
Pharmacists, Prominent.....	358
Pharmacopœia, An Ideal.....	40
Pharmacopœia, Condense the U. S.....	72
Pharmacopœia, Revision of the U. S..... 26, 159	
Pharmacopœia, The New German.....	293
Pharmacopœia, Whiskey and the.....	329
Pharmacy, Colleges of.....	358
Pharmacy, Commercial.....	358
Pharmacy, The Microscope in..... 271, 304, 335,	362

Phosphate Rocks, Assaying.....	198
Phosphorus Matches, Non-Poisonous.....	89
Phosphorus Paste.....	360
Photographic Business for Pharmacists.....	373
Photographic Supplies in the Drug Store.....	373
Photography, Red Prints in.....	373
Pill Mass, A Troublesome.....	242
Pills, A Quick Method for Sugar Coating.....	266
Pills, Barker's Post Partum.....	264
Pills, Coating.....	266
Pills, Valerianates in.....	242
Pilocarpus.....	123
Pineapple and Cherry Cider or Wine.....	172
Pipes, Thawing Frozen.....	10
Plants, Insecticide Wash for.....	224
Plants, Mineral.....	107
Plasmon.....	119
Poison Ivy.....	241
Poison, Wakamba Arrow..... May	108
Polypharmacy, Dangers in.....	242
Pomegranate Alkaloid, A New.....	337
Poppy Flowers.....	364
Porto Rico Pharmacy Law.....	192
Post-Marks, Imperfect.....	6
Potassium Chlorate for Burns.....	86
Potatoes from Rotting, To Prevent.....	299
Poultry Powder.....	267
Powder, Antiseptic.....	267
Powdered Asafetida.....	359
Powder, Bath.....	57
Powder, Condition.....	267
Powder, Face.....	267
Powder for Bird Lice.....	57
Powder, Fouquier's Compound.....	266
Powder, Goa..... May	110
Powder, Poultry.....	267
Powder, Violet Odor for Talcum.....	172
Powders, Condition.....	57
Practical Questions.....	357
Prescription Counter.....	328
Prescription Prices in Germany.....	67
Prescription, Who Owns the.....	361
Preserving Cider.....	302
Preserving Eggs.....	74
Preserving Medium for Wood.....	224
Prussiate of Iron..... May	108
Pure Food and Drug Bill, Brosius.....	356
Pure Food and Drug Law.....	87

## Q

Quayle, Death of Dr. T. A.....	366
Questions, Practical.....	357
Quick Light..... 106, 109, May	171
Quinine Amorphous.....	23
Quinine for a Monkey.....	74
Quinine, Hypodermic Solutions of.....	42
Quinine, Syrup of.....	75

## R

Red Carbolic Acid.....	242
Red Clover.....	270
Red Color for Show Globes.....	267
Red Pepper, Colored.....	82
Red Prints in Photography.....	373
Remedies, Chiliblain..... May	103
Remedy, Corn.....	42
Revenue, Internal.....	357
Rhamnus Frangula, Fluid Extract of.....	88
Rhodium Oil, True.....	377
Rhubarb Mixture, Squibb's.....	298
Rogers, Sketch of A. W.....	369
Rohbock, Sketch of A. L.....	18
Root, Scrofula..... May	109
Rose Hips.....	366
Rose Leaves.....	335
Rosemary.....	93
Rose-water Lotion, Glycerin and.....	363

Rubber Bands to the Pound, Number of .....	238
Rubber Cement.....	195
Rue.....	268
Rules, Drug Store .....	61

## S

Saffron, American.....	354
Saffron, Spanish.....	364
Saffron, True .....	365
Sage.....	92
Santonica.....	270
Salesmen I Have Met, Traveling.....	7
Salicylate, Lanthanum.....	119
Saline Ingredients in Pills.....	91
Salt, Microscopic.....	106
Sauce, Worcestershire.....	44
Sayre, Sketch of W. P.....	116
Schleich's Anæsthetic Method .....	299
School Children, Teeth of.....	359
Scopolamine, Dose of.....	118
Screw Worms in Cattle, To Kill and Prevent .....	363
Scrofula Root.....	May 109
Scruple, Origin of the Word.....	10
Sea Foam.....	May 103
Sealing Wax, Black.....	199
Sealing Wax, Blue.....	199
Sealing Wax, Brown.....	199
Sealing Wax for Bottles.....	199
Senna.....	123
Shampoo.....	May 103
Shellac, Counterfeit.....	101
Show Globes, Colors for.....	267
Silicate Cement.....	302
Silver Mounted Ware, Poisonous.....	341
Silver Soap.....	238
Silvering Mirrors .....	264
Sizing or Stiffening for Wool Hats.....	243
Sketches from Spoilt Prints, How to Make Pen and Ink.....	130
Skin Cream.....	243
Skin Food.....	243, 265
Skin, Lotion for Rough.....	363
Sloan, Sketch of W. H.....	13
Smelling Salts.....	94
Soap, Ethereal Antiseptic.....	108
Soap, Harness.....	127
Soap, Nicotiana .....	119
Soap, Silver.....	238
Soda Industry in China .....	102
Soda Mixture, Hartford's .....	298
Soda, Supercarbonate of .....	295
Sodium Sulphuroso-Benzozate.....	59
Solanine, Function of .....	248
Solution Manganese Phosphate.....	23
Solution of Arsenic and Gold Bromide .....	359
Solution of Guaiacol and Iodoform, a Hypodermic .....	298
Solution of Pepto-Manganate of Iron .....	303
Solution, Percentage.....	23
Solutions, a Consideration of .....	236
Solvay Soda Process.....	171
Somatose .....	238
Soson .....	119
Spanish Saffron .....	364
Sphagnol .....	89
Spiders, Information About .....	168
Spirit, Bathing .....	302
Spirit of Ammonia, Anisated .....	359
Spirit of Nitre .....	242
Spirit of Sulphur.....	359
Spleniferin .....	59
Sponges, Artificial.....	59
Sponges, Cleaning Silmy .....	331
Sponges, Loaded.....	178
Spots, to Remove Ink .....	243
Sprains, Embrocation for.....	127
Squibb, Death of Dr. E. R.....	366
Squibb's Rhubarb Mixture.....	298
Stains for Gonococcus.....	198

Stains, To Remove Anilin.....	42
Stamp Tax on Perfumes.....	179
Starch Gloss.....	May 108
Starch, Uninflammable .....	285
Steininger, Sketch of Geo. E.....	116
Steward, Sketch of C. J.....	85
Sticks, Dehorning.....	74
Stigmas of Flowers.....	364
Stoddard's Mead.....	170
Stoughton's Elixir .....	298
Stoves, Gasolin.....	74
Stramonium .....	240
"Stringtown On the Pike" .....	373
St. Louis in 1839.....	80
Sugar-Coating Pills, A Quick Method of.....	296
Sugar, Payne's Test for.....	108
Sugar, Whitney's Test for.....	108
Sulphate, Methylene.....	59
Sulphate of Olachona.....	359
Sulphate of Ethyl.....	359
Sulphuroso-Benzozate, Sodium.....	59
Sulphur, Spirit of.....	359
Suppositories of Vaseline.....	242
Surgical Operation Outfit .....	238
Svapina.....	331
Syrup Hypophosphites Compound Hematic.....	172, 195
Syrup of Hypophosphites, Hematic .....	363
Syrup of Gentian.....	360
Syrup of Guaiacol and Creosote.....	59
Syrup of Iceland Moss, Compound.....	106
Syrup of Quinine.....	75
Syrup of Tar and Wild Cherry.....	27
Syrup of Terpin Hydrate.....	May 103
Syrup, Pepsin.....	285
Syrup, To Clarify.....	94

## T

T'ung Oil.....	337
Tableau Lights.....	302
Tablets, Compressed.....	10
Tallaferrero, Sketch of R. B.....	85
Tar and Wild Cherry, Syrup of.....	27
Tea.....	92
Tea Hair Tonic.....	89
Teeth of School Children.....	358
Telescope and Microscope, Combined.....	234
Terpin, Chloroform and.....	108
Terpin Hydrate, Elixir of.....	195
Terpin Hydrate, Syrup of.....	103
Test for Blood in Urine, The Heller-Teichmann.....	360
Test for Living Tissue.....	359
Thirst and Dry Mouth.....	86
Thornton & Stone, Sketch of.....	368
Tilbury Fox's Calamine Lotion.....	198
Tin, Cement for.....	94
Tin, Cement for Labels on.....	43
Tinctures, Normal.....	56
Tissue, Test for Living.....	358
Tobacco.....	249
Tobacco Leaf, to Spot.....	172
Toilet Cream.....	243
Tolokno.....	59
Tonic, Bay Rum Hair.....	10
Tonic, Chocolate.....	224
Tonic, Tea Hair.....	89
Tooth Powder .....	267
Toothache Drops.....	42, 127
Tree, Chemical .....	107
Tree, Iron.....	107
Tree, Lead.....	107
Tree, Mineral.....	107
Trichinosis .....	35
Trional Emulsion.....	224
Tritols.....	119
Tropacocaine.....	119
Tropon.....	238
True Oil of Rhodium.....	377

Tubercle Bacillus, Chemical Composition of the.....	327
Typewriter Ink, Non-Drying.....	10

## U

Ungentum Benzoini Compound.....	91
Unguentine.....	363
Uninflammable Starch .....	285
Urine, Heller-Teichmann Test for Blood in.....	360
Uva Ursi.....	58

## V

Vaccination.....	May 109
Valerianates in Pills .....	242
Vance's Cream for Chilblains .....	298
Varnish, Floor .....	130
Varnish for Laboratory Tables.....	285
Vaselin Lead Ointment.....	359
Vaselin, Suppositories of.....	242
Verbascum.....	240
Verbena Water .....	330
Vermin Exterminator, Phosphorus Paste.....	360
Viburnum, Fluid Extract.....	359
Viennese Metal Cement.....	361
Violet Odor for Talcum Powder .....	172
Von Graefe's Diaphoretic Powder.....	May 108

## W

Wakamba Arrow, Poison.....	May 108
Wallpaper Cleaner.....	May 180

Warts, To Remove.....	86
Wash for Leucorrhoea.....	302
Water Bugs, To Exterminate.....	302
Water, Cologne.....	103
Water, Lavender.....	298
Water Pipes, Thawing Frozen.....	10
Water, Verbena.....	330
Water Without Ice, To Cool.....	May 111
Wax for Bottles, Sealing.....	199
Wax for Fixing Wigs.....	May 108
Wheat, Mummy.....	356
Whiskers, To Promote the Growth of.....	302
Whiskey and the Pharmacopoeia.....	329
White Dressing for Boot Tops, Belts, etc.....	42
White Ink.....	238
Whitney's Test for Sugar.....	108
Wigs, Wax for Fixing.....	May 108
Wilson, Sketch of S. C.....	53
Wine, Cherry and Pineapple.....	172
Wine, Honey.....	May 108
Wine of Cod Liver Oil.....	106
Wood, Preserving Medium for.....	224
Worms in Cattle, To Prevent Screw .....	363
Worms, To Destroy Moths and.....	May 110

## Z

Zinc Sulphocarbonate.....	106
Zinc Sulphocarbonate, Doses of.....	106

# Meyer Brothers Druggist

PUBLISHED MONTHLY IN THE INTERESTS OF THE ENTIRE DRUG TRADE.

VOL. XXI.

ST. LOUIS, JANUARY, 1900.

No. 1.

Entered at the Post-Office at St. Louis, Mo., as second class matter  
in January, 1895.

## Meyer Brothers Druggist

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

O. F. G. MEYER, Publisher.

H. M. WHELPLEY, Ph. G., M. D., - - - - - EDITOR.

### TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

United States and Canada, per year	\$1 00
Foreign (Postal Union), per year	1 25
Single Copies	10

Sample copies sent free on application.  
Please remit in funds that are bankable in St. Louis.  
To discontinue a subscription, notice must be sent to office of  
publication and all arrears paid.

### ADVERTISING RATES.

(WE HAVE BUT ONE PRICE).

One-fourth page, 6 months	\$ 45 00
1 year	82 50
One-half " 6 months	87 00
1 year	157 50
One page 6 months	160 00
1 year	300 00

Address all communications to the

MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST,

316 Clark Avenue, ST. LOUIS, MO., U. S. A.

### A New Drug Store to Be Opened..



**A Proverb Applied.**—"Are these goods pure and unadulterated?" inquired the customer. "To the pure all things are pure," replied the oilman, evasively.—[*Chemist and Druggist*.]

## Editorial

**Frank E. Holliday**, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Association of Retail Druggists, and agent for the Proprietary Committee of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association, is the active retail pharmacist whose picture appears on the first page of cover of this issue of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST.

**Why Did I Fail?**—This is a very pertinent question which some of those who are now students in the colleges of pharmacy and the medical colleges will be asking themselves, their relatives, their friends and, no doubt, some of their teachers in the near future. If these unfortunate students were now asking themselves "Why am I likely to fail?" the calamity, in a majority of cases, could be easily avoided. There are many reasons why students fail on college examinations. We cannot attempt to enumerate all of them, but experience based on a number of years of association in the work of teaching, causes us to easily call to mind a number of cogent reasons why students fail to pass the examinations in a satisfactory manner.

First of All, we will mention the condition which so frequently occurs when the student underestimates the amount of work necessary to pass an examination. They fail to realize the earnestness of the work before them until it is too late. There are many influences which bring about such a condition. Among others is the fact that they can look around and see graduates of the college who are not well posted, if measured by their own estimation. They frequently remark, "if so and so was able to get a diploma, there will be no trouble about my securing the prize."

Very Frequently We Find the Lack of System on the part of the student in his study-work is a cause for failure on examination where pupils are diligent in their work but lack system and method in its execution. The multiplication table can be learned by sheer force of memory, and the same may be said of spelling; but when it comes to the study of pharmacy in its various departments and branches, such is not the case. Judgment and method are essential to success. The student who pursues the course of instruction in a systematic and intelligent manner is the one who

learns the greatest amount with the least exertion of mental force. Thus, it is not infrequent that hard-working students are found among those who are unfortunate on the examination. As a young man remarked to the writer only a few weeks ago: "It took me two winters to find out how to study." The same condition is undoubtedly true with other students.

**Sickness.**—We occasionally find that students fail on examination through the effect of some disease which prevents them from properly pursuing the course of instruction. This is very seldom the case, but does occasionally occur. We have in mind more than one instance where students with consumption, or other equally fatal disease, have labored long and diligently to obtain a diploma. They are unfortunate and should always be discouraged in continuing the work.

**Among Students Who Come from the Country,** and especially from other walks of life than that of a drug clerk, we frequently notice, young men who are in poor health and unfit for study on account of the lack of bodily exercise. They forget that it is necessary to keep up the exercise that they have been accustomed to before their change in occupation. Proper attention to bodily exercise and food will usually bring these young men around all right in the course of a short time. We cannot expect a healthy mind to be active when encased in a troubled body. Thus, the first consideration for any student is to look carefully after the details of general health.

**Early Training.**—At the present time we find students failing on examinations solely on account of a neglect of the early acquisition of a good mental training in the method of study.

The course of instruction in a college of pharmacy to-day is of such a nature that any student attempting to master it must come prepared with a good preliminary training in the English branches. It is really a pity that proprietors take as apprentices young men who are lacking in these qualifications; they may become fairly good apprentices and able to look after the usual duties in a drug store which are relegated to the junior apprentice, but when it comes to the college of pharmacy work, they are lamentably lame and lacking in the first essentials for a student. When all of the States and Territories have laws governing the efficiency of young men and women entering as apprentices in drug stores, this cause of failure on examinations in colleges of pharmacy will disappear.

**There Are Several Other Occasional Causes for failure on examination,** such as a feeling on the part of the student that he has a special "pull" with the faculty and board of examiners on account of friendship or association with members, or a feeling that we have sometimes realized, that the candidate has failed on so many examinations that the chances are favorable for his passing at last. Still other conditions might be mentioned; we feel, however, that we have enumerated the principal ones. The day for examination is not far distant in the majority of our colleges of pharmacy, and if students who happen to

read what we have said on this subject are advised to carefully consider their individual cases and measure themselves in accordance with the conditions which we have mentioned, their chances for passing satisfactorily will be increased.

We cannot close our remarks without referring to a feeling which is very general, not only in colleges of pharmacy and medical schools, but also in the common school—that is, a belief on the part of the students and pupils that the teacher is anxious to see him fail. Only those who have been in the position of instructor can realize how very anxious the teacher is to see his pupils make a good record. If each and every member of the class shared the same feeling, there certainly would be a much less per cent of failures on examination.

**The Druggist as a Merchant.**—This is an age of materialism, when everything is measured by dollars and cents. One century ago the shop-keeper was looked upon as one belonging to the lower class. Even now, in some of the foreign countries, the titled aristocracy and military officials are still looked up to with envious eyes; but in this country the great aim of many is to become a merchant prince.

The druggist, however, is not very apt to reach that enviable (?) position, at least with his legitimate calling as the cause. The drug business is one of the pursuits in life that will, as a rule, give a man a respectable livelihood which is about all that the more fortunate can get out of this world.

The drug business is tinged with sufficient scientific features to bring it above the simple idea of materialism. No doubt men get into pharmacy who are not adapted to it; and, unfortunately, we are not the best judges of our own shortcomings, while other people are not apt to tell us of our faults; what is more, we do not believe it when we are informed but think our friend is envious.

In the drug business a man can always employ his time profitably; it is a business of much detail. The arrangement of his store, the neatness and cleanliness of every part is a great feature that should always be studied and kept in view. The show cases should always be in excellent order—not too full and not too empty; the shelf bottles kept in good harmony, being well-filled with faultless, clean and prime material; the wall back of them neat and of a color that makes a pleasant contrast or sets off the shelfware nicely; the ceilings and floors must look neat. All this can be accomplished without great expense.

From a commercial point of view it is important that a druggist concentrate his purchases as much as possible—a man who scatters his purchases among too many houses makes a serious mistake. Another great mistake is made in extending credit too liberally and neglecting to collect promptly at the end of each month.

As the variety of goods is constantly growing, it requires great caution not to buy unsalable goods; but when such mistakes are made, it is necessary to devise means to dispose of them and not let them get

soiled on the shelf or in the drawer. It is very important to keep goods so that they will not spoil or deteriorate.

The stock should be gone over at least once each month, and an inventory should be taken every six months, and a trial balance sheet made showing assets and liabilities.

Some years ago Bradstreet's Commercial Agency tabulated the failures of several years, and they were as follows for one of those years:

Incompetence.....	2546
Lack of capital.....	5194
Failure of others.....	446
Neglect.....	481
Disaster.....	3463
Fraud.....	1142
Inexperience.....	940
Unwise credits.....	726
Extravagance.....	198
Competition.....	191
Speculation.....	181

This is a picture that is full of suggestions.

**The Story of Attempts at Pharmacy Legislation** reads pretty much the same throughout the United States. A committee is appointed by the State or Territorial association or some local organization, or, possibly, a self-constituted body. The members meet or by correspondence decide to delegate the drafting of the bill to some one member. This pharmacist is usually an enthusiast with high ideals. As a result, the proposed draft fails to meet with the requirements of the times. It is unpopular with the majority of the druggists concerned, and prejudicial to allied interests, thus having but a bare possibility of becoming a law. When brought before the legislature, it is amended and remodeled until the father, its author, can no longer recognize the child. The probabilities are that he and other workers become discouraged, if not disgusted, and the prospective pharmacy legislation is buried in the House of Representatives or Senate debris.

The State of New York druggists are at present experiencing the trials and tribulations of pharmacy legislative work. We have no information as to the source or manner of creation of the proposed pharmacy law, but a casual examination of the document convinces us that it will never become a part of the statutes of the Empire State. The draft makes the vital mistake of empowering the board of pharmacy to regulate the practice of pharmacy and to regulate the sale of poisons within the State of New York, thus leaving to the few members the responsibility of deciding and the obligation of effecting a regulation of these transactions. If, by any chance, the bill should become a law, we tremble to think of the criticisms which must be hurled at the board of pharmacy which, through the discretion of its members, draws up rules and enforces plans to regulate the sale of poisons and regulate the drug business of the State. The average board of pharmacy, carrying out the instructions of the law, meets with sufficient difficulty without being thrown upon its own resources in the above manner.

In order to enable the board to properly regulate pharmaceutical affairs, the law has provided an annual re-registration fee of two dollars per pharmacist. The plan of annual re-registration is a good one, and should be a part of each State and Territorial pharmacy law; but in a State the size of and as thickly settled as New York, we believe the fee is much too high. The pharmacists are likely to be of one mind on this point, and we believe that this clause alone is sufficient to defeat the bill.

An up-to-date feature of the law, which, in itself, is not so bad, is that requiring the actual name of the proprietor or proprietors of each store to appear upon its sign, "which shall be kept conspicuously placed upon the exterior of the premises." Those of our readers who have had legislative experience can realize the storm of disapproval which this clause will bring forth from many quarters.

The law has a number of good features, and it is to be regretted that it was not remodeled before presentation to the legislature. We await with interest the result of the well-meant efforts of our friends in New York.

**To Advertising Patrons of Pharmaceutical Publications.**—The general secretary, Chas. Caspari, Jr., of the American Pharmaceutical Association, requests us to convey to you an item of important information. At the recent meeting of the organization the council resolved that no advertisements be solicited or accepted for any of the publications or programs issued by or in the name of the association, and the general secretary was instructed to inform annually the local secretary and pharmaceutical press of this resolution.

The necessity for action of this kind has long been felt by many members of the A. Ph. A. who have realized the efforts made by some parties to publish programs with the sanction of the organization and containing solicited advertisements, the money being divided between the association and the advertising agent. By far the greater amount of remuneration goes to the enterprising agent. As we have before pointed out in these columns, but little real benefit is derived from advertisements of this kind. The parties giving the contract feel that they are helping along the association, when in reality it is some agent or advertising company who is benefited. Now that prospective advertisers realize the condition of affairs they need not hesitate in refusing all solicitations of this nature.

**The Intrinsic Value** of a medicine depends upon its power to counteract the influence of disease. With this fact in view it is appropriate to ask the question whether or not the rapid progress made in improving pharmaceutical preparations has really advanced the efficacy of medicine? How many of the elegant pharmaceutical preparations of the pharmacopœia of 1890, or to be found listed in the prices current of the various pharmaceutical manufacturers of this country, prove of greater value in treatment and cure of disease than did the predecessors of a quarter of a century ago?

There can be no question about the improved palata-



bility of the preparations of to-day; they do not disgust the sight or displease the taste of the patient, and in this way prove more acceptable to both physician and patient.

To put the question in another form, we will ask: How many diseases of to-day are cut short in their course or prevented altogether on account of the intrinsic value of improved pharmaceutical preparations?

The advances in surgery are of a much more definite and satisfactory character. Statistics are plentiful to show that the surgery of to-day saves lives that could not have been saved under like conditions a few years ago; that deformities are corrected and operations performed which would have been out of the question within the early memory of our older readers.

Bacteriology has also come to the rescue of suffering, diseased humanity and pointed out the way for the prevention of many diseases and the control of numerous other troubles.

Are we right in feeling that the progress in pharmaceutical manipulations has failed to keep up with the strides in other departments in the practice of medicine and surgery? We will be glad to hear from the readers of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST on this subject, freely expressing their views.

"Should Diplomas be Granted without store experience," is a question in the list published for discussion at a State meeting. Since the multiplication of degrees in our colleges of pharmacy, the word diploma now requires qualification; the degree Ph. G., standing for graduate of pharmacy, indicates proficiency in the art and practice, and should be confined to those who have the practical experience necessary for proficiency. In other words, persons cannot be graduates in pharmacy in the full meaning of the expression, unless they are competent to hold a responsible position in the retail drug store. So far as the dozen or more other degrees are concerned, such as Ph. C., Ph. B., etc., practical experience is not indicated by the title and not necessarily demanded in the curriculum.

**Doses and the U. S. P.**—If the next revision of the Pharmacopœia is issued without a list of doses it will disappoint the pharmacists and physicians of this country. Ten years ago there was considerable opposition to the introduction of doses, but it was confined to but a few parties who were emphatic in their protestations. Since that time some of them have changed their views. What is more, the Pharmacopœia is, to-day, discussed by a larger number of retail druggists and practicing physicians than was the case ten years ago. The arguments in favor of doses are sound and the objections unimportant. It is to be sincerely hoped that the pharmacopœial convention will unanimously favor the dose list.

**To Better the Condition of the Pharmacists in the United States' Employ.**—Such is the noble aim and worthy purpose of a committee appointed by the American Pharmaceutical Association, with Dr. Geo.

F. Payne, of Atlanta, Ga., as chairman. The doctor has held this position for several years, and through his efforts and those of his associates much has already been accomplished. The A. Ph. A. has contributed liberally to the work, but we are informed that voluntary contributions will also be received by Dr. Payne. It is likely that the present session of Congress will be a short one, so whatever is done must be done quickly. If you feel like contributing, do not delay in doing so.

**Why the A. Ph. A. Conventions are not Better Attended.**—Although the attendance at these meetings is very large, many of our readers have wondered why still greater numbers do not go. One reason is, that the meetings are held, or have been for some time past, about the first of September, a date when the druggists throughout the country are busy with school books and other trade incident to the opening of the public schools.

We have on file many letters from prominent druggists in different sections of the country, who say that they will not be able to attend the meetings until the date is fixed at some more convenient time.

**Which Is It?**—As far as we can judge, the best authorities at the present writing have decided that the next century begins on January 1, 1901. We learn from the December issue of one of our exchanges that "before the next issue of this journal reaches the hands of its readers the nineteenth century will have passed away." Such being the case, the periodical will suspend publication for twelve months. Is it the intention of our friends to deprive their readers of the pleasure and profit of the monthly visits during 1900, or does the nineteenth century close with the end of 1899?

**Not So Bad a Prescription After All.**—The pharmacist must have smiled when asked to fill the following prescription:

Morphine.....	.....
Laudanum.....	.....
Opium.....	.....
Oil of Cloves.....	.....
Equal parts.	

It is anything but pharmaceutical, and would be justly criticised by a junior clerk. We venture the assertion, however, that the mixture had the desired effect. If so, the prescriber and patient will both contend that a prescription which eases the toothache is all right.

**Clerks and Students** are reminded that the columns of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST are always at their service. No one should feel that a question is too trivial for due consideration. If an answer will interest one of our readers, we are confident that it will prove of value to others. So, send along your queries, no matter how simple they may appear.

**Patent Medicines** are "medicines" in Illinois. The Supreme Court has decided that they come under the section of the law designating what can be sold only in a drug store. The news comes just as we go to press and too late for comment on its far-reaching influence.

## STRAY ITEMS AND COMMENTS.

**A Successful Pharmaceutical Association,** is the Tri-City Druggists' Association of Davenport, Ia., Moline, Ill., and Rock Island, Ill.

**Complete Your Files** of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST for 1899 while you have the opportunity of securing back numbers. A bound volume at the end of the year will prove useful.

**Either Botanical or Medicinal.**—Under the head of "Botany and Materia Medica" one of our bright and valued exchanges has an interesting item about spider bites, kissing bugs, etc.

**Carbolic Acid** is a very popular poison in Europe, England and America for the use of those who attempt suicide. Strange to say, the law-makers in these different countries are slow to place the sale of carbolic acid under proper restrictions.

**Board of Pharmacy Examinations.**—For information about the dates, places or nature of the examination of the various boards of pharmacy, consult the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST. If answers to any other questions are desired, write the editor on the subject.

**The Pharmacy Law of New Mexico** reads very well, but the conditions of that country do not favor its enforcement. Railroad fare is four cents a mile and the druggists are scattered over an extended territory. We learn from the secretary that the board has not held a meeting for several years.

**The State and Local Pharmaceutical Conventions** for 1900 will soon begin. We take it for granted that all of our readers are members of one or more associations. Do not remain at home and then criticise the actions of those who attend the conventions. Plan to be present and express your views on current topics.

**The Colleges of Pharmacy** are well supplied with students the present session. This indicates that the members of the trade and profession realize the necessity of a college training. The tendency of the times is in that direction, and blind is the young pharmacist who fails to see and realize its meaning.

**Have You a Copy** of the United States Pharmacopœia? If so, how do you like it? Read the criticisms of the work which are published in each issue of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST, and let us hear from you along the same line. This will enable the revisers of the work to improve the 1900 edition over the former ones.

**"The Most Useful Pharmaceutical Journal** among a long list which I am taking is the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST." Such is the testimony of an old and prosperous pharmacist who has long been a subscriber to this publication. It is the ambition of the publisher and editor to meet the every-day requirements of the average reader, and "useful" is a very satisfactory word to use in describing the contents of our columns.

**They Do Not Always Write to English Journals.**—*The Chemist and Druggist*, of London, quotes from a New York City correspondent who offers to pay his subscription to that publication sixty days from date, if the editor will tell him: 1. About an oil better known as Japan or Japanese oil pain-killer, a treatment for prevalent diseases of man and beast. 2. Give him a formula for a good liquid dandruff cure. 3. A face cream, one that has a watery appearance, very cool and not sticky or greasy. This was more than our English exchange could stand and it publicly announces that it does not trade on such terms.

**Clerks in France,** according to the United States Consul at Bordeaux, will not close a shutter or dust off the top of the desk at which he works since that is the business of an *ouvrier*. The registered pharmacist of this country, who not only dusts counters and cases, but cleans windows and looks after the cellar, must envy his cousins in France. The same authority states that a man who moves in good society will not permit himself to be seen carrying a package of any sort along the street. Evidently American druggists who visit the wholesale houses for rush orders and carry them home with them, would not move in good French society.

**Dowie Pens in Chicago.**—Several subscribers have been good enough to send us a cutting from the *Christian World* regarding a new paper entitled *Leaves of Healing; a Weekly Paper for the Extension of the Kingdom of God*, which is published in Chicago. The Rev. John Alex. Dowie is responsible for it, but appears not to be responsible for himself. Of druggists he says: "They are a mass of organized murderers. The scripture calls them sorcerers, *pharmakoi*, and says they will all go to hell. . . . Tell every pharmacist in Chicago that unless Revelation xxi:8 is a lie, he is going to hell." If Mr. Dowie's knowledge of the drug trade has been obtained in Chicago, we suggest that our *confrères* there should deal with him—if he is worth it.—[*Chemist and Druggist*.

**Drug Stores as Temporary Hospitals.** The drug stores of Newark, N. J., are no exception to the rule of those being obliged to serve as emergency or temporary hospitals. In a recent street car accident we find evidence that Newark pharmacists have a better eye to business than their brothers in other sections of the country. The victim of the accident was taken into a drug store, as usual, and his wounds dressed. The druggist very promptly presented a bill for \$15.00. The charge was contested and at this writing the result has not been announced. We hope the druggist will get his money and that pharmacists in general will take the hint. There is no reason why a druggist should have his trade interfered with, his store soiled, goods used, and throw in his time as a matter of accommodation, although such is usually the case when a street accident occurs. The fact that, in the above instance, the patient was a Chinaman, and a bill for \$15.00 was presented to the street car company, adds interest to the case.

## ARKANSAS DEPARTMENT.

BY W. W. KERR, SECRETARY ARKANSAS BOARD OF PHARMACY,  
BATESVILLE.

**Query:** Is 1900 in the nineteenth or twentieth century?

**The Next Meeting** of the Arkansas State Board of Pharmacy will be held in Little Rock, June 12, 1900.

**The Next Annual** meeting of the Arkansas Association will be held in Little Rock on June 13-15, 1900. Don't fail to be on hand.

**The Meyer Brothers Druggist.**—We have had several letters from parties asking date of the issue of this journal containing the article on the Arkansas board examinations. It will be found on page 110 of the issue for April, 1898, and young men expecting to appear before the board for examination would do well to send for and carefully read it.

**A Suggestion.**—It strikes us that it would add materially to the future success of our association if there was a change in our laws providing for a commercial section. Commercial matters do not legitimately come within the scope of an association organized to further professional interests, and yet many persons join such organizations with the hope of being benefited financially, and finding that that feature of their vocation is not touched, or, if touched, so modestly as to yield no substantial benefits to them, they at once lose all interest, and back out of the thing by not paying their dues. Let us by all means have a commercial section.

**We are indebted to Prof. Joseph P. Remington** for a copy of the eighteenth edition of the United States Dispensatory. The Dispensatory, spoken of in general terms, needs no introduction from us to the pharmacists of Arkansas, but from what we have noticed in our travels, this particular edition does. We confess to a great degree of surprise to see, as we have seen, so many presumably up-to-date pharmacists who have no copy of the United States Pharmacopœia, and not even a Dispensatory later than the fifteenth or sixteenth edition on their shelves. How they reconcile themselves to the omission, we don't know and can't see; but, somehow, they seem to be comparatively happy, and where "ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be wise," perhaps. The last edition is, as each previous one has been, a great improvement over its predecessor. We notice this particularly in the introduction of full descriptions of the newer remedies which have been introduced to the profession with such startling rapidity within the last few years, and also in the remedies of the British Pharmacopœia, which has made a very large advance in its late edition over any that have gone before. All these things are of vital importance to the pharmacist who would give the medical profession and the public the service they are entitled to and expect. We recommend the eighteenth edition to all such, with unqualified approval.

## PUBLIC EXPRESSIONS.

**Read This Before You Write.**

Contributions on subjects of interest to the pharmaceutical profession are always welcome. Write upon but one side of the sheet and spell out in full the names of medicines; never use abbreviations. The editor pays no attention to anonymous communications.

**Those Imperfect Post-Marks.**—I notice, with some interest, your editorial in the October issue of MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST relative to "postal marks." No doubt some postmasters are too careless about legibly stamping each letter, but if you will procure a post-marking stamp, such as is used in fourth-class offices, and try your hand on a series of letters, say ten batches of ten real letters each, changing dates, etc., for each lot, you will have an idea as to why all letters are not more legibly post-marked. It would take a very long communication to explain what this little experiment would exemplify. The department furnishes the stamps used, and permits the use of no other. I suggested to the department that I would gladly have a good stamp made at my own expense if I would be allowed to use it, but received no response.—[R. H. STRICKLAND, Postmaster, Lego, Tenn.]

**I Wonder Why** the retail druggist is not more particular about the quality of the drugs he buys?

Why he does not systematize his buying, that he may get the best goods at the lowest market price, instead of digging up a few shorts every day or two for Tom, Dick or Harry, as the case may be?

Why he kicks about cutters, and will not help out the people who try to protect him?

Why he stays behind the prescription case doing nothing, while the patient drummer waits out in front to see him, post him up and, if possible, get his order?

Why he does not take advantage of the market before an advance and lay in a supply? The argument is mighty poor that "when he pays more he charges more."

Why he buys goods from the specialty men who sell department stores, and kicks if the drug salesman does the same thing?

Why he does not solicit the trade of the laundries, dye works, barber shops, and candy makers in his town?

Why he does not carry a better assortment of physicians' supplies, such as fever thermometers, hypodermic syringes, needles, etc.—[ ??? ]

**Enforce the Pharmacy Laws.**—With all due respect to the boards of pharmacy and to certificate holders, I wish to say, not as a mere assertion, but as one who has labored under the frail protection promised by the pharmacy law—which has been enacted for the protection of those concerned, directly or indirectly—that the certificates of registration issued by the respective boards over the country, are, as a rule, worth something less than the paper and time expended in drafting the inscriptions thereon. We have authority to practice this science as provided by law regulating its practice; but a law not

enforced is worse than none, and unless we take it upon ourselves as an individual affair we will never have our rights protected.

I do not know of a more efficient plan than that suggested by MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST (see page 291 of October issue) in replying to our Missouri friend's complaint about the law being violated, etc. In sections of the country where this annual fee for registration is required, and is well established, there will be found better protection for registrars, a higher standard and some money in the treasury, with willing hands ever ready to guard your personal interest along this line.—[NEWTON H. BOWMAN, PH. G., Dallas, Texas.

**The Traveling Salesmen I Have Met.**—It is a hard subject to study, and a harder one to tell about—is the traveling salesman. The fraternity is so varied and of such a variety of types that one is at a loss where to begin and how to describe each particular character, without doing injustice in some instances and of giving too fulsome praise in others.

When you meet one of the old boys on the road "Since the war, sir," who never tires of telling interesting bits of history, both as soldier and horseback "drummer" of the pioneer days of "drumming," you can't help admiring the man, his inexhaustible energy and continuous fund of humor and good fellowship—the typical old Southern gentleman in manner, combined with the live, active business man of the present. Alongside sits the new man, fresh in more ways than one, who appears like some gayly plumaged tropical bird, flaming neck-tie, the yellowest of shoes, with eyeglasses, and both cane and umbrella strapped together; silver tags on everything to announce to the world that the owner hails from the village of New York or Chicago; who tells of his very high standing with his house, reads the *Standard*, and spends his time mostly trying to make mashes on the simple village maidens he may chance to meet on the cars or streets. Another has the outward appearance of a confusion between a simple but honest farmer and a village school teacher; he talks a lot but says very little. After much speculation whether he is the president of the largest thing on earth, or the direct representative of the Most High, (judging from his talk) you finally learn he is selling cigars for the Stinkodoro Manufacturing Co., of Cabbageburgh, Connecticut, that he draws a salary of \$200.00 per month, and has just notified his house that he would resign the first of the month unless they raised him "50." He also relates, at great length, how he "cussed out" the boss when he was in last, and advises you that the only way to make the head of the firm respect and appreciate you, is to just lay down the law to him in plain and strong language. He also tells you how he has educated his trade by giving them a good cussing, and informing them, in the first place, that he did not have to sell them, as there were plenty more where they came from, etc.

The schemes they work, or try to work, is amusing

to the initiated. One gets on at a station; as soon as the train starts you see him separate himself from his companions and go either to the front or rear of the train, there to meet the conductor alone. If that official is afflicted with color blindness, the enterprising salesman gets over the road for much less than the regular fare. There is one thing they are all agreed on—their positive and pronounced contempt for a \$1.00 per day hotel.

The foregoing subjects are, of course, exceptions; and as exceptions usually prove the rule, in this case is borne out by the fact that the traveling man, taken as a class, is much above the average, and his business requires that he be a gentleman, educated, thoroughly posted in his particular line of business, a student of human nature, a judge of men; and, if he be a success, thoroughly reliable and honest.—["Muy Poco."

**Plain Facts About the Pharmacist in the U. S. Employ.**—I read from time to time, in the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST, articles relating to the pharmacist in the public service. While these articles fairly state the conditions and emoluments of the various branches, there are points that it would be well for the young pharmacist to consider. It is to be presumed that "our young man" has served a regular apprenticeship and parted with his hard-earned wages to secure the degree of Ph. G., and now wishes to begin life's battle in earnest. Can he afford to enter public service? To be sure, it offers what appear to be advantages of permanency of position and moderate compensation, with prospect of a slight increase as years go by. But what is the other side? Is he prepared to sacrifice the prospect of future independence and adopt as his life-long motto, "I serve?" For the pharmacist in public service must expect nothing but a subordinate position for life. Others will be appointed to command; he will have naught else to expect, but must ever be a server at the beck and call of a superior. As a young man these chains bind not so tightly or are they such gall and bitterness as in after years he finds men young enough to be his offspring appointed to rule over him. But, you say, "our young man" need not remain to face this condition. True, but after a few years' service he will find that he has not only fallen behind in his profession but that he has lost touch with business methods of civil life, and that he is not only unwilling but actually unable to again begin at the lowest round of the ladder to carve out a career for himself.

With the Same Expenditure of Time and Talent, the same attention to business that he has given to the public service, would have made him master, not servant. Not one man in twenty has the nerve or ability to break away from long established habit and, in middle life, begin anew.

"Our Young Man" has other difficulties in public service which are carefully thrust to the background when the bait is thrown out for his temptation. Therein he finds that socially he is a "nobody," and

is continually reminded of that fact. He is never allowed to forget that he is an enlisted menial. He must needs "put his heels together" and "stand to attention" whenever addressed by a superior. In civil life he is the peer of anybody in society, in the church, or elsewhere. In the public service he is passed by on the other side by those who hold that mighty patent of gentility, "by act of Congress"—a commission. Some years since, in my hearing, a young steward of the army, pleading for what he considered his due, was curtly informed by his superior officer that "enlisted men have no rights that commissioned officers are bound to respect." This axiom is as true now as then. Officers are, perhaps, more careful not to express it so openly, but all believe and practice it to the letter.

It is to Be Presumed That "Our Young Man" Looks Forward to Honorable Matrimony. Can he, as a man and a lover, consistently ask the woman of his heart to face the slights and covert insults that surely await her coming from the "ladies" of the officers' families? Of all the bitter humiliations man or woman can be made to bear, one that cannot be resented is the most unendurable.

The Public Service Is the Worst Possible Place in Which to Rear a Family. Unusual temptations and pitfalls await the child so born. Doubled are the trials of the parent. The inevitable changes of station result in the loss of the sweet companionship of childhood, the interference with education, and kindred evils. The pharmacist in public service will find that his salary will not admit of anything more than the most ordinary education for his children, while seeing others, not one whit brighter or better than his, enjoying all the advantages of fair compensation and permanent residence, will be mortifying to his pride.

"Our Young Man" Must Be Willing, should he enter public service, to see all the results of his labor, all the effort of his mind and ingenuity of his hand pirated and appropriated by his superior officer. No protest will avail him. His very life and being, physically and mentally, belong to his superior. His executive talent as well as his ability in outside lines are called into use, and the result coolly and unblushingly appropriated by the great "I," who is, for the time being, his "Commanding officer." It is a well-known fact that professional talent and executive ability seldom, if ever, go together.

For Years Past, as Well as at the Present Time, nine-tenths of the executive ability of the medical departments of the public service is exercised by the pharmacists and hospital stewards attached thereto, although the medical officers fail not to take to themselves all the honor, glory and rewards arising therefrom. Now, if after a fair statement of facts, "our young man" selects the public service for his future life-work, it is well. He accepts the responsibility for his own future. But I assert that until pharmacy is accorded its proper place, and not rendered secondary or subservient to any other in public service, it should be shunned by the self-re-

specting young pharmacist who expects or desires to be anything or anybody. Those who are engaged therein, and who see no prospect of relief, or by reason of age are unable to make a radical change in life, it is a privilege and duty to show others the difficulties, annoyances and inconsistencies of the position. Public service, for the young pharmacist, is a veritable apple of Sodom, fair to the eye but full of bitterness and disappointment.—[FROM ONE WHO HAS SERVED.

**A Report On Some Oils of Eucalyptus.**—Probably no other genus of plants shows a more striking difference in the volatile oils distilled from the various species as is the case with the eucalyptus varieties. The distillates of not less than fifty species have been more or less thoroughly investigated. Only a few of them were found to be of medicinal value.

Based on these researches, the various eucalyptus oils have generally been grouped into two classes, namely:

1. Oils Containing a High Percentage of Eucalyptol (mostly distilled from *Eucalyptus globulus*).
2. Oils Containing Phellandrene (mainly from *Eucalyptus amygdalina*).

Phellandrene, as a rule, is not found in oils of a high eucalyptol percentage, whilst on the other hand there are oils which are very low, or even entirely wanting in eucalyptol.

Aside from the hydrocarbon phellandrene, other terpenes such as pinene, camphene, etc., are met with; some oils contain, as important constituents, aldehydes, such as citral, citronellal and cuminaldehyde.

The coughing sensation caused by inhaling some eucalyptus oils, especially when they are insufficiently rectified, is due to such aldehyde compounds as are found in the lower boiling fractions, mainly butyric, valeric and capronic aldehyde.

These are only the most important ones of the large number of chemical individuals found in the oils of commerce, and as eucalyptol is the only efficient constituent, the quality of these oils is estimated according to the percentage of eucalyptol.

To ascertain the true merits, the following points must be kept in view:

1. Absence of Disagreeable Smell or Nauseous Taste.—(Due to the above mentioned low boiling aldehydes).
2. Specific Gravity.—(Best taken by Westphal balance). Should not be lower than 0.910 at 15° C.

It may be accepted as a rule that the higher the specific gravity the richer the oil in eucalyptol.

3. Optical Rotation.—As eucalyptol is optically inactive—that is to say, does not turn the plane of polarized light either to the left or right—all such oils turning more than 10° in either direction should be rejected.

Phellandrene and pinene have high rotatory power, and large percentages of either are easily revealed by optical examination.

4. Solubility in 70 Per Cent Alcohol.—As the oxygenated compounds, eucalyptol, etc., are very readily soluble in alcohol of this strength, whilst mineral oils, ter-

penes, etc., are almost insoluble in it, this test sometimes becomes of great importance. Not more than three volumes are, as a rule, required for clear solutions. In exceptional cases a somewhat larger quantity will be needed. I found for an oil from eucalyptus dumosa, conforming otherwise to all the requirements for a first-class oil, that five volumes of 70 per cent alcohol were required to complete solution.

5. Phellandrene Reaction.—The presence of phellandrene is easily shown by the well-known test with sodium nitrite and acetic acid, by which the nitrite of phellandrene will soon form as a semi-solid mass.

All oils rendering this reaction are unfit for medicinal purposes. The process is best carried out by dissolving 1 Cc. of the oil in 2 Cc. of petroleic-ether, and in pouring this mixture on 1 Gm. sodium nitrite previously dissolved in 1½ Cc. of water. Finally, a sufficient quantity (about 1 Cc.) of glacial acetic acid is added, by which the nitrous acid is set free, which will then combine with the phellandrene.

6. Quantitative Determination of Eucalyptol.—Although various methods have been devised, unfortunately none of them give very reliable results. Whilst the hydrogen bromide test can be used for oils containing only a small amount of eucalyptol, the phosphoric acid test, however, is not applicable for oils containing less than 20 per cent.

For practical purposes only the latter method comes into consideration at the present time, and the results, as given further on, are all obtained by it.

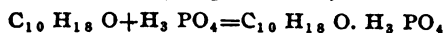
To 10 Gm. of the oil accurately weighed and contained in a beaker, from 5 to 6 Cc. syrupy phosphoric acid (spec. grav. 1.75) are gradually added. Care must be taken that no rise of temperature occurs, which is prevented by constantly stirring after the addition of each drop, and by immersing the beaker in ice-cold water from time to time. The formation of a semi-solid mass will soon be observed, which, at the end of the reaction, is carefully removed from the beaker, spread on filtering paper and subjected to a strong pressure. The object of doing this is to remove all excess of the acid and all such compounds which did not combine with it.

The pressing is best done with a common tincture press from which the tin vessel has been removed and replaced by two small boards, between which the bundle of filtering paper is placed. This pressing has to be repeated with fresh paper as long as oil stains appear on it.

The crystals are then scraped on a tared watch-glass and weighed.

On multiplying this weight by 6.11 the percentage of eucalyptol will be obtained.

The factor 6.11 is derived from the following equation (taking it for granted that the product of addition is composed of one molecule of eucalyptol and one molecule of phosphoric acid):



Samples showing less than 40 per cent should not be accepted; more so as there are sufficient oils in the market showing as high as 60 per cent and over.

No.	Source Claimed.	Spec. Grav.	Opt. Rot (1)	Solubility in 70% Alcohol.	Phellandrene Reaction.	Percentage of Eucalyptol.
1	<i>E. dumosa</i> .....	0.914	+5°54'	1:5	Free.	77.3
2	<i>E. cneorifolia</i> .....	0.917	—4°42'	1:2.9	Free.	67.4
3	From Kangaroo Islands. <i>E. amygdalina</i> .....	0.872	—49°9'	1:45	Contains much	No reaction.
4	?	0.947	+3°5'	1:3	Free.	50
5	<i>E. globulus</i> .....	0.933	+6°51'	1:3.7	Free.	49.3
6	From California. ?			Insoluble.	Contains much	No reaction.
7	<i>E. globulus</i> .....	0.938	+1°45'	1:2.7	Free.	67.6
8 (2)	From Australia. <i>E. amygdalina</i> .....	9.872	—49°10'	1:45	Contains much	No reaction.
9	<i>E. globulus</i> .....		Rot. in 100 mm. tube for sodium light +8°	1:3.2	Free.	62
10	Pure Eucalyptol; prepared by me to make comparative tests.	0.930	+0°	1:1.8	Free.	103

(1.) See U. S. P. 1890, pages 512, 513 and 514.

(2.) No. 8 was later on found out to be identical with No. 3.

—[DR. E. GREBE, Analytical Laboratory, Meyer Brothers Drug Company.

### Quercus Cortex.

Thou noble oak! an ordained destiny thine,  
Long sought to waft ambition o'er the brine;  
And should the seasonable plum rebel,  
Then take decoctum quercus, and be well!

—[Chemist and Druggist.

Winter is one of the best advertising seasons. The others are spring, summer and autumn.

Try the Working Formulas in the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST.

## QUIZ DEPARTMENT.

### Read This Before You Ask a Question.

Many questions are thrown in the waste basket each month on account of the correspondents failing to give name and address. The editor has a large basket for such questions. Write questions on separate sheets and on but one side of the paper. No questions will be answered by mail. Spell out in full every word; never abbreviate the names of medicines.

**Dehorning Sticks (1).**—They are used for dehorning calves. How are they made?

**The New Mexico Board of Pharmacy (2)** secretary is W. C. Porterfield, Silver City, N. M.

**The Best Work on Microscopy (3)** for beginners is "The Microscope," by Gage, seventh edition, price \$1.50.

**States Where Doctors Can Register (4)** as pharmacists without examination. We are unable to give a list of such States; in fact, they are few and far between. We suggest that you write to the secretary of each board.

**Syrup of Quinine (5).**—The preparation which you have in mind is made according to the formula contributed by Dr. J. C. Falk to the Missouri Pharmaceutical Association in 1896. The formula appears on page 63 of the proceedings for that year.

**Thawing Frozen Water Pipes (6).**—Prof. R. W. Wood, of the University of Wisconsin, thawed out frozen water pipes during the past winter by means of electricity. The ordinary street current was used with the voltage reduced to about fifty. He passed the current through the frozen pipes.

**How to Prepare for Board of Pharmacy Examinations (7).**—We suggest that you first carefully study the article on the subject by C. H. Daggett, published on page 300 of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST for October. This will also give you additional information about the books of reference.

### Bay Rum Hair Tonic (8).—

Bay rum.....	5 pints.
Glycerin.....	16 fl. ozs.
Tincture of cantharides.....	8 fl. ozs.
Tincture of soap bark.....	8 fl. ozs.
Rose water.....	8 fl. ozs.
Orange flower water.....	8 fl. ozs.

Mix and filter, if necessary.

**Scruple (9)** is supposed by some, says the *Chemist and Druggist*, to be the diminutive of *scrupus*, a sharp stone, from which its meaning as "a scruple of conscience" would also be indicated; but it is more generally traced to *scripulum*, something written, which was exactly the meaning of the Greek small weight *gramma* (from which the French *gramme* was adopted), though it is not quite easy to see the connection between "something written" and a small weight.

**Cleaning Cream (10).**—Fenner's Complete Formula says: Ivory or other white soap, eight ounces; sal tartar, one-half ounce; borax, two ounces; oil of sassafras, one drachm; water, one and one-half pints.

Cut the soap into small pieces and dissolve in the water by heat of water-bath; add the borax and sal tartar, and, while cooling, add the oil of sassafras mixing them well together. This removes grease, paint, and dirt by rubbing in and washing out with warm water.

**Compressed Tablets (11).**—"In preparing the material for compressing tablets of quinine sulphate, is it necessary to mix with the acacia, moisten with water and pass through a suitable sieve, dry, reduce again to a fine powder, mix with the powdered cane sugar and moisten with sufficient water to make it pass through a suitable sieve, then dry, etc.; or, in other words, is it necessary to add the acacia and cane sugar separately as described above? If so, why?"

Who can answer?

**Cheese Cement for Glass Porcelain (12).**—Take soft cheese, grind and wash it in hot water; then, when it is freed from all soft matter, and nothing remains but pure casein, press it in a fine cloth so as to squeeze out all the liquid. There remains a white matter, which is to be dried, reduced to powder and preserved in a wide-mouthed bottle or a close-fitting box. To make use of it, it must be ground up with a small quantity of water, which makes a very adhesive paste. It must be used immediately, and in the cold.

**Non-Drying Typewriter Ink (13).**—The *Retail Druggist* says:

A large proportion of typewriter inks are made with glycerin and water for a vehicle, and this is the cause of their drying in the ribbons after a length of time. In order to prevent this unpleasant result the vehicle must be of a fatty nature, and the following is a formula of this type:

Coal-tar dye (fat-soluble).....	oz. 2
Carbolic acid.....	oz. 2
Oil cassia.....	oz. 1
Castor oil.....	oz. 2

Warm together the last three ingredients, then incorporate the dye.

By using lampblack, mixing it with petrolatum and thinning with a mixture of equal parts of oil of turpentine and benzin, an indelible ink may be obtained.

**The Explosive Lyddite (14)**—The *London Graphic* says: "The high explosive thus called from the name of the small Kentish town and gunnery centre where the experiments with it were made, is nothing else than picric acid brought into a dense state by fusion. Picric acid is a bright yellow substance freely used in peaceful industries for dyeing purposes. It is obtained by the action of nitric acid on phenol or carbolic acid. It burns very violently, and, owing to the tremendous blast produced by the explosion, the destructive effect of a bursting shell filled with it is some eleven times greater than that of a shell filled with powder. Common shells of forged steel filled with lyddite are used with 6 and 9.2 inch breech-loading guns, and with howitzers; also with 4 to 6 inch quick-firing guns.

"All lyddite shells are equipped with percussion nose fuses only; hence their explosion takes place on impact in the following fashion: The percussion fuse ignites a picric powder exploder, which in turn ignites the bursting charge of lyddite, the detonation of the fuse and of the two explosives inside the shell being instantaneous. The picric powder exploder, we should add, is inserted in a recess left in the lyddite for that purpose. Lyddite shell is to some extent less barbarous than shrapnel exploded by powder, for, though widespread, its death-dealing effects are due more to air concussion than to the wounding effects of the flying fragments. In other words, in the case of a lyddite shell bursting in a group of men, the greater number will be killed, not by pieces of the shell but by the blow of the suddenly compressed air."

**Drying and Non-Drying Oils (15).**—Strictly speaking, there is no essential difference between the drying and non-drying oils, says the *Oil and Colourman's Journal*, for all fatty substances, when exposed to air, are attacked by oxygen and consequently "dry." A certain number of them, as we know, especially amongst the vegetable oils, become transformed during the process into a solid, dry, elastic substance, to which Mulder assigned the name of "linoxyn." And these are the oils to which are commonly given the name of "drying oil." Linseed oil is a typical oil of this class. A. Livache, who has recently been giving this matter some attention, finds that non-drying oils, such as colza and olive oil, exhibit the same properties when they are kept at a sufficiently high temperature (120 degrees—160 degrees Centigrade), even if they have not been treated previously with litharge or borate of manganese. Similar results are also obtained with solid animal fats, such as mixtures of stearin and margarine. It would seem, therefore, that the distinction between drying and non-drying oils is only admissible on the understanding that the oxidation is only carried on at the ordinary temperature. Livache's experiments show that all fatty substances, without exception, whether of vegetable or animal origin, can be transformed into an elastic product similar to that obtained from the so-called drying oils, provided that they are exposed to a suitable temperature. The transformation may be slow or rapid, according to the temperature used and the previous treatment to which the oils have been subjected; but the final product remains solid even at a high temperature, and in transparency, elasticity, and chemical properties it appears to be identical with Mulder's "linoxyn."

**Hectograph Pads and Inks (16).**—"How can I make a pad for duplicating writing, drawings, etc., and what kind of ink can be used?"

Hectograph copying pads should be made somewhat softer for winter use than for summer, which can be done by adding a little proportion of glycerin.

Good glue.....	4 ounces avoirdupois.
Glycerin.....	16 ounces avoirdupois.
Water.....	8 fluid ounces.

Break up the glue and soak in the water for a few

hours, then heat by water both until melted, and add the glycerin and heat together for some time to evaporate part of the water; then strain into a shallow square tin to make the desired shape, and skin with a card to free from bubbles. This is improved by adding one ounce carbonate barium to the liquid while warm. The writing to be copied is done with hectograph ink, and transferred to the pad. Sheets of paper are then put on and copies made.

**Cleaning Hectograph Pads.**—Write on good paper, with a clean pen, allowing the hectograph ink to dry without using blotters; moisten the pad with clean water and dry well with newspaper, then place the writing face downward on the pad and rub gently to insure thorough contact at every point. Let it remain on the pad from two to five minutes, according to the number of impressions wanted, and then remove it carefully; copies are then taken by pressing dry sheets of paper on the pad over the reversed writing and removing them instantly. In this way from fifty to one hundred copies can be made. The operation should be carried out with as little interruption as possible. After using the pad in this manner, remove the ink from the surface immediately with a soft sponge and warm water, drying it well. It will then be ready for another operation. A hectograph pad may be used a great many times, if properly manipulated.

**Hectographic Prints.**—The *New Idea* states that the distinctness and sharpness of hectographic prints may be very materially heightened by wetting the paper upon which the prints are to be made with alcohol and removing the excess of the alcohol by blotting paper.

**Hectograph Inks.**—Fenner's Complete Formulary has the following to say on the subject:

**Chromograph Hectograph Inks.**—These inks are designed to be used on the hectograph or copying pad, by which a hundred or more copies or duplicates may be made from one writing.

*Black, Blue, Red and Violet* may be made in the same manner, but the violet is most used, because a much larger number of clear copies may be made from it. The formula is as follows: Violet (or other) anilin, one-half ounce avoirdupois; alcohol, one-half fluid ounce; white sugar, one-quarter ounce avoirdupois; glycerin, one ounce avoirdupois; water, six fluid ounces. Mix the anilin with the alcohol, add the glycerin, dissolve the sugar in the water and add. Of black anilin or negrosine, double the quantity is required.

**Cloves.**—Two crops a year it yields—one in June, the other in December. Hot seasons with but little rain are prayed for by the natives who depend upon the clove crop, but the gift of a little fog each day is invoked by them, for fog is said to improve the flavor of cloves to a great degree.

**Believe not in the great; lean not on water; trust not in the dying day; do not believe a woman's word, and do not trust to the courage of your horse.**



## EDITOR'S TABLE.

Any book reviewed in this Department may be obtained upon receipt of price at the office of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST.

"Cacao in Samoa" is the title of a very interesting and instructive article appearing in the advance sheets of the Consular Reports. Free copies can be obtained by addressing the Bureau of Foreign Reports, Department of State, Washington, D. C.

**A Laboratory Manual of Physiological Chemistry.**—By Elbert W. Rockwood, B. S., M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology in the University of Iowa. Illustrated with one colored plate and three plates of microscopic preparations.  $5\frac{1}{2} \times 7\frac{3}{4}$  inches. Pages viii-204. Extra cloth, \$1.00, net. Philadelphia: The F. A. Davis Co., Publishers, 1914-16 Cherry Street.

This is a useful volume for medical and pharmacy students.

**Warner's Pocket Medical Dictionary** of to-day, comprising pronunciation and definition of 10,000 essential words and terms used in medicine and associated sciences and tables of arteries, nerves, muscles, etc., arranged for convenient reference, by Wm. R. Warner; price, 75 cents. Copyright: Wm. R. Warner & Co., Philadelphia, 1898.

"Recent Foraminifera" is the title of a very interesting and profusely illustrated article on the subject from the pen of Dr. Flint. It is published by the Smithsonian Institute, and a limited number of copies are for public distribution. Those of our readers working in microscopy and interested in this subject should apply to Mr. F. W. True, executive curator, Smithsonian Institute, Washington, D. C., for a copy. These limited editions of public documents are soon exhausted, so those who are tardy in making requests are likely to be disappointed.

**A System of Instruction in Qualitative Analysis**, by Arthur H. Elliott, Ph. D., Professor Emeritus of Chemistry and Physics in the College of Pharmacy of the City of New York, and George A. Ferguson, Ph. B., Professor of Analytical Chemistry and Director of the Chemical Laboratory in the College of Pharmacy of the City of New York. Third edition, revised and enlarged. New York City: Published by the authors, 117 Chambers Street, 1899. For sale by the authors at 115 West Sixty-eighth Street, New York City. Price, \$1.50.

This practical book for both teachers and students meets with a demand justifying a third edition. We are pleased to note several improvements in the volume just at hand.

**Progressive Medicine**, Volume IV.—A Quarterly Digest of Advances, Discoveries and Improvements in the Medical and Surgical Sciences. Edited by Hobart Amory Hare, M. D., Professor of Therapeutics and Materia Medica in the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia. Octavo, handsomely bound in cloth, 398 pages, 51 engravings and 5 plates. Philadelphia and New York: Lea Brothers & Co.

This is a most excellent work for pharmacists to select when seeking a New Year's remembrance for a medical friend. The articles may be considered as original contributions of a very practical character, in which the chaff has been winnowed from the grain and the material prepared for easy assimilation and quick application.

## EXAMINATION QUESTIONS.

## North Dakota Board of Pharmacy.

1. What is meant by an Element?
2. Define Chemical Analysis; Synthesis.
3. What is the difference between a Physical and a Chemical change?
4. What do you understand by an Organic and an Inorganic substance?
5. How do you manufacture and collect Hydrogen, Oxygen and Chlorine?
6. From what is Cream of Tartar obtained? Give process and official name.
7. How do you obtain Blue Vitriol? Give official name and equation of reaction.
8. Give process for making Green Vitriol? Give official name and equation of reaction.
9. What chemical change takes place in making Liquor Potassii Arsenitis? What per cent of Arsenious Acid does it contain, and give dose?
10. Give source and process of obtaining Acetic Acid; Carbolic Acid.

**Materia Medica and Botany.**—1. Give habitat and medical properties of (a) Senna; (b) Buchu; (c) Uva Ursi; (d) Belladonna; (e) Valerian; (f) Colocynth; (g) Damiana; (h) Camphor.

2. What is Ergot? State its constituents and official preparations.

3. What alkaloids are obtained from the following drugs, and give dose of each: (a) Blood Root; (b) Golden Seal; (c) Ipecac; (d) Jaborandi; (e) Nux Vomica.

4. Give Latin or official names of the following: (a) Blue Ointment; (b) Wild Cherry; (c) Epsom Salts; (d) Blue Pill; (e) Seidlitz Powder; (f) Charcoal; (g) Cod Liver Oil; (h) Castor Oil; (i) Black Haw; (j) Lead Plaster.

5. What is the best menstruum for extracting the medicinal virtue of each of the following drugs: Capsicum, Cantharides, Cascara Sagrada, Aconite, Senna, Ginger, Nux Vomica, Cubebs, Ergot, Licorice.

6. Camphor.—What is it and how obtained? What plant yields Camphor? To what country is it indigenous?

7. Calabar Bean.—What is the botanical name? Name two principal alkaloids. What is the action on the pupil of the eye? What alkaloid has the opposite action on the pupil of the eye?

8. (a) What are Stamens? (b) What is Pollen? (c) What is a Rhizome? (d) What is a Petal?

9. Define Stigma and mention a drug that the Pharmacopoeia directs shall be composed of Stigmas.

10. Give dose and antidote: (a) Tr. Aconite; (b) Sulphate Morphia; (c) Acid Carbolic; (d) Silver Nitrate; (e) Fl. Rx. Ergot; (f) Corrosive Sublimate; (g) Iodine.

**Pharmacy.**—1. Give the official name for Seidlitz Powders—quantity of each ingredient required for one powder, and state what change takes place on mixing a solution of the two powders.

2. Give the percentage of Quinine in Cinchona Bark, and of Morphine in Opium, required by the U. S. P.

3. What is the official name of Prussic Acid? From what is it obtained and what is the percentage of absolute acid in the official preparation?

4. Give official name for (a) Brown Mixture; (b) Donovan's Solution; (c) Dover's Powder; (d) Basham's Mixtures; (e) Monsell's Solution; (f) Litharge; (g) Pyrogallie Acid.

5. Give English name for (a) Anthemis Nobilis; (b) Rupatorium Perfoliatum; (c) Euonymus; (d) Aqua-Hydrogenii Dioxidii; (e) Mentha Viridis; (f) Myristica; (g) Physostigma.

6. From what is Pepsin obtained? How much Albumen must one part of Pepsin digest to comply with the U. S. P.?

7. How and of what strength are "Triturations" prepared?

8. What are the ingredients in (a) Collodion; (b) Syr. Ferri Iodide; (c) Tinct. Gent. Comp.; (d) Syr. Pruni. Virg.; (e) Pulv. Ipecac Comp.; (f) Pil. Cath. Comp.

9. What is the dose of (a) Antipyrine; (b) Salol; (c) Sulfonal; (d) Strychnine; (e) Ammon. Valer.; (f) Potass. Carb.; (g) Hydrarg. Amm. Chlor.?

10. Give equivalent in Apothecaries' weight or measure of: One Litre, one Metre, 1 Cc., .5 15. 1.3

11. 12. 13. Practical work.

14 to 30. Oral examination and reading prescriptions.

## MISSOURI DEPARTMENT.

**A Missouri Veteran Pharmacist.**—Mr. W. H. Sloan, of Mt. Vernon, was born in Bloomfield, Davis Co., Ia., in 1852. He came to Mt. Vernon thirty-three years ago, at which time his father opened a drug store in the place. Mr. Sloan was raised in the store, and bought his father out twenty-five years ago. He has been located in the same place all of these years, although he built a new brick store 10 years ago. Mr. Sloan's son is a student in the Northwestern University, and went into the



W. H. SLOAN.

business with his father. A branch store at Stotts City, Mo., is also owned by Mr. Sloan, who is looked upon as one of the most substantial business men and worthy citizens of that section of Missouri.

**Missouri Board of Pharmacy Correspondence.**—We have from time to time published some of the letters received by the Missouri Board, in order to give the pharmacists of the State a better idea of the problem confronting that body in its work. Here is one from a "dealer in drugs, paints, wall paper, oils, stationery, school supplies of all kinds, prescriptions a speciality." It is only justice to state that the author of the communication crossed off the letter-head "all kinds of prescriptions a speciality" before mailing it to the board.

— — —, Mo., 11-21-1899.

Mr A T fleischmann & Honorable Secy. Sedalia Mo Dear Sur your letter of 16 inst at Hand & contents Noted will say in Regard to same that if I am Not complying with the law in Every Respect as near as a man could that is My Entention to Do so I am positivly keeping No Liquors of No kind & am Not Doing No prescription Business in No way Nor Neither am I selling Enny Poisonous Drug or Medicin Nor I am Not Buying Enny of the above Drugs for Enny Body thair is one thing that I will say Before you as I Did My county attorney & that is I Have some poison & prescription goods that was Hear when I Discontinued the prescription Business that I am leaving just set on My shelves & am trying to close them out to sum one that Does Have A Rite to Handle them if this is A violation I am gilty But My Reasons for this is to keep them up whair those that Mite want the stock can see what the stock consists of & if you say for Me to gather them & Box them I will Do so at once I was over yesterday to see the county attorney yesterday & He sed for Me to Drop you few lines in Regard to this Matter & I will Refur you to Enny unpredugis purson Man or womin in this section as to whather I Hav Not Bin a Man that was willing to comply with the Laws of the state & conducted My Business this way as Near as Enny Man could you can Refur to county at' urney as to His Judgement as to what My History in Business H s Bin as to class of drugs I Hav Bin Buying & Handling H ping this will Be satisfactory to you for your information gi en you aganst Me as I cannot afford to get in to trouble with No one & if Enny information you can give Me I will gladly ex ept thanking you for Notifying Me of this Matter & cincrely Hope that I Hav Dun Nothing to cause Me Enny trouble I remain as ever

P S My stock consists of jeneral Line of patent Medicins & undries jewelry jewels Bench & My wife also Runs A Line of

Milinery in part of store Building & Both of us working Hard to Make wupport for ourselves & 6 children & we Need our Dolars & cents

Hoping this letter will Not tier your patience  
Respectfully

Secretary A. T. Fleischmann says this is another specimen letter:

— — —, Mo 11-18-99

To the Secretary  
of the State borde of Pharmacy

Dear Sir I beg Leaf To latend a few lines of enquiry for You r Attention.

As it is quite expensive to come to St Louis Mo I wish to enquire of Your honor if thire isent—Some proceedings that—y ou could addopt—to give me an examination here and save me somuch expense, which I'll very much appreciate. if your honor pleases I donot purpose to dictate to my superiours. However it semes as such could be. As I, have bin informed the exam enation is written. I can give eny reference might be reasonably required, from Doctors and Leagal officials Both. I have bin in practice 23 years & Handled drugs all the time. I tended 2 courses of Lecturies in St Louis Medical in 18— and graduated at Jopptin in 18— I regeristard in 18— Allso I have my regeristard receipt—and diploma allso and have Bin in A. successful practice all the while. of which I can foud you eny evidence you reasonably desire. and would Like to here from you as early as convient—for which I'll be ever somuch oblyge &

Hopinge to her soon

I. am your fraternal friend

Dr — —

I'll state all questions in Case I. regeristard in 18— for practice & pharmacy Both & some time in Last—Year have Lost my Drug Surtificet—But have my other

**Substitute for Celluloid.**—Consul Liefeld writes from Freiburg, September 23, 1899:

"In London, a new substance has been produced by the boiling of untanned leather in oil, which has first of all the property of being a good electrical insulator, but beside this can be used for manifold purposes.

"This new material, to which the inventor has given the name "marloid," can be polished on both sides, and in its structure resembles horn, and can be pressed or worked into any form whatsoever, either directly after the boiling process or later, after the hardened hide has been made soft and elastic, by being dipped into a salt or alum bath. The boiling process lasts from one to ten minutes, depending on the quality of the leather.

"By means of polishing, this material can be made almost transparent, and it can also be given different degrees of hardness, so that a substance is obtained which can be kneaded, embossed, stamped, pressed, drawn, and twisted into any desired shape, style, or design.

"From this description, it is evident that out of marloid any and all articles can be manufactured which up to this time have been made from celluloid, horn, or similar material."

**Family Convenience.**—"My daughter was once engaged to a plumber."

"But she didn't marry him?"

"No; we broke it off. A druggist will do just as well, and it is so nice to have a soda fountain in the family."—[*Detroit Free Press.*]

## N. A. R. D. NOTES.

**B. L. Stone**, of Belpre, Ohio, contributed \$1.00 to the N. A. R. D.

**The Vermillion County** (Danville, Ill.) Druggists' Association has paid its dues.

**The Dentacura Co.**, of Newark, N. J., has reduced the price of its preparations to \$2.00.

**All Changes** in the officers of associations should be reported to the national secretary without delay.

**Oklahoma Pharmacists** individually and collectively support the N. A. R. D.—so says F. M. Weaver, of Oklahoma City.

**The Louisville druggists** will individually and collectively stand behind the national executive committee—so says Gordon C. Curry.

**The Internal Revenue tax** on medicine is being considered by a committee of the national association, which will ask Congress to repeal same.

**The Mahoning Valley** (Ohio) Pharmaceutical Association has donated \$9.12 to the N. A. R. D. The Bartholomew County (Ohio) Association sends \$1.52.

**The New Jersey Pharmaceutical Association** has paid dues for 332 members. John C. Gallagher, W. R. Laird and James Foulke, of Jersey City, represented the organization at Cincinnati.

**The Pabst Brewing Co.** send \$79.04 to the national secretary for the benefit of the N. A. R. D. This was the amount due on the Best Tonic orders taken under the manufacturers' special offer for October.

**The Anderson County** (Garnett, Kan.) Association has affiliated with the N. A. R. D. N. H. Seiler is president, A. T. Holcomb, vice-president, W. J. Lane, secretary, and W. H. McGrew, treasurer.

**The Philadelphia Association** of Retail Druggists has the following new officers: President, Wm. McIntyre; first vice-president, W. H. Poley; second vice-president, A. Hock; treasurer, Dr. E. R. Smiley; secretary, W. A. Rumsey. The dues have been increased to \$2.00, payable semi-annually in advance.

**Warner Recognizes the N. A. R. D.**—Among the prominent firms whose prices have lately been reduced is the Warner Safe Cure Co., of Rochester, N. Y., some of whose prices are now less than the St. Louis schedule adopted by the N. A. R. D., and all of them allow a profit of at least fifty per cent to the retailer.

**Hilton in Line.**—By a very satisfactory arrangement between the Chicago Retail Druggists' Association and a firm of manufacturers who have long advocated active co-operation between manufacturers and retailers, the price of Dr. Hilton's Specific No. 3 is to be reduced to \$4.00 a dozen. This brings a well-known concern in line with the national association, and all concerned are to be congratulated.

**“Massachusetts Association** joins unanimously. —F. E. Holliday.” It will be remembered that this organization, at its annual meeting, referred the matter of affiliation with the N. A. R. D. to its member-

ship, the preference of the members to be transmitted by postal card to the secretary. The number of answers received was so small that the executive committee of the association was in doubt as to the real attitude of the membership toward the project, and a called meeting of the organization has just been held in order to ascertain. The results are very gratifying to the officers and the national executive committee.

### **The Evansville (Ind.) Pharmaceutical Association.**

This society was represented at the Cincinnati convention by Mr. F. H. Burton, whom many of the delegates will remember with pleasure. The organization represents about four-fifths of the drug trade of Evansville, and is in a prosperous condition.



F. H. BURTON.

**The Chattanooga (Tenn.)** branch of the N. A. R. D. is one of the last associations admitted to membership.

Of this organization C. M. Greve is president, W. T. Plumb, secretary, and B. J. Miller, treasurer. Judging by the way the new society has gone to work, its members are likely to rid themselves within a short time of the obstacles in the way of their financial success. With the aid of the national organization there is little doubt that before long this task can be accomplished.

**Good Results Require Money.**—The following extract from a letter of an officer of the N. A. R. D. to the secretary of a State association will be of interest to those members who are concerned about the important matter of providing funds for the prosecution of the work. It will be conceded that what is here written is characterized by good sense, and that the sooner the drug trade comes to look in a sensible way upon the question of financial support of the cause so vital to their welfare, the better for all concerned:

“The assessment for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1900, will be fifty cents per capita, in accordance with the wishes of the national association expressed at its recent Cincinnati convention. You will thus see that you have thirteen months in which to pay the fifty cents tax upon your membership for next year. It is regretted that the retail drug trade have been in the habit of contributing so small an amount to their associations that they are unable to see that this pittance is wholly inadequate to the needs of two organizations, one of which intends to do everything that human agency can do to remove the bad conditions that are pauperizing the members of a noble calling. The matter of contributing money to a deserving cause is a matter of education, and it seems to the writer that in your association you will be compelled to adopt the tactics we are employing in the West, namely, that of bringing the members of State and local societies to a full appreciation of the fact that, if they want thoroughly effective work done, it will be necessary for them to go down in their pockets and provide the funds. This will be a somewhat difficult task to accomplish, perhaps, but the salvation of the retail trade lies in their uniting not only their contributions of influence but their contributions of money to create a powerful agency for the righting of their wrongs and the prevention of the imposition of other wrongs in the future.”

## TRADE TOPICS.

**Quinine.**—The world's consumption of quinine is estimated at 12,000,000 ounces per annum.

**Steel Wool** is a new article on the market, which is used in the place of sand paper. The manufacturers claim it is cheaper and far superior to the old and popular sand paper.

**Have Courage.**—A trade paper says: "Lack of courage is one of the commonest reasons for failures in advertising." Probably that is true, but lack of "funds" is a stronger reason.

**The Best Corks** are those called "velvet corks," says a contributor to *Barlow & Armitage's Circular*; and of these the finest qualities are made, and probably grown, in France—yet, in France, the corks used for the best brands of champagne are obtained from Catalonia and Andalusia, and so much care is taken in their selection that they cost as much as two pence each. Before being used they are boiled in wine or soaked in tartar, or steamed by the cork merchants, so as to obviate the well-known bad flavor. They are handed warm to the corker, who dips them in a small vessel of wine before making use of them. This is a good practice, and might be profitably followed in the bottling of select spirits.

**Artificial Indigo** is replacing the natural product. A correspondent of the *London Times* says: "The stake for which the German chemical manufacturer is playing, is a very big one—far bigger than was offered by madder thirty years ago. Indigo is more difficult to make than is alizarin, but such is the persistence of the German attack upon the position, and so great is the improvement in our methods, that it is far from improbable that all difficulties will ere long be overcome. The manner in which the German factories are organized for such work is marvelous, and calculated to excite the admiration and envy of all who can understand it. I have been astonished at the progress made only in the course of two or three years since I was last in the Rhine district. Thus, one firm I find has a scientific staff of 110 skilled chemists, whilst that of another has risen to no fewer than 150, and the works are in proportion. Nature has no chance in the long run against such odds."

**"Pharmacy Has Ceased to be a Science;** it is a mere trade, and a poor one at that." W. C. Alpers, in an A. Ph. A. paper, says: "Such remarks, so often repeated with emphasis and bitterness, will naturally make a deep impression on one who has always been an earnest advocate of the profession of pharmacy, as distinct from the trade of pharmacy, and it is not a mere mockery, if to-day, in the opening address of the scientific section of the American Pharmaceutical Association, the question is put: 'Is there science in pharmacy?'"

"Whosoever has looked behind the screens of our present pharmacies, and is familiar with the details of the pharmacist's daily toil; and whosoever has be-

come the confidential friend of his brethren—to whom they unbosom themselves without reticence and disguises—knows that the commercial admixture to American pharmacy predominates over the scientific part to such an extent that the latter is nearly or entirely concealed.

"Science in pharmacy is to-day, like the Princess in the fairy tale, lying spellbound under noxious weeds and thorns, awaiting her delivery."

**How to Meet Department Store Competition.**—The *Universal Provider*, of London, whose love for the drug trade is a very formal one, says, anent the department store nuisance:

"The remedy is close at hand as regards the stores, and not a few retailers in the chemists' and druggists' trade have had the wisdom to see it. Instead of insisting upon old-fashioned methods and pricing their goods to yield 200 to 300 per cent profit—which naturally limits their sales—they have sensibly reduced their prices to compete with their opponents in trade, and have taken on side lines to increase the attractiveness of their establishments and enlarge their scope of operations. This is real business tact, and a huge advance on prospective legislative protection, which may never come, and certainly never can come on the lines as foreshadowed by professors who seek to turn back the clock.

Legislation to safeguard the public in the sale of poisons and powerful drugs which need to be handled with skill and discrimination every sensible person will agree is necessary; but a proposal for protection by putting trade in ruts and grooves is simply out of the question. Class legislation of this kind in a land where free trade finds politicians of all grades and the best thinkers in the nation proclaiming right and left its advantages, will receive scant courtesy from the Parliament of to-day, and should the so-called independent press—which term, by the way, is a misnomer—seek to put trade in ruts to circumscribe the opportunities of traders, it will have to count on a public which is not likely to be led by the nose in that particular way."

**Clay Eaters.**—It is not often that specimens in museums are destroyed by reason of being eaten, but it seems that in one of the Southern States a colored clay-eater who was employed as a scrub-woman devoured some of the finest specimens of kaolin on exhibition at the State geological museum. The State geologist found that five blocks of clay which were very highly valued on account of their purity were missing, and upon examining some of the other specimens he found on them the impression of teeth. Detectives were set to work on the case and the woman employed to scrub the marble floors was accused of taking the specimens. The woman appears to have a mania for eating clay and she had been indulging her strange appetite for some time.

**More Miles** can be made in one day by going steadily than by stopping.

## ST. LOUIS LOCALS.

**Dr. Gustav Baumgarten** is the new dean of the medical department of the Washington University, succeeding the late Dr. H. H. Mudd. Dr. Baumgarten has been a teacher in the institution since 1873 and now holds the chair of practice of medicine. Besides being one of the most popular physicians of the city, the doctor is generally acknowledged as a leader in the practice of medicine. Dr. Baumgarten's father was a St. Louis physician and the proprietor of a drug store. The young man received pharmaceutical training and belongs to the class of St. Louis pharmacists who have made their mark in the medical profession.

**Malbrunn-Boehm.**—Miss Henrietta, daughter of Judge and Mrs. Solomon Boehm, of 3806 Delmar Boulevard, was married Wednesday, December 20, to Mr. David J. Maibrunn, of New York City. While it was a family wedding and a quiet affair, the occasion was one of the events in a large social circle of this city. To many of our readers it is of special interest, as Mr. Boehm, for something like a quarter of a century, has been treasurer of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy and is remembered by its graduates. The bride is a charming and accomplished young lady. Mr. Maibrunn is a most excellent young man and an old friend of the family. He has prominent business connections in New York City, where the happy couple will make their home after an extended bridal tour.

**An A. Ph. G. in Alaska.**—William Oldendorph, a graduate of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, is now with the Alaska Drug Company, at Juneau, and finds time to correspond with his St. Louis friends. Speaking of the Indians at that point, he says: "The Indians here are all canoe Indians—that is, they live near the shore and their diet is smoked salmon. Their implements are made of bone and walrus tusks, but they are now civilized and use modern tools. They are now quite up-to-date, going to the white doctor whom they call *Shoohum* (big doctor). These Indians make curios to sell to tourists. They consist of such things as fine baskets, wood-carvings, moccasins, etc. The prices are high. They ask seven dollars for a two-foot basket. The Indian girls dress up-to-date, and, as a pharmacist, I find they buy perfume and face powder. When the men work, it is in the mines. They also fish and hunt deer for the local market. I saw canoes come in the other day with twenty-five fine deer. Venison is the cheapest meat on this market. The Indian men, women and children who live at Douglas City, two miles across the channel from here, come over on the ferry every Friday night. They attend the mission meetings. They march up the street with two men as leaders, every one carrying a lantern and singing "We Are Marching On to Glory." These Indians are as good singers as the Southern negroes."

The St. Louis Drug Clerks' Society met at Baumann's Hall, December 14, and elected the following officers: President, L. H. Schlenker; first vice-president, I. A. Schulherr; second vice-president, A. M. Soellner; secretary, G. R. Gibson; treasurer, Carl G. Klie.



A. M. SOELLNER.



I. A. SCHULHERR.



CARL G. KLIE.



L. H. SCHLENKER.

Over two hundred dollars remain in the treasury, which speaks very well for the retiring custodian, Mr. A. M. Soellner. We learn that Mr. Soellner, who received the prize of ten dollars for bringing in the most new members during the past year, will commence the study of dentistry in the near future. He has a bright record in pharmacy and no doubt will do equally well in his new profession.

The annual banquet will be held about the middle of January and will be a drug clerks' affair. The officers of other drug clerks' organizations will be invited.

*Mr. S. J. Jones* is connected with the local office of Eli Lilly & Co.

*Dr. Grebe*, of East St. Louis, is arranging to open a new drug store in that city.

*Dr. F. Trittman*, after disposing of his store, will spend some time in Europe.

*E. W. Knott, Jr.*, of the J. S. Merrell Drug Co., is home after an extended vacation.

*The J. S. Merrell Drug Co.* presented each one of its employees with a large Christmas turkey.

*A New Drug Store* has been opened at 2000 South Broadway with Ford & Phillips as proprietors.

*Mr. H. M. Ferry*, from the main office, has taken temporary charge of the local office of Parke, Davis & Co.

*Trittman's Pharmacy*, at 2000 South Ninth Street, has been purchased from his father by Mr. E. Trittman.

*Mr. Peter L. Gain*, a young druggist of East St. Louis, was recently held up and robbed in his store of \$11.50.

*Mr. Ed. R. Drace* has been placed in charge of the C. L. Weiss Pharmacy at Thirty-second and Chestnut Streets.

*Mr. Geo. Rathel*, formerly of Jefferson City, is in charge of the manufacturing laboratory of the Wolff-Wilson Drug Co.

*Walter H. Guerich*, formerly with H. F. A. Spilker, is now located with W. E. Passe, at Compton and Shenandoah Avenues.

*The Enderle Drug Co.* has been incorporated and will continue business at Sixth and Chestnut Streets with a capital stock of \$5,000.

*Dr. Mienich*, the popular city department man of the J. S. Merrell Drug Co., is at his desk once more, after a week's severe illness.

*Miss Carrie Harris*, so far as we know, is the only lady pharmacist in St. Louis. She has a position with the Wolff-Wilson Drug Co.

*Dr. I. L. Specht*, chief vaccine physician at the City Dispensary, has long been known as a prominent pharmacist in North St. Louis.

*Mr. G. Haldimer*, a popular druggist of California, Mo., has been spending a week in the city buying goods and seeing the sights.

*Dr. Hicks*, formerly a druggist at Paragould, Ark., has purchased the drug store at Taylor and Cottage Avenues from Mr. Chas. Hahn.

*John T. Davis, Jr.*, who has recently been acting as relief clerk in this city, is now permanently located with W. R. Grant, at 3718 Olive Street.

*Eli Lilly & Co.* will make their St. Louis office at Fourth and Market Streets a distributing branch. Mr. G. B. Self remains in charge at this point.

*V. F. Willett, Ph. G.*, passed the civil service examination and is now a railway mail clerk on the Missouri Pacific line between St. Louis and Kansas City.

The Employees of the Wolff-Wilson Drug Co. will give a grand ball at the Merchants League Hall, Eighteenth and Olive Streets, on the night of January 13.

*Mr. E. H. Voepel* has become a partner in the Chippewa Pharmacy, on Chippewa Street, near California Avenue. The change took place on January 1, 1900.

*Mr. B. F. Ross*, formerly of Cobden, Ill., now has charge of the Huggins Drug Store at East St. Louis, Ill. Mr. F. E. Tresher is the new proprietor.

*Harvey N. Ott*, representing the Bausch & Lomb Optical Co., and in charge of the Chicago office at 603 Stewart building, spent some time in St. Louis recently.

The St. Louis Medical Library Association is now ready to serve that class of the public for whom it is intended. It is a worthy enterprise and should receive liberal support.

*Mr. F. B. Vogt* has recently purchased the pharmacy of Mr. A. Bartmer, 2801 Easton Avenue. Mr. Bartmer thinks of going West to Oregon and engaging in his chosen profession there.

The St. Louis College of Pharmacy and the Alumni Association each have a library for the use of students and members. Arrangements are being made to combine the libraries and interests.

*Servant's Pharmacy*, at 6125 Bartmer Avenue, looks like a new place since it has been painted and papered. Mr. E. R. Servant, the proprietor, is one of the progressive pharmacists of the city, and realizes the value of an attractive place of business.

The Missouri Label Co. is now ready for business and has a paid up capital of \$2,000. Dr. Henry Metze, a graduate of pharmacy, dentistry and medicine, is the president, L. A. Seitz, Ph. G., vice-president, and Theo. F. Hagenow, Ph. G., treasurer.

*Mr. G. S. Oshner*, formerly located at Twenty-second Street and Clark Avenue, recently sold his store and purchased the one of his brother, Mr. Chas. P. Oshner, located at corner of Finney and Vandeventer Avenues. Success to him in his new location!

*B. A. Plumpe* will be proprietor of the new store to be opened at 8300 North Broadway, a neighborhood in which the young man is well and very favorably known.



OTTO KOPP.

*Otto Kopp*, of 8200 North Broadway, believes in full prices or no prices. As far as we know, he is the only druggist in the city living up to this practice.

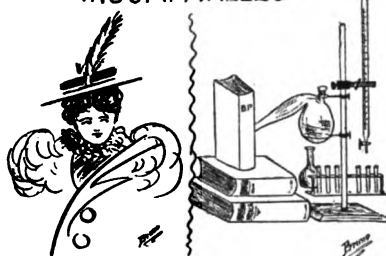
*W. C. Bolm*, a member of the Board of Trustees of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, is taking a special interest in the welfare of the library of that institution.

## ST. LOUIS COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

### Triturations.

English Pharmacy Students are warned by the Chemist and Druggist of the following

### INCOMPATIBLES



FRIENDLY ADVICE TO MINOR STUDENTS.

*Geo. Neves* is with J. S. Weis at 4400 Laclede Ave.

*Repetition* is the mother of study.—[PROF. HINRICHS.]

*Geo. W. Bader* is assistant at the city hospital pharmacy.

*John H. Bolme* is a special student in chemistry this year.

*Wm. G. Bristenpoole* is taking only the laboratories this year.

*Alfred O. Herpolsheimer* took his junior course in the New York College of Pharmacy.

*Ed. P. Angermueller* is a brother of the pharmacist at Twelfth Street and Chouteau Avenue.

*Arthur Huhn* finished the lecture course last year, and is taking laboratory work this session.

*Arthur E. Kring* is permanently located with his father at 1401 Missouri Avenue, East St. Louis.

*Most of the Men* who amount to anything in the cities were raised in the country.—[PROF. GOOD.]

*Ralph T. Hill*, a senior student, has charge of the drug store at the Marlon-Sims College of Medicine.

*Emmet M. Reinhard*, of Union, Mo., spent Thanksgiving at home and reports an enjoyable time hunting.

*Peter J. Weber*, who graduated last year and took the gold medal, is a special student in the advanced microscopy class this year.

The College Colors, gold and blue, are very appropriate. The life of the average pharmacist is a strange admixture of gold and blue.

*J. C. Burkhardt*, of the senior class, is permanently located with the Market Street Drug Co., of which his brother, R. H. Burkhardt, is manager.

*Dr. O. A. Wall, Sr.*, went fishing this fall and claims to have caught all he wanted to eat—another way of saying that he caught "lots of 'em."

*D. F. Wulfman*, the genial vice-president of the senior class, is with S. G. Snuggs at Pendleton and Suburban. He intends to continue with Mr. Snuggs after he has attached "Ph. G." to his name.

*Albert E. Ringwold* has been with Robt. E. Miller, of 2000 South Broadway, for the last three months. He intends to accept a permanent position with Mr. Miller after graduating next spring.

The Omega Phi Society was organized in November and the following officers elected:

First Knight of the Pestle, E. A. La Bien; Second Knight of the Pestle, D. F. Wolfman; Knight of the Quill, H. M. Mitchell; Knight of the Till, H. N. Force; Sergeant at Arms, J. E. Craig. At the first meeting in December, George Neaves was chosen valedictorian.

Make Use of the Working Formulas published in the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST.

## SALESMEN'S DEPARTMENT.

**Edward T. Mitchell** is now making his home in St. Louis as a representative of Frederick Stearns & Co., of Detroit, Mich. The doctor has for some time past been in New Orleans looking after the interests of this pharmaceutical manufacturing firm. He is much interested in his work, and no doubt will make friends with the profession of this city.



EDWARD T. MITCHELL.

**J. M. Klein**, who has for some time past been in St. Louis as a representative of Frederick Stearns & Co., of Detroit, is now visiting the trade and profession of Missouri, looking after the interests of that firm.

**Mr. W. S. Kirksey**, the St. Louis representative of Nelson-Baker & Co., of Detroit, Mich., has, for a number of years, been engaged in the retail drug business with O. T. Mackswell, of Cisco, Tex. He served his apprenticeship under this competent pharmacist. For a time, Mr. Kirksey was prescription clerk in E. E. Evans' store, at Fort Worth, Tex., but was in the employ of A. R. Bond, of Fort Worth, at the time he gave up the retail business to visit the trade in the interest of a manufacturing firm. Mr. Kirksey is making many friends in the Mound City, and is an earnest worker for his employer.



W. S. KIRKSEY.

**A Souvenir of the Missouri Drug Trade.**—The Honorable Theo. J. Bolton, who has been in the retail drug business at Clinton, Mo., for over thirty years, has an interesting souvenir. It is a copy of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST, which, while in a reminiscent mood, he decorated with the names of sixty of the St. Louis traveling men who have called upon him. The following is the list:



T. J. BOLTON.

Chester Cochrane, Bill W. Condell, Will Thompson, Mr. Tyler, Wm. Weller, Henry Houghkamp, Mr. Lionburger, M. Dimmitt, C. Johnson, Pink Shadburne, Will Shadburne, Virg. Dillon, Chas.

Lee, Theo. Meyer, Mr. Graham, Bill Impey, P. R. Bean, Chas. Carley, W. E. Berryman, John S. Moffitt, Ed Buckner, Bella Clarke, Wm. Tilley, Al. Millie, Fred R. Scharlock, Dan Y. Wheeler, George Hallam, J. Cliff. Richardson, Jim Thomas, J. J. Smythe, Oliver Smith, Taylor Blow, Ed. Pugh, Tony Daugherty, J. R. Dimmitt, A. A. Mellier, Mr. Bauer, Mr. Beatty, J. P. Parsons, Dan Daugherty, Billy Bascomb, Billie Collins, Price Hagey, Ed. Mitchell and Geo. Edge.

Who can add to the list?

**Mr. A. L. Rohbock** commenced his business career by embarking in the drug business as an apprentice for Torrans & McGaw, of Pittsburg, Pa., in July, '92, remaining with them until he was promoted to the position of first clerk. At that time it was customary for wholesale druggists to manufacture largely such preparations as tinctures, syrups, pills, plasters, extracts, and at times even to mix putty. In 1869 he contracted the Western fever



A. L. ROHBOCK.

and emigrated to Wabash, Ind., where he took charge of the drug department of Gordon & Thurston, who had the largest drug stock between Ft. Wayne and Lafayette. He remained with them until their failure in 1877, and in January of the next year engaged in business on his own account, continuing for some twelve years. Close confinement to business during this time having injured his health, he was obliged to sell out, and in January, 1890, started on the road for Lord, Owen & Co., selling sundries and holiday goods, traveling over Northern and Central Illinois and the States of Iowa and Nebraska, and after the first year settled down to a regular route in Central Illinois and Northern Indiana. Mr. Rohbock continued in this territory with the above house for nearly five years and then engaged for a short time with Foot & Jenks, selling perfumes for them in Wisconsin and Minnesota. In June, '95, he commenced traveling for the Meyer Brothers Drug Company in Central and Southern Illinois along the Indiana line, where he still continues his visits with the regularity of clock-work.

Mr. Rohbock has the reputation of being one of the best posted and most reliable salesmen in the West.

**Frozen Russian Pork** has been used as an experiment in the German Army. The results are not satisfactory. The meat emits an unpleasant odor while being boiled. It becomes a hard paste and the taste is disagreeable.

**Bind MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST as a work for reference.**



## ODD ORDERS.

**Chas. M. Street, St. Louis.**

Copund Catadick

**Dale & Sheridan, Sumner, Ill.**

Sail all and Vanassifine

**Cassingham & Son, Gardner, Ill.**—What would you dispense for  
tr meic onjimot

**Sage Brothers, Rogers, Ark.**

One ounce red pir cefitey one ounce venertur pen tyne once  
clary pot ash eight ounces muton taler Sasa frash oil

**Servant's Pharmacy, 6125 Bartmer avenue, St. Louis.**

Asifity 5

Canfore, gum 5

**From a Cancer Doctor.**

Iexington O. T April 15 98

Mr — Sur I understood that your sister had a Cancor on hur  
Brest if you want them taken on the insurance let me know by  
mondymale as I work on such cases I wonte sel eny medisaon  
but the bill will be lite from — —, M. D.

**F. S. Williams, 5310 North Second street, St. Louis.**—This is an Arkansas doctor's prescription. He claims to be a licensed physician, and is having a fair country practice. The first four articles were to be mixed by druggist, the fifth was to be kept separate and used in some other way, as per oral instructions.

Astos plum By 5c

zinkulfus 5c

CarBolic Acid 5c

tannen 5c

Busmuth 5c

**A Prized Prescription.—**



## PHOTOGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT.

**To Prepare Quick-Printing Paper.**—Float the paper for five minutes on a solution of mercuric chloride, prepared by diluting six drachms of a saturated solution with one pint of water. When dry, float in a darkened room in a silver solution, forty grains to the ounce. The exposure required is about five seconds in sunlight, or a minute in dull weather, until a faint image is produced, then develop with : Sulphate of iron, one-half ounce; water, one pint; glacial acetic acid, one drachm. Wash and fix with hypo. In place of the iron developer, very dilute metol, or para-amidophenol, may be used with good effect. These prints need no toning and are quite pleasing in color. Another process, long forgotten, gives most beautiful results : Take syrup of iodide of iron and distilled water, each two drachms; tincture of iodine, ten drops. Mix and brush over one side of well-glazed paper, and, after a few minutes, dry with blotting-pad and then wash with nitrate of silver, one drachm; distilled water, one ounce; and dry in dark. Expose in a printing frame, when a latent image is formed, after which all that is required to develop is a wash in pure water and preservation for a short time in the dark, varying with the degree of exposure. The exposure induces an action which is carried on in the dark. After the image is completely evolved, the free silver is eliminated by fixing in hypo.—[*American Journal of Photography.*]

### Mounting Pastes.

- 1 Nelson's No. 1 photographic gelatin.... 4 oz.  
Water..... 16 ozs.  
Glycerin..... 1 oz.  
Alcohol..... 5 ozs.

Dissolve the gelatin in the water, then add the glycerin, and lastly the alcohol.

- 2 Arrowroot..... 10 parts.  
Water..... 100 parts.  
Gelatin..... 1 part.  
Alcohol..... 10 parts.

Soak the gelatin in the water, add the arrowroot, which has first been thoroughly mixed with a small quantity of the water, and boil four or five minutes. After cooling, add the alcohol and a few drops of carbolic acid.

- 3 Best Bermuda arrowroot..... 1½ ozs.  
Sheet gelatin or best Russian glue..... 80 grs.  
Water..... 15 ozs.  
Methylated spirit..... 1 oz.

Put the arrowroot into a small pan, add one ounce of water and mix it thoroughly up with a spoon, or the ordinary mounting brush, until it is like thick cream; then add fourteen ounces of water and the gelatin broken into small fragments. Boil for four or five minutes, set it aside until partially cold, then add the methylated spirit and six drops of pure carbolic acid. Be very particular to add the spirit in a gentle stream, stirring rapidly all the time. Keep it in a corked stock bottle and take out as much as may be required for the time, and work it up nicely with the brush.—[*Chemist and Druggist.*]



## NOTES ON PHARMACOGNOSY.

BY OTTO A. WALL, M. D., PH. G.

[Copyrighted.]

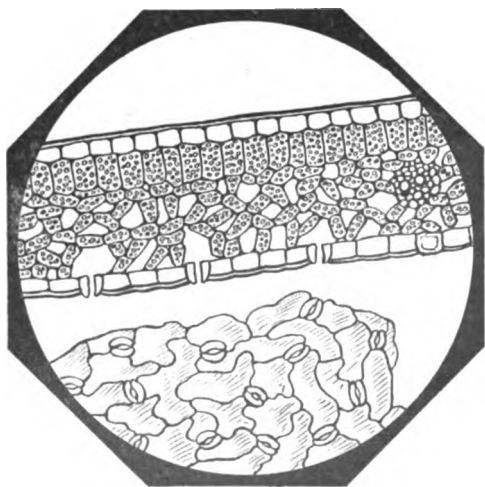
[Continued from page 389.]

making some of the popular cough preparations, in which they probably act similar to tolu, etc.; used also in preparing ointments, to which the buds impart some ingredient which prevents the fats from becoming rancid.

The buds of the North American plant, *Populus balsamifera*, are used in a similar manner as those from the black poplar.

### Leaves.

The student is supposed to have acquired a knowledge of the nature of leaves and of their forms and structure from his reading some work on botany, or from the lectures on that subject. There are some characteristics, however, which are of especial importance to pharmacognocists and which must be mentioned here. Leaves are covered by an epidermis, which usually has more stomata on the under side than on the upper side; it is also often thicker, as well as smoother, on the upper side than on the under; on section it is seen that cells are crowded closely against the upper epidermis, while they are separated by large intercellular spaces in the lower part of the leaf, these intercellular spaces communicating with the outer air by means of the breathing pores (stomata). As the "palisade" cells of the upper layer of the leaf also contain more chlorophyll bodies, the upper surface shows a deeper green color, while the under side is often made to look still paler by the innumerable small hair, which grow by preference on the under side of leaves. The illustration shows diagrammatically a section of a part of a leaf, as well as a portion of epidermis.



When ground or broken leaves are to be examined, the epidermis and its cells, the shapes and distribu-

tion of the stomata, the presence or absence, as the case may be, of trichomes (outgrowths of the epidermis, as glands, hairs, scales, etc.), and the appearance of the latter constitute the characteristics by which a determination is made, but when whole leaves are examined their shapes are described as in works of botany.

Leaves may be divided into *coriaceous* and *herbaceous* leaves, and while this division is not always distinct, nevertheless it will be found to be of practical convenience; in a few drugs, however, some lots will appear to be of one kind, and other lots resemble more the other kind, as is the case occasionally in coca, chestnut leaves, etc.

Leaves are coriaceous or leathery when the epidermis is thickened and hardened and the skeleton or frame-work of fibro-vascular bundles is more or less lignified, so that the leaf retains its shape and size on drying. Herbaceous leaves, on the other hand, are those in which the epidermis and skeleton both are soft and succulent, so that the leaf shrinks in every direction on drying, in length, width and thickness, so that it becomes much crumpled, often much broken and torn, and sometimes considerably reduced in size; such leaves may be softened by steaming, when they are to be examined, as they can then be flattened out easily and their forms shown.

Some leaves are pellucid-punctate from numerous glands (really intercellular spaces in their interior) filled with volatile oil, which appear as translucent dots on looking through the leaf at some bright light, or at the sun.

Most leaves become brownish on drying, so that the color is rarely a pure green in the drugs; moreover the extractive matters in the parenchyma of the leaves are usually dark-brown, so that even in greenish leaves this brown coloring material preponderates over the green chlorophyll, and extracts or tinctures from leaves are usually brown.

Leaves may be grouped as follows:

Leaves .....	{ Coriaceous .....	Simple .....	47.
		Compound ..	48.
	{ Herbaceous .....	Simple .....	49.
		Compound ..	50.

It must be remembered, however, that flowering tops consist mainly of leaves, and some drugs which are supposed to consist of leaves alone are often terminal twigs with leaves and occasionally flowers or even immature fruits; especially is this the case with the narcotic herbs, as belladonna, aconite leaves, etc., and so commonly and regularly was it the case with hyoscyamus that now the Pharmacopœia defines this drug to be "the leaves and flowering tops." Some leaves are sometimes found in the trade as leaves alone, but more frequently as leafy twigs, and a few of these have been already described as "leafy branches" in Group XXXIV; mention of these is, however, also made under the appropriate groups of leaves.

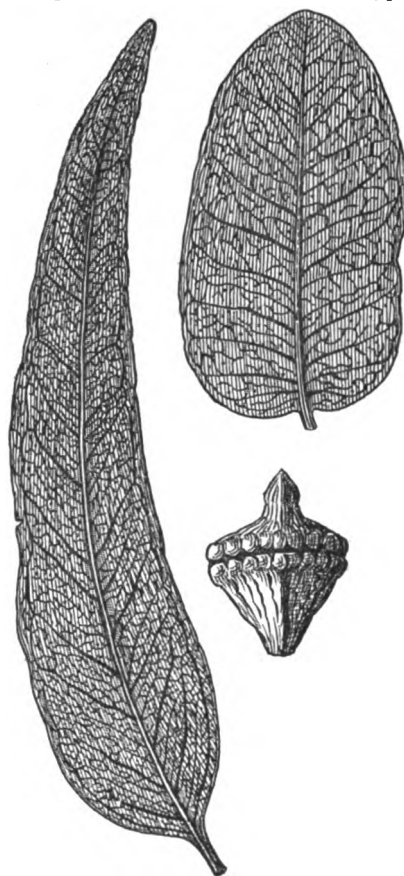
## GROUP XLVII.

## Simple Coriaceous Leaves.

- Scythe-shaped, 15 to 30 cm. long, margin entire; grayish-green.....**Eucalyptus.**
- Roundish-obovate, about 15 mm. long, margin crenate or serrate; yellowish-green; pellucid-punctate, with a gland at each serration.....**Buchu (short).**
- Slender linear-lanceolate leaves, about 3 to 4 cm. long, margin serrate; otherwise like the preceding.....**Buchu (long).**
- Obovate or oblong spatulate, 15 to 20 mm. long, margin entire; lower surface reticulate; brownish-green.... **Uva Ursi.**
- Variable in size and shape, ovate, obovate-oblong to lanceolate, 2 to 7 cm. long, margin entire; green to brownish; with a curved line on each side of the midrib.....**Coca.**
- Obovate to oblong, 10 to 25 mm. long, margin with 2 to 6 dentations on each side; light-green.....**Damiana.**
- Ovate-oblong, to 5 cm. long, with long petiole, margin finely crenulate; whitish to grayish-green, downy....**Salvia.**
- Rolled into small balls or cylinders; grayish-green, bluish-green to blackish.....**Thea.**
- Oblong or oblong-lanceolate, acute at both ends, 5 to 10 cm. long, margin entire, somewhat wavy; pellucid-punctate; brownish or brownish-green.....**Laurus.**
- Broadly oval, about 5 cm. long, margin entire; rough on both sides, glossy on upper and hairy on under surface; brownish-green.....**Boldus.**
- Linear, about 25 mm. long, margin revolute; dark-green above, whitish woolly, glandular, with prominent midrib underneath.....**Rosmarinus.**
- Lanceolate, short-petiolate, 7 to 10 cm. long, to 25 mm. broad, margin entire and somewhat wavy; thin, smooth, and often with scars from insects.....**Duboisia.**
- Ovate, petiolate, about 5 cm. long, margin entire; thick, glaucous, pale-green.....**Manzanita.**
- Roundish-oval or obovate, about 4 cm. long, 2 or more cm. broad, margin slightly serrate with oppressed spicular teeth; smooth, glossy, green or brownish-green.....**Gaultheria.**
- Oblanceolate, about 5 cm. long, margin serrate at apex and nearly entire near base; smooth, dark-green.**Chimaphila.**
- Oblong-lanceolate, 5 to 10 cm. long, margin irregularly dentate; greenish or brown; upper surface smooth and covered with brownish resin, lower surface white-hairy.....**Eriodactylon.**

**Eucalyptus.**

N. Eucalyptus. — **o.** The leaves of *Eucalyptus glob-*



*ulus; Myrtaceæ.* Only the leaves from the older parts of the tree should be used, as those from the younger branches are comparatively worthless. — **H.** Indigenous to Australia, but now cultivated in all subtropical countries. — **D.** This drug has already been mentioned under Group XXXIV, leafy twigs, as it comes into trade in that shape in the bales; but as it is usually garbled before reaching the retail dealer, the latter obtains it as leaves alone, and therefore its description has been postponed to this place. The leaves are petiolate, lanceolate scythe-shaped, from 15 to 30 cm. long, more or less rounded at the base, tapering at apex, margin entire, coriaceous, pellucid-punctate or glandular, grayish-green; a leaf from the older parts of the tree is represented in half natural size in the illustration; odor strongly camphoraceous and the taste pungently aromatic, bitter and astringent, leaving a cooling taste in the mouth. A leaf from the younger branches is represented in figure (b), also half natural size; such leaves are ovate, faintly cordate at base, rounded or only slightly pointed at apex, bluish-green, thinner and less glandular than the scythe-shaped leaves, but otherwise similar except that they are far less active medicinally, for which reason they should not be used. In the bales twigs and unopened buds, of

[To be Continued.]

## PHARMACEUTICAL EXAMINATIONS.

### The Pharmaceutical Examinations in Germany.

—The system of pharmaceutical examination and instruction was entirely rearranged after the foundation of the German Empire. The regulations now in force were issued in 1875 by the "Bundesrath," and have authority throughout the whole empire.

A young man desiring to enter upon a pharmaceutical career must have the certificate of a "Gymnasium" or "Realgymnasium," which is obtainable by passing the "Untersekunda," and entitling him to serve only one year in the army (Einjaehrig-Freiwilligen-Zeugnis). Those who have passed the corresponding examination in a "Realschule," where Latin is not an obligatory subject of instruction, are bound to undergo a special examination in that language. The term of apprenticeship is three years, but it is shortened to two years for students who have passed the matriculation examination of a university (Abiturientenexamen).

The practical and scientific instruction of an apprentice is the duty of his master. In the larger cities like Berlin, apprentices, besides the instruction given by their masters, have the opportunity of systematical instruction by special teachers, and those who are deficient in their knowledge can have recourse to the schools of pharmacy (Pharmazieschulen), which are carried on by some pharmacists in Thuringia and Alsace-Lorraine. In several districts pharmacists have established private examinations of their apprentices in order to ascertain in what respect they are deficient.

Having passed the three years of apprenticeship, the next step is to pass the first examination for assistantship (Gehülfenprüfung). The board of examiners for the "Gehülfenprüfung" is composed of one medical officer (commonly the medical councillor to the president of the province, "Regierungsbezirk," the Regierungsrath, and Medizinalrath) and two pharmacists, one of whom must own or conduct a pharmacy. The members of the board are appointed by the authorities charged with the control of the pharmacies of the district—i. e., in Prussia and Bavaria by the "Regierungspräsident," in Saxony by the "Kreishauptmann," etc. There are seventy-one boards for the assistants' examination in the Empire, in Prussia one in each "Regierungsbezirk." The examinations are held four times a year.

The assistants' examination is divided into three parts, the written, the practical, and the oral examination.

In the written part the candidate must elaborate three themes—one belonging to pharmaceutical chemistry, one to botany or pharmacognosy, and one to physics. A collection of such themes is published by the Prussian Ministry.

In the practical part of the examination the candidate is required to read, to dispense, and to tax three prescriptions, to make a galenical or chemical

preparation, and to test two chemical preparations as to their purity.

In the oral part the candidate must classify several fresh or dried plants and some raw drugs and chemical preparations, explain their derivation, their adulterations, etc., translate a pharmaceutical text from Latin into German, and answer questions about the principles of botany, chemistry, physics, and legislature.

Having passed this examination and obtained the position of qualified assistant (Apothekergehülfe) a period of three years must be spent in practical work in a pharmacy. Half of that period may be passed in a foreign country, and military service must also be got through.

At the end of the three years the assistant is entitled to attend a university, where he passes one and a half years, and his education is concluded by the qualifying examination (pharmazeutische Staatsprüfung), for which candidates present themselves before the special examining boards connected with every university, and with some technical high schools, academies, etc. There are such examining boards in the universities of Berlin, Bonn, Breslau, Erlangen, Freiburg, Giessen, Goettingen, Greifswald, Halle, Heidelberg, Jena, Kiel, Koenigsberg, Leipzig, Marburg, München, Rostock, Strassburg, Tübingen, Wuerzburg, in the Academy of Muenster, and in the technical high schools of Brunswick, Darmstadt, Karlsruhe, and Stuttgart.

The members of these boards, comprising a professor of chemistry, a professor of physics, a professor of botany, and two pharmacists (or one pharmacist and a professor of pharmaceutical chemistry) are appointed annually by the central authorities of those federated States which have a university—i. e., the ministries of Prussia, Bavaria, Saxony, Wuertemberg, Baden, Hesse, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Brunswick, Alsace-Lorraine, and the joint ministries of the Saxon duchies. The examinations are held twice a year, and they are subdivided into five parts: Preliminary examination, pharmaceutical technic, chemical analysis, pharmaceutical sciences, and final examination.

The preliminary part consists in three themes, taken from inorganic chemistry, organic chemistry, and botany or pharmacognosy.

In the technical part the candidate must make two galenical and two chemical pharmaceutical preparations.

In the analytical part he must test a natural or artificial mixture by qualitative and (partly) quantitative analysis and a poisoned or adulterated organic or inorganic substance (food or medicine). All this work is done with doors locked.

The examination in pharmaceutical sciences is an oral one. The candidate must demonstrate at least ten fresh or dried officinal plants, or such plants as are easily confounded with them, at least ten raw drugs, referring to their derivation, adulterations, and pharmaceutical application, and some raw materials or chemical preparations as to their adulterations, ingredients, manufacture, etc.

The final examination, which is oral and in public, is a comprehensive one.

The qualifying document is given by the State ministries above mentioned.

The average number of pharmacists qualified each year is about 600. The number of failures is not published.

As already quoted in this Journal (October 21, 1899), it is now intended to raise the educational standard by requiring the student to take the "Prima," and by prolonging and enlarging the scientific courses.—*[Pharmaceutical Journal.]*

## PRESCRIPTION CASE DEPARTMENT.

BY PROF. J. M. GOOD, PH. G., HON. M. D., DEAN ST. LOUIS COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

Correspondence for this department is solicited.

**Howe's Acid Solution of Iron.**—"S. B. M.," of Texas, asks for information in regard to this solution. Perhaps some of our readers can give it.

**"Can It Be Done?"**—This is the question asked by "W. G. M." of Florida, about "making a smooth mixture" of the following:

R. Tincture of iodine.....  
Water of ammonia.....  
Collodion, of each.....1 part.  
Mix.

*Water of ammonia* is the disturbing factor in the above. Use *spirit of ammonia*, and a clear mixture will result.

**F. E. Visc. Alb.**—One of our Canadian readers writes: "I have a shelf-bottle labeled F. E. Visc. Alb. Do you know of any extract having this name?"

*Viscum album* is the mistletoe, the European plant. The dried twigs and leaves have been used in medicine for nervous affections such as chorea, hysteria and epilepsy.

The American plant, *viscum flavescens*, has some reputation as an oxytocic (promoting parturition).

The pharmaceutical preparations are: Infusion, decoction, tincture and fluid extract.

**Solution Manganese Phosphate.**—A reader from Markham, Ontario, writes: "A physician asked me for a solution of manganese phosphate. In making it I used hydrochloric acid. Did I do right?"

A solution of this salt is readily made by mixing it with water and cautiously adding hydrochloric acid (stir the mixture continually with a glass rod and add the acid, drop by drop). The result will be a manganese chloro-phosphate.

The rational process would be to effect a solution by the careful addition of the eighty-five per cent phosphoric acid.

Hydrochloric acid dissolves the salt more readily, however.

**Percentage Solutions.**—The percentage problems seem to be perennial. "X," of Belleville, Ill., writes: "How shall I prepare the following?"

R. Solut. cocaine hydrochlor. (10 %)..... 3i.  
Signa. As directed.

Dr. J. S.

"I calculated the amount of cocaine on the basis of 480 minims to the fluid ounce and used 48 grains. Did I prepare it correctly?"

You blundered upon nearly the correct result, but your method of calculation is erroneous. Percentage solutions are accurately made by *weighing all* of the ingredients; the medicament should constitute a *definite part of the final product*.

To prepare the above, ten grains of cocaine should be dissolved in ninety grains of water (100 being the

basis of calculation). Multiplying these proportions by five, using fifty grains of cocaine and 450 grains of water, would yield a product measuring about one fluid ounce. Minims do not equal grains in any of the neutral solvents. We dispense liquids by volume. A little more or less in the amount dispensed makes no material difference. The physician takes it for granted that they are accurately prepared. He may be satisfied with *approximations* in percentage solutions, but the conscientious apothecary will expect his calculations to be mathematically correct. This subject is more fully discussed in the February number, 1899.

**Amorphous Quinine.**—A correspondent writes: "What should be dispensed for amorphous quinine? There seems to be considerable confusion in regard to this substance. My impression is that there is a proprietary article on the market under the above name. I am informed that Powers & Weightman send pure, alkaloid quinine when amorphous quinine is ordered. Merck furnishes chinoidin, while other manufacturers furnish alkaloid quinoidin."

We are glad to have a reader discuss a subject fully in asking a question. There is some reason for each of the conclusions contained in the above.

"Febriline or Tasteless Syrup of Amorphous Quinine" is probably the proprietary article which he had in mind. The Pharmacopœia describes alkaloid quinine as a white, flaky, amorphous or crystalline powder; hence, Powers & Weightman may conclude, if our correspondent is correctly informed, that if quinine is wanted this is the proper article to furnish. The Pharmacopœia of 1880 describes chinoidin (quinoidin) as "a mixture of alkaloids, mostly amorphous." Merck and the other manufacturers agree, therefore, as quinoidin and chinoidin mean the same substance. (Dropping the final "e" from these names is in accord with the present tendency toward simplicity in orthography.)

Finally, amorphous quinine is given as a synonym for chinoidin. In French and English pharmacy it is quite generally so employed. In the absence of any factor determining otherwise, we think it is the proper article to dispense. In powder form and somewhat purified it is an article of commerce. Liebig considered that it bore the same relation to quinine that "uncrystallizable sugar bears to the crystallizable." Its composition is now considered more complex than this.

**Bug Poetry.**—Haynes, chemist, of Derby, England, drops into poetry thus:

Fleas flee for fear of falling dead,  
And soon they've left the feather bed.  
Bugs bite, but badly being bitten,  
And die in thousands by it smitten.  
Black beetles, beastly bodied brutes,  
Drop dead by scores in their pursuits.  
Crickets cannot cry cantatas,  
This powder stops their sweet sonatas.  
Moths may much mighty mischief make  
Unless this powder's in their wake.  
No matter what you may have tried,  
They can't stand Haynes' Insecticide.

## FOR RETAIL DRUGGISTS.

**The Vermont Pharmaceutical Association** is in full accord with the N. A. R. D.

**The Object** of the N. A. R. D. is to put money into the pockets of the retail druggists. Write Secretary Wooten about it.

**Diamond Eczema Cure** has been reduced from \$8.40 to \$8.00 per dozen, by the Henry Heil Chemical Co., of St. Louis.

**Pure Drugs.**—To the Meyer Brothers Drug Company, St. Louis, Mo. Gentlemen: Have read your circular accompanying your "New Year's Greeting." You are correct in your war upon impure drugs, and that the Government of the United States ought to pay as much attention in its legislation upon that subject as upon the subject of agriculture, and constant agitation will bring the desired results. I would suggest an appeal to all the commercial bodies of the country to pass strong resolutions favoring legislation by the present Congress. It might help in that direction. Yours truly, S. A. WILLIAMS, Secretary Commercial League.

**Inferior Kinds of Sugar Beets.**—The United States Consul, Henry W. Diederich, at Magdeburg, Germany, in a recent report to the Department of State, cautions the sugar beet raisers in this country against planting inferior kinds of sugar beet seed. The *inferior beets do not yield much sugar*. He mentions a number of firms from whom the best kinds can be obtained, viz.: Schreiber, Klein, Wanzleben, Dippe, Rabethge & Giesecke, Licht and others, all of Magdeburg.

Our friends would doubtless do a kind act to bring this to the notice of beet raisers in their respective neighborhoods where sugar beets are raised.

**"San Antonio, Tex., December 15, 1899.** Mr. Thos. V. Wooten, Secretary, Chicago. Dear Sir:—At a meeting of the San Antonio Druggists' Association held December 14, 1899, it was unanimously resolved: That the success of the N. A. R. D. being dependent upon the ready and cordial co-operation of the affiliated organizations which form integral parts of said organization, that such affiliated organizations should recognize, and this association does recognize, the action of the N. A. R. D. and its executive officers as entitled, in the fullest measure, to their approval and the unanimous co-operation of their members. Yours fraternally, (Signed) JOHN FRIEFER, Secretary."

**"Quincy, Ill., December 7, 1899.** I take pleasure in being able to report that the retail drug trade of the city and vicinity is remarkably free from the cut-rate evil. Our association is a strong one, enrolling among its members all but two of the retail firms of this city, as well as several of the most prominent ones of the county. The sale of drugs and patent medicines in this city is entirely in the hands of the

retail drug trade, and we have for some ten or twelve years past secured full prices on patents. I will submit your letter to the members of our association at its regular meeting, December 13, for indorsement of the action of the national association. Long may it wave! Fraternally yours, (Signed) W. H. SCHMIEDER-KAMP, Secretary Adams County Association."

**Internal Revenue Tax.**—The N. A. R. D. has taken action on the subject of the stamp tax imposed on proprietary articles, and circulars are being sent out to have all the retail druggists take an interest in this subject and to make their wants known to the Senators and members of Congress.

The drug trade section of the New York Board of Trade has also taken action and will work to the same end, viz.: to either have the tax abolished or reduced. They believe the tax should be extended to other articles which are in reality also of a proprietary character, in case it is not abolished but instead reduced. As the National Wholesale Association has also taken similar action, it is to be hoped that good will come of the movement.

It is quite evident that the drug trade has been unfairly dealt with in the imposition of this tax as per schedule "B." The person who made the draft of this law evidently did not realize just what he was doing. We have called attention to this matter in the columns of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST repeatedly, and sincerely hope that the relief so greatly needed will soon be forthcoming.

**Wholesale Prescriptions.**—There can be no doubt that of late years a very undesirable practice has sprung up of prescribing active drugs in the form of proprietary articles. That many of them are well and carefully prepared, and that there is no secret as to their composition, hardly affects the question. A drug habit is soon established, and patients who have once taken such drugs as antipyrin, sulphonal, trional and thyroid gland in the form of compressed tablets, continue to do so, in season and out of season, and with a complete disregard of the consequences. No prescription is required; their portability, their cheapness, and the facility with which they can be obtained, even in small country villages, present irresistible attractions, and they are recommended to friends and acquaintances without the slightest thought of the harm they may do or of the untoward symptoms which may result. There is no check on their use, and they are handled as carelessly and distributed as freely as so many packets of sweets. The art of writing a thoughtful and appropriate prescription is lost, and the medical man falls a victim to the wiles of the wholesale medicine vendor. That such a custom is prejudicial to the interests both of the physician and the patient is obvious. We, by Act of Parliament, insist on the pharmacist passing certain stringent examinations, and yet, when he has passed his ordeal and is duly qualified, we send him prescriptions for packets of drugs which require no skill in compounding, and could be and are distributed by the local grocer. His technical knowledge is of no

avail, and he is quickly reduced to the level of the agent of wholesale manufacturers. That the physician should cease to control the treatment of his patients and should leave it in the hands of others is a very serious consideration. Each case requires individual care and attention, and the attempt to prescribe for people simply by the name of the complaint from which they are supposed to be suffering must be prejudicial to the individual. Medicine is both a science and an art, and the custom of reducing patients to a uniform level and of regarding them simply as units of a group is not to be commended.—[*British Medical Journal*.]

**Wholesale Houses and Their Customers.**—A large wholesale house puts the case in this way against druggists: Every wholesale druggist has difficulties in his experience in obtaining orders from druggists. The following is a statement gathered from various wholesalers, more particularly from orders sent in from country merchants.

The Druggist is Most to Blame for delay, for unbusinesslike ways, or, as the court would put it, contributory negligence. Many druggists, unfortunately, have no acquaintance with business methods. Among the different letters and post cards received, you find carelessly written, illegible orders. Instead of giving themselves plenty of room and paper, communications are made on postals that are partly filled with pictures and advertisements that are supplied to the druggist, in a cramped and unintelligible hand. Such orders naturally have to take a pigeon hole or back seat, until the order clerk has time to decipher or request a more straight-forward statement. Frequent causes of delay is a habit of druggists buying from hand to mouth. They do not keep any stock of patents if they can help it, and order what they want in 1-6 or 1-12 of a dozen. It takes up as much time for a wholesale house to enter 1-6 or 1-12 dozen as it does for a dozen or a gross.

If Druggists Would Understand That Hundreds of Orders have to be executed on the same day, and as quickly as possible, they would know the necessity of writing plain and giving as large a quantity as their stock would require. Another though not so frequent cause of delay is the indefinite manner of ordering. The wholesaler's customer says to him: "Send me a box of ointment same as last, a bottle of disinfectant same as sent me last month." To find out what was required many hundreds of orders would have to be searched and looked up, unless such were kept in books by themselves, and even then it would be unbusinesslike and indefinite, as a mistake could be easily made, as the druggist might have had similar orders that he had already forgotten.

Another Too Prevalent Custom is that of including or asking advice on matters not pertaining to the order in question. The order should be written on a separate piece of paper, with your letter head, duly signed, how it should be shipped, by what line or boat. Do not ask upon the order any questions as regards account or respecting quotations of prices.

These are matters that affect different departments of wholesale houses, and should be written on a separate piece of paper. A retailer in New York City has his clerk make out orders to his satisfaction so as to practice the clerk in a business way, what is required, thereby assisting the management of the establishment in qualifying his clerk to facilitate their business from day to day. The druggist should not depend upon the wholesale house to keep his stock for him, send him retail quantities and charge him wholesale prices, besides keeping a staff of porters to perambulate and look up goods required, collecting odds and ends, to say nothing of boxing, packing and shipping; all of which requires an invoice, and must be properly checked.—[*The Retail Druggist*.]

**Food and Drugs.**—Everyone knows that vegetables, fruits and groceries vary greatly in quality. But not all are aware that drugs vary still more in quality, and while the lapse of the grocer from the highest standard is easily detected, the lapse of the druggist is apt to pass unchallenged.

Inert and worthless drugs nullify the skill of the ablest physician, and the cheat is almost impossible of detection. A great wholesale druggist said recently: "In our trade only about 30 per cent of the druggists buy the best drugs of their kind, but about 70 per cent of physicians buy the best that can be had." If you know a good, honest druggist, you'll be safer in patronizing him than the cut-price fellow. Take just as little medicine as possible, but when you take it, get the best there is.—[*Healthy Home*.]

Comments: The above item appears in the January issue of the very popular *Medical Brief*. We do not believe that the statement made by the "great wholesale druggist" is correct; and it is a very serious reflection on the retail druggists of this country.

If only 30 per cent of the jobber's customers buy "the best drugs," it is his fault as much as that of his customers. Or, more correctly speaking, it is his fault altogether. Why does this wholesaler keep inferior goods? If he did not have them his customers would not buy them. He is doubtless one of that kind who wants to undersell his competitors.

Our experience is, that nearly all the druggists like to buy the best and the purest goods; but they also like to buy their goods as cheap as possible. As most of the goods are now bought through traveling salesmen, who doubtless all claim that their goods are absolutely reliable, the retail druggist takes the goods from the man who sells the cheapest—unless he has no confidence in the house.

The salesman from the dishonorable concern may have much greater persuasive power than the one from an honorable house—and thus he manages to sell inferior goods. Many articles in the drug line are not easily judged as to quality, and hence it is simply a *matter of confidence*. This is again a strong argument in favor of Congress enacting a pure food law for the whole country.

A London music school has 3,600 pupils.

## U. S. P. REVISION.

### The Retail Druggist and the Coming Revision of the Pharmacopœia.\*

BY PROF. G. D. HINRICHS, ST. LOUIS.

The Pharmacopœia is the self-imposed law governing the druggist in the mode of preparation, and especially in the chemical purity and strength of the articles described therein. In the past, the retail druggist has not felt the full weight of the latter requirements of the Pharmacopœia, and the present edition, in force since January, 1894, but called the Pharmacopœia of 1890, has not even found its way into



PROF. G. D. HINRICHS.

of the country.

The druggists of Ohio, and especially of its metropolis, Cincinnati, were, a few years ago, quite rudely awakened to the requirements of this their self-imposed law-book. As a rule, even the best and most honorable men plead guilty and paid the costs. The immediate cause of this sad experience was the attempted enforcement of a so-called pure food law for the State.

It is known to every retail druggist that a powerful agitation is going on in favor of a national pure food law. At a recent public hearing before a congressional committee at Chicago, some of the most sensational statements were made by chemists in favor of such legislation. Some of these advocates represent a powerful department of the government.

It is not my purpose, nor would this be the place, to discuss the great question of a pure food law. It would, no doubt, be delightful if, through any law passed by Congress and carried out by the official chemists of the national, State and city governments, all "impure food" could be driven from the market so that no citizen would suffer from such. I would suggest, however, that the pollution of air and water, the most important of all materials for healthy human life, should first be prevented, and at least not be officially encouraged. This I must consider much more important than any merely chemical "pure food" examination of beer or tea, because these articles are not necessities, while water and air most assuredly are such. Anyone can manage to get along without beer or tea, while he must have water and air to live.

But we must not be drawn into any discussion of the general question. I only wish to have the retail druggists of the State take notice of the powerful agitation in favor of a so-called pure food law, and

\*Read at the 1899 meeting of the Missouri Pharmaceutical Association.

to ask himself, what will be the most certain and immediate effect of such a law.

The druggists imposed upon themselves the requirements of purity and strength of the pharmacopœia. Any merely technical statement in this book becomes of practical weight in the courts. The revision now about to be made should be placed in the hands of men who will not allow far-fetched, non-essential conditions to be imposed, and certainly none that it is practically impossible to meet.

Our Pharmacopœia has become a big volume, printed in small type. It is swelling up towards the dimensions of a dispensatory. In its last revision it absorbed a goodly portion of what exclusively belongs to chemical literature.

When some spy has given a retail druggist 5 cents for a correspondingly insignificant portion of a chemical or chemical preparation enumerated in the Pharmacopœia, an arrest may follow with results as in Cincinnati.

Our Pharmacopœia should contain not a word that is not essential; and if essential, it should be printed in good-sized type so that it can easily be read by the druggist who is bound in law by that word. I do not believe that the Pharmacopœia should contain any fancy requirements as to strength and purity, but only such as are essential and can be complied with in practice.

If the Pharmacopœia be revised on such lines it will lose fully four-fifths of its present bulk, and the loss will be merely irrelevant, merely technical matter that can only serve to tangle the druggist in the coils of a pure-food law, such as they make them in our legislatures. We are in too great a hurry to transfer European forms of law to American soil and climate. When the United States shall contain 400,000,000 of inhabitants, this thing may be more harmless.

If the Pharmacopœia be revised in such a manner it will become a small, handy book, printed in large, readable type—will have room for doses in big type—and be obtainable by the druggist for less than \$1.00. Such a Pharmacopœia will find its way into every drug store in the United States; it will fully guard the legitimate interests of the people, but no less protect the business and moral interests of the retail druggists.

If the next revision of our Pharmacopœia is made in this spirit, it will very much resemble the most excellent Pharmacopœia of Great Britain and that of Germany. I hope the druggists now assembled at Jefferson City will bear in mind that they are, everyone, personally interested in the selection of delegates for the next revision of our Pharmacopœia.

Some pharmacists may fancy the dangers slight and remote, thinking there is no reason why the druggist should be singled out as the first victim of such law as we may expect to result from the present agitation; possibly not a few retail druggists are themselves in favor of such a pure food law. I know that many Missouri druggists favored anti-trust legislation in the belief that such legislation would check some of the immense combinations that drive the small enterprises to the wall.

The druggists of the larger cities in Missouri have already learned they were mistaken in their sympathies. In this practical age the public servant, thirsting for vote-producing popularity, is apt to let the very powerful agencies severally alone, and assault interests least able to combat him in the courts and in political conventions.

Surely, the times and conditions make it of great importance to the business interests of every druggist to see that the new revision of the law he imposes upon himself in the Pharmacopœia for 1900 shall not only protect the people, but also the retail druggist himself.



## WORKING FORMULAS.

BY ALBERT E. EBERT, PH. M., PH. D., CHICAGO.

**Syrup Tar and Wild Cherry.**

1. Wild cherry bark, ground..... 2 av. ozs.
- Pine tar..... 2 drachms.
- White sugar..... 10 av. ozs.
- Water, sufficient..... 16 fl. ozs.

Moisten thoroughly the ground wild cherry bark with cold water, pack in percolator and let stand over night. Heat about half-pint of water to boiling point, add to this the tar, let digest, with frequent agitation, and when cold pass through filter. Place the granulated sugar in a bottle or vessel graduated to one pint, and pass sufficient tar water through the wild cherry to measure one pint. Dissolve the sugar, without heat, by agitation, and add to the pint of finished syrup 2 grains of morphine sulphate previously dissolved in a little water.

2. Ammonium chloride..... 1 av. oz.
- Morphine sulphate..... 2 grains.
- Compound syrup of squill..... 2 fl. ozs.
- Syrup of tolu..... 2 fl. ozs.
- Syrup of tar..... 4 fl. ozs.
- Syrup of wild cherry ..... 8 fl. ozs.

Dissolve the ammonium chloride and the morphine in a small quantity of water, and add the syrups.

Dose for an adult: One teaspoonful.

**Grenadine Extract.**—"Can you give me a correct formula for this preparation? It is used on the Pacific Coast to flavor punch, soda water, etc."

**Grenadine Extract.**

- Oil of cloves..... 6 drops.
- Oil of orange peel..... 18 drops.
- Tincture of ginger..... 1 fl. dr.
- Extract of vanilla..... 1½ fl. drs.
- Diluted phosphoric acid..... ¼ fl. oz.
- Tincture of cochineal..... 2 fl. ozs.
- Maraschino liquor..... 2 fl. ozs.
- Distilled water..... 2 fl. ozs.
- Alcohol enough to make..... 16 fl. ozs.

Mix and filter.

We add formula for Maraschino liquor which is a part of the formula. It will be cheaper for you to get the liquor Maraschino from a liquor store, unless there is use for the liquor, as the quantity is but two ounces for a pint of the extract.

**Maraschino Liquor.**

- Oil of bitter almond..... 8 drops.
- Oil of neroli..... 5 drops.
- Oil of lemon..... 8 drops.
- Extract of vanilla..... ¼ fl. dr.
- Extract of jasmine..... 1 fl. dr.
- Essence of raspberry..... 5 drops.
- Spirit of nitrous ether..... 1 fl. dr.
- Sugar, granulated..... 4 av. lbs.
- Alcohol..... 3 pints.
- Rose water ..... 5 fl. ozs.
- Water sufficient to make..... 1 gallon.

Mix the oils, spirits and extracts with the alcohol, dissolve the sugar in two pints of water; mix all together and make up the measure with water.

**Hair Oils.**—This class of preparations has been much neglected by the pharmacist of late years, and

the demand for French oils and vaseline pomade has increased proportionately. This should not be so in these days of close competition and small profits. To prepare fine hair oils is a simple operation, and a profitable one, and consists in the employing of a bland, non-drying oil, of which olive, benne, cotton seed or mustard seed oils are types. The writer has preference for a sweet, bland, highly yellow colored mustard seed oil, which is obtainable in the market at from 60c to 75c per gallon. To perfume such an oil it is best to dissolve the essential oils in strong alcohol, one fluid ounce of the oil mixture to 15 fluid ounces of the spirit, and mix, with agitation, two fluid ounces of this perfumed spirit to fourteen fluid ounces of the vegetable oil. Allow this mixture to stand for a week with frequent shaking, and after this lapse of time, separate by decantation, or otherwise, the oil from the spirit. Pass the oil through paper filter, and bottle.

If some special odor is wanted, as that of Jockey Club, Violet, White Rose, Frangipanni, etc., make use of the so-called concentrated handkerchief extract of that perfume, and proceed as stated above with the perfumed spirit. The separated extract or perfumed spirit may be employed in making another lot of the hair oil, or it may be used in preparing the class of hair oils known as "brillantine," which is a mixture of two parts of olive oil and one part of the extract.

**Hair Oil Perfumes.**

1. Oil of bergamot..... 2 fl. ozs.
- Oil of lemon..... 1 fl. oz.
- Oil of lavender flowers..... 2 fl. drachms.
- Oil of cloves..... 1 fl. drachm.
- Oil of cassia..... 1 fl. drachm.
- Gum benzoin..... 2 fl. drachms.

Reduce the gum benzoin to coarse powder and digest in the oil mixture for a week or two, with frequent shaking, and then filter through paper.

2. Oil of bergamot..... 2 fl. ozs.
- Oil of lemon..... 1 fl. oz.
- Oil of rose geranium..... ½ fl. oz.
- Gum benzoin..... 2 drachms.

Proceed as in No. 1.

3. Oil of bergamot ..... 3 fl. ozs.
- Oil of lavender flowers..... 3 fl. drachms.
- Oil of neroli..... ¼ fl. drachm.
- Gum benzoin ..... 2 drachms.

Proceed as in No. 1.

4. Oil of rose..... ½ fl. oz.
- Oil of rose geranium..... 2 fl. ozs.
- Oil of bergamot..... 2 fl. ozs.
- Oil of lemon..... 2 fl. ozs.
- Gum benzoin..... 2 drachms.

Proceed as in No. 1.

5. Oil of bergamot..... 4 fl. ozs.
- Oil of sandalwood..... 5 fl. drachms.
- Oil of cloves..... 2 fl. drachms.
- Oil of rose..... ¼ fl. drachm.
- Gum benzoin..... 2 drachms.

Proceed as in No. 1.

The benzoin gum should be of the best quality, preferably that known as Siam.



## THE MARKET REVIEW.

Eighteen Hundred and Ninety-nine has passed into history, and the record of a prosperous year has been made.

All branches of business have shown unusual activity, and gratifying returns have been made in almost all commercial lines. The general tendency of merchandise has been upward, and in some instances a very material improvement in value has taken place. Speculation has not been very prevalent, and the advances which have been made are generally the legitimate outcome of a healthy demand.

The drug trade at large has shared in this era of prosperity, and in the City of Saint Louis the manufacturing and jobbing houses report a very handsome increase over any year in their past; while the jobbers in the other cities of the Mississippi Valley have also been favored with a satisfactory expansion of their output.

From the news which we gather it is evident that the holiday trade has been larger than usual, and while we hear of a few cases where it was not up to expectations, in such instances the reason can be attributed to some local cause, which does not reflect on the status of business in general. An epidemic of small-pox in a number of localities South and West temporarily affected business and kept shoppers away who would otherwise have purchased.

The stocks of staple and holiday goods throughout the country, we believe, are much lower than usual after the holidays, and we anticipate for January a very large trade.

We give a general outline of the changes which have occurred during the year.

**Quinine**, in January, opened with a firm tone at 22c in 100s. During February, an advance aggregating 6c per oz. took place, the conditions at that time inducing predictions of further advances. On March 20, 34c was the ruling price; March 22, 38c; March 23, 42c; a decline of 2c on March 27 followed; on April 10, a further decline to 36c. The circumstances did not warrant the feverish condition of the market, and a further decline on April 18, to 35c, took place. A relapse in price occurred, causing outside holders to offer as low as 30c for a few days, soon recovering. The makers could not maintain the price, and, on June 20, 32c per oz. would buy. July 12 an advance of 1c took place; July 15, 1c; July 21, reduced to 32c for all brands; August 26, 28c would buy; September 13, 26c was the price; September 22, 25c; September 27, 24c; October 2, 22c—the same price as at the beginning of the year; October 12, 20c; and October 14 an advance of 3c was noted, closing at 23c for 100 oz. cans N. Y.

Advices from primary sources report a very much increased shipment of bark during November. In the face of these heavy shipments, the prices obtained at the last auction sale were higher than the sale

preceding, indicating that there is a heavy demand for bark, notwithstanding a good supply. The willingness of the manufacturers to pay the advance for bark would lead us to believe that the present figures are likely to be maintained, although the demand has been light, and on this account a further advancement of prices may be deferred until a better demand occurs.

The summary of the ups and downs of quinine will be of interest to those who have watched it during the past year. We have at times endeavored to predict the course of the market, and in most cases have been correct; yet it is almost useless to predict the future of a commodity which is manipulated as quinine is and has been; during the past two years, particularly, has such been the case.

**Cocaine** is one article which has followed the course of reasonable expectations. We have, from time to time, during the past year, called attention to the outlook for higher prices as indicated by the small supply of visible crude material, in connection with the methods of extravagance employed in obtaining the raw product.

Those whose demands warranted it, and were prudent, have profited by the suggestions. Cocaine started upward during June, advancing to \$3.30; 25c additional during July; 75c during August, to \$4.30; September 9, \$5.05; September 19, \$5.30; October 4, \$5.55; October 11, \$6.05; October 16, \$6.30.

Some of the makers did not raise to this latter price. \$6.05 was made the ruling price a few days later.

The demand is large and increasing, and as the requirements of those who are compelled to have this drug are such that price is no prohibition, and a substitute not easy to procure, we look for a heavy demand.

**Morphine** has not changed during the year. Although its source, opium, has fluctuated sufficiently to affect the price 5c to 10c per oz. at times, the makers have made no changes. The outlook would seem to be about the same as during the past year closing at \$2.35 to \$2.40 for P. & W.'s in 1/8s, and \$2.25 to \$2.30 for N. Y. Q.

**Opium**.—The fluctuations of this article have covered a small range during the year, opening at \$3.40 to \$3.50 per lb., declining in March to \$3.35—\$3.45 being April figures; \$3.25 would buy during the months of May, June and July, advancing July 14, to \$3.40; August and September about the same range.

The crop of 1899 has been above the average, and the market is firm at present quotations.

**Acetanilid**.—On account of the severe competition which started in July, the price on this article was reduced 2c per lb. A further decline occurred during August, being quoted at that time from 27c to 32c. During October a further decline is noted, closing the year at 25c to 30c as to quantity and package.

**Acids**.—*Carbolic* remained stationary at the opening prices until November, when, on account of the firm condition of the market abroad, our market advanced 4c per lb. A further advance of 2c per lb. occurred during December, closing the year at 36c in lb. bottles, with the usual decline for cans and bulk.

**Citric** started during January at 38c to 42c. On account of the heavy demand, was quoted at 43c to 47c in May, with an advance of 1c in June. After doing a heavy season's business, it declined in September and was quoted at 40c to 44c. A further decline of 2c during November was noted, closing the year at 36c in kegs, 39c to 41c in small quantities.

**Salicylic.**—On account of strong competition, this article was reduced to 38c to 40c during March; usual advance for small quantities. An advance of 4c took place in December.

**Alcohol** started in with a decline of 2c in January, barrels being quoted at \$2.46. During March it was quoted at \$2.40; April cut the price to \$2.36. In October it declined to \$2.35 in barrels; reacted in November to \$2.36, at which price it remains at the present time.

**Alum** advanced in August to 2½c for small crystals in barrels; ground, to 2½c; with the usual advance for small quantities, without further change.

**Ammonia, Aqua,** advanced in July and was quoted at 5½c for concentrated, in bulk to 10c in smaller quantities, without further change.

**Ammonium Carbonate** advanced about the middle of the year to 10c to 13c in small quantities; 10-lb. cans, 12c to 14c. A further advance of 1c was noted during August.

**Arsenic,** white, powdered, advanced in September to 7½c to 10c as to quantity, which is the present ruling price.

**Arrow Root.**—On account of the very disastrous cyclone which visited the West Indies, Arrow Root was not largely produced, and, in consequence, the market felt the effect of the small supply. During April, prices were marked up to 15c to 20c as to quantity.

**Balsam Copaiba** remained stationary until November 1, when a very firm tone set in; now quoted from 50c to 55c for prime Central American.

**Fir.**—During the month of March both Canada and Oregon were very firm, Oregon advancing 15c per gallon. This condition prevailed until July, when a decline was noted in Oregon to \$1.15 per gal. Market during October was very firm; during November an advance took place; Canada is now quoted at 40c to 50c, Oregon 30c to 35c.

**Barks** have been very quiet and we note only a few changes.

**Blackhaw** is very scarce, and in jobbing quantities is unobtainable.

**Cascara** is firm and an advance is likely. Whole bark is in little demand.

**Cinchona** advanced during April, red being quoted at 25c; powdered, 35c; yellow calisaya, true, at 45c; powdered, 10c higher.

**Soap** declined in July to 9c to 13c as to quantity; powdered, 13c to 18c, which is the present price.

**Sassafras,** during the latter part of the season, has been scarce. An advance to 10c to 14c was noted during October; November, steady at 13c to 15c.

**Beans.**—*Vanilla*, Bourbon, are worth \$8.00 per lb.

for good length; Mexican (whole) quoted at \$13.00 to \$14.00 per lb. for prime quality. An advance of \$1.00 per lb. took place during April. Prices have remained steady during the year at the present figures, which is for prime quality.

**Tahiti** beans have been weak, opening at \$3.00 to \$4.00 as to length and quality; declining to present prices, \$2.50 to \$3.50.

**Blue Vitrol.**—Owing to the very heavy demand during the month of January, the price advanced 1½c and has remained firm the balance of the year.

**Calomel,** owing to the firm condition of mercury, started in and advanced during January, with a continued steady improvement during the year until the present price of \$1.00 per lb. in bulk was reached. In small quantities price has been raised; 1-lb. boxes, 2c higher; 1-lb. bottles, 6c.

**Camphor** advanced during May as noted in our report for that month. The Japanese government took steps to regulate the output and control the same, to take effect July 1, since which time this article has been firm in tone, and the high prices have not been unexpected by those who have kept posted on conditions. A slight reaction took place in August, at which time bulk was quoted at 48½c to 53c; now quoted close at 54c to 62c.

**Carbon Bisulphide** declined to 9c in bulk, to 13c in smaller quantities, which is the present ruling price.

**Cinchonidine.**—This article advanced the first part of March to 22c in 100s, 31c in oz. vials. A further advance of 2c took place in May, followed by a further advance in July—a position it had never heretofore occupied—being quoted at 36c in 100-oz. cans, with quinine at 34c. As noted in our report of August, this position is not likely to be maintained. During September a decline of 31c took place, with a further decline to 28c in October in 100-oz. cans, to 34c in oz. vials.

**Cocoa Butter** was quoted at 45c to 50c in July. A further advance of 2c occurred during September, closing at the present figures, 50c to 60c.

**Codeine** advanced during May, on account of the heavy demand, to \$5.40 for pure; Hydrochlor., Phos. \$4.90.

**Copperas** advanced to 80c in bbls. during June and has remained firm since that time.

**Corrosive Sublimate,** together with all other mercurials, has steadily advanced during the entire year. Now quoted at 83c to 87c for lump; 88c to 92c for crystals; 93c to 97c for powdered.

**Flowers** have fluctuated very little, and there are but few changes.

**Arnica,** on account of the light crop, were marked up in September to 13½c to 16c.

**Chamomile,** German, have been in good demand, the prices ranging from 23c to 30c for best quality. On account of the poor quality, these figures have been shaded in some instances.

**Glue.**—All grades have been advanced 1c to 3c. Common brown is quoted at 10½c to 13c; No. 3, Carpenter's, at 12c to 15c; No. 2, Carpenter's, 14½c to 17c;

No. 1, Carpenter's, 16c to 18c; No. 1, Rib, 16½c to 22c; No. 2, Rib, 14c to 18c; No. 1, ground, 17½c to 20c; No. 3, ground, 12½c to 15c; No. 2, white, 14½c to 17c.

**Gums.**—*Aloes, Cape*, (so-called) quoted at 15c to 20c during November. *Aloes, (Curacao)*, have been firm.

*Asafetida*, 27c to 37c for prime quality is asked. A good grade is scarce. Select loose tears, best grade, quoted at 75c.

*Kino* declined during November, and is quoted at \$1.50 per lb. for ordinary wants.

*Thus* (Turpentine) is quoted at 6½c to 9c.

**Glycerin.**—Firm in April at 14c in 50-lb. cans. Makers advanced their prices in September to 15½c to 16c in 50-lb. cans. Further advance during October to 16½c. Very firm tone and demand is heavy.

**Leaves, Belladonna**, fluctuated during November, and, on account of the very scarce supply, are quoted at 30c to 35c; the highest price for some time.

*Buchu, short*, advanced during August to 22c to 28c. A further advance to 27c to 30c took place in September.

*Buchu, long*, quoted at 35c to 40c.

*Coca*, on account of the limited supply, have advanced nearly 100% during the year. During August, the Huanaco was quoted 35c to 40c; Truxillo, 30c to 35c. Firm during November, with no likelihood of a decline.

*Senna, Alexandria*, quoted firm during September. Advance to 24c to 30c, which prices are still ruling.

**Magnesium, Carbonate.**—On account of the fight between Eastern makers, all brands, except K. & M., have been reduced. Prices are as follows: 2-oz. blocks, 11c to 15c; 1-oz. blocks, 13c to 18c. K. & M. brand without change.

**Menthol** advanced to \$2.75 during August, with a further advance to \$3.35 to \$3.60 during December. It has been largely used for disinfecting purposes, which has stimulated the price.

**Mercury.**—This article has been in the hands of a close combination, which has been systematically worked to the advantage of those interested. Prices have been advanced to an increase of 25 per cent over last year's prices. All Mercurials have felt this advance in the relation they bear to the crude. Now quoted 87c to 92c.

**Mothine, Marbles**, are at present quoted at 3c in bbls.; *Flake*, 2½c. Many dealers are placing their orders on contract to secure present prices, with guarantee against decline up to July 1.

**Naphthalin** experienced an advance during the month of May. Marbles advanced to 4c to 4½c in bbls.; during June, lower at 3½c to 5c as to quantity.

**Oils, Essential.**—

*Almond* (Sweet) quoted at 32c to 40c.

*Anise* has been firm with very little fluctuation; quoted at \$1.90 to \$2.00.

*Camphor* is firm at 15c to 20c.

*Cassia* is firm at \$1.45 to \$1.60.

*Cloves*, on account of the firm position of the spice, have been firm during the year; quoted at 80c to 85c.

*Lemon*, Sanderson's, during the month of March,

was quoted firm at \$1.40. M. B. "Reina" at \$1.30 in 1-lb. coppers, which are the present quotations.

*Pennyroyal* advanced from \$1.20 during April to \$1.35 to \$1.40 in September. A further advance in November to \$1.45 to \$1.50 took place, which prices are at present ruling.

*Wintergreen* has been in good demand. Prices ranged from \$1.60 in August to \$1.80 in September, \$2.10 in November, which is the present quotation for true oil.

*Wormwood* has very materially advanced. Price of \$4.00 was quoted in March, with a further advance during May to \$4.75 to \$5.25; September figures being \$6.25 per lb., and closing at this price.

**Oils, Heavy.**—

*Castor*, No. 1, opened at 88c in bbls., No. 3 at 82c. An advance of 4c per gal. on No. 1 took place September 12, and 2c per gal. on No. 2. A further advance to 94c occurred on October 10, on No. 1; 86c for No. 3.

*Cod Liver* (Norwegian) was quoted in May at \$26.50 in bbls.; \$1.05 to \$1.15 per gal. in small quantities. A decline to \$22.00 occurred July 19. Advanced on October 24 to \$25.00. On November 7, a further advance to \$29.50. Smaller packages \$1.15 to \$1.25.

*Olive, Malaga, Yellow*, advanced September 27 from 75c to 85c. October 24, an advance of 2c took place. November 13, a further advance of 4c, closing at 75c to 90c as to quantity. Green is 2c higher than these figures.

*Linseed* has had its usual ups and downs, fluctuating on an average of every two weeks during the year. Starting in at 41c for boiled, 40c for raw, advancing to 45c and 46c in March; 47c and 48c in April, declining to 38c at the end of May; in June opening at 36c and 37c, and declining to 34c and 35c in July; in August advancing to 39c and 40c, and closing in August at 42c and 43c; in October advancing to 45c and 46c; November 44c and 45c; closing at 51c and 52c—highest prices during the year.

**Paris Green.**—Quoted in February at 12½c to 15c. Advanced in March to 13c to 16c, without further change.

**Paraffin**, firm. Quoted at 10½c to 15c as to quantity.

**Powder, Insect, Trieste**, quoted at 17c to 20c as to quantity. M. B., 25c to 30c.

**Potassium Bromide** has been firm during the entire year, with an advance of 2c. Now quoted at 50c to 55c as to quantity.

**Precipitate, Red and White**, advanced to \$1.05 to \$1.10.

**Roots.**—*Aconite* has been in light demand. Now quoted at 25c to 28c.

*Culver's Root*, 23c to 26c; powdered, 27c to 34c.

*Ginger, Jamaica*, bleached, 26c to 28c; unbleached, 25c to 26c.

*Ginger, African*, now quoted at 11c to 13c; powdered, 16c to 18c.

*Ginseng* has steadily advanced. \$5.00 per lb. is now considered cheap for the prime article.

*Golden Seal* has been firm, ranging in price from 50c to 70c during the entire year.

*White Hellebore*, ground, during May was quoted at 8½c to 11c, with a decline of 2c in July.

*Ipecac* opened at \$3.75 per lb., advancing to \$4.50. A decline during October took place, making the figures \$4.25. A further decline to \$4.00 took place during December.

**Seeds.**—*Anise*, Italian, quoted at 11c to 14c.

*Canary*, 4½c to 5c.

*Caraway*, 13c to 15c.

*Cardamom*, \$1.10 to \$1.25.

*Coriander*, 10c to 12c.

*Fennel*, declined to 18c to 20c.

*Flax*, quoted bbls. at 3c; smaller quantities, 3½c to 5c.

*Hemp*, Russian, declined to 6c to 7c.

*Mustard*, Yellow, quoted at 8½c to 12c. Brown declined to 8c to 11c.

**Silver Nitrate** now quoted as follows: M. B., \$6.56 per lb.; 50c per oz. P. & W., \$7.20 per lb.; 53c per oz.

**Soda**.—*Bicarbonate*, Crown Brand, in barrels, 1½c; kegs, 1¼c.

*Phosphate*, granular, pure, 9c to 12c. Commercial granular, 8c to 11c.

*Sal.* now quoted in barrels at 1¼c; kegs, 2c.

**Thymol** is now \$3.25 per lb.; 40c per oz.

**Turpentine** has been higher during the year than for a long time; now quoted at 53c in barrels. The outlook for lower price is not likely at an early date.

**Vanillin** now quoted in ozs. at \$1.60 to \$1.90.

**White Lead** advanced May 1, to 5½c, 100-lb. lots. Advanced to 6c, August 22; 6½c during December.

#### Late Changes and Additions in Proprietary Goods.

**Aperient**, Bailey's Saline, doz. \$3.00.

**Aphroton**, doz. \$8.50.

**Aseptolin**, advanced, doz. \$15.00.

**Balm**, Booth's Hyomei, ordinary, doz. \$2.25; special, doz. \$4.50.

**Balsam**, Kamlah Magnetic Cough, doz. \$1.75.

**Beans**, Bright's Kidney, doz. \$4.00.

**Bitters**, Dromgoole's English Female, reduced to \$7.80 doz.

**Chiolin**, half-oz., doz. \$2.00; one oz., doz. \$4.00; three oz., doz. \$8.00.

**Cream**, Paxalva, doz. \$2.25.

**Cure**, Bonnel's Cough, doz. \$2.00.

**Cure**, Brown's Dyspepsia, \$3.75 doz.

**Cure**, Diamond Eczema, reduced to \$8.00 doz.

**Cure**, Dr. Miles' Laxative Cold, price reduced to \$1.75 doz.

**Cure**, Russian Grippe, small, doz. \$2.00; large, doz. \$4.00.

**Cure**, Renick's Eczema, doz. \$4.00.

**Cure**, W. I. Swain's Catarrh, doz. \$8.00.

**Eulexine**, doz. \$8.50.

**Expectorant**, Cheney's, large, doz. \$3.75.

**Febrokura**, Severa, doz. \$5.25.

**Glyco-Thymoline**, Dental, doz. \$5.00.

**Horehound Drops**, Thomas Brand, sold in 22-lb. tin pails only, lb. 12½c.

**Kinch**, doz. \$6.00.

**Kure-A-Kold**, doz. \$1.75. One doz. free with every order of three dozen of this article.

**Liniment**, Gillespie's Golden, 3-oz., doz., \$1.80; 8-oz., doz., \$3.60.

**Liniment**, Haller's Barb Wire, 50c, doz., \$3.50.

**Liniment**, Hammer's, doz., \$3.50.

**Lozenges**, Thayer's Slippery Elm, 5-lb. cans, \$1.25; 5c-boxes, 1 gro., \$3 50; ¼ gro., \$4.00; doz., 35c.

**Oil**, *Haarlem*, has been advanced, and N. Y. importers are now holding firm. The dozen price remains unchanged; per dozen, 40c.

**Pills**, Botanic Blood, doz. \$1.50.

**Pills**, Bristol's, doz. \$1.50.

**Plasters**, Garfield's Relief, 25c; doz. \$1.35.

**Powders**, Hammer's Stock, doz. \$1.50.

**Prescription No. 99**, doz. \$6.00.

**Regulator**, Gavitt's System, doz. \$2.00.

**Remedy**, Dr. Drake's German Croup, doz. \$2.25.

**Salve**, Centennial, doz. \$1.70.

**Sarsaparilla**, Bristol's, doz. \$9.00.

**Syrup**, Duncan's Blood, doz. \$7.00.

**Tablets**, Angier's Petroleum, doz. \$2.10.

**Tablets**, Gray's Comp. Gold, \$9.50.

**Tablets**, Lanoix Chill and LaGrippe Cure, doz. \$3.75.

**Tonic**, Ka-No Blood and Nerve, doz. \$5.00.

**Waferettes**, St. Elmo, doz. \$2.25.

**Wash**, Partine Antiseptic, doz. \$4.50.

**Water**, *Gloria*, for the toilet and for beautifying the complexion, doz. \$5.50.

**Wonder Worker**, Wasson, doz. \$4.00.

#### Seasonable Sundries and Changes.

**Bands**, *India Rubber*, have advanced 20 per cent; heavy bands, 35 per cent; package bands, in ¼-lb. boxes, per lb., \$3.00 net.

**Brushes**, *Paint*.—Prices will be advanced January 1, from 10 to 20 per cent. This advance in crude material has affected the whole line of bristle goods.

**Cards**, *Playing*.—Commencing January 1, 1900, prices of Bicycle cards will be: Per gross, \$23.00; per doz., \$2.00; No. 100 Steamboat, 1 to 5 gross, \$8.40; ½ gross, \$9.00; doz., 80c; No. 1000 Monte Carlo, advanced; 1 to 5 gross, \$12.60; ½ gross, \$13.20; doz., \$1.20.

**Catheters**, Nelaton's, advanced; doz. \$2.00.

**Dispensatory**, *U. S.*—Owing to the entire destruction of J. B. Lippincott & Co.'s plant containing the plates, please note prices advanced, until further notice, to the following scale: Cloth, each, \$5.60; leather, each, \$6.40; leather, indexed, each, \$6.80.

**Envelopes** have advanced twice in the past thirty days, with prospects of still another advance. Drug come 1,000 in a box; official and baronial, 250 in a box; others, 500 and 250 in a box. Prices on one-quarter thousand boxes are 10 cents per thousand higher. All are full government or high-cut. No. 1 XX white, wood, per 1,000, 85c to \$1.00; 50-lb. XX white wove, baronial, per 1,000, \$1.50 to \$1.60; 50-lb. XX white wove, rag, per 1,000, \$1.05 to \$1.20; 50-lb. XX official, white wove, No. 1522-10, 4½x9½, per 1,000 \$2.25; 60-lb. XXX white wove, rag, per 1,000, \$1.15 to \$1.40; white drug, No. 1, 1½x2½, per 1,000, 55c; No. 2, 2 1-16x3½, per 1,000, 60c; No. 3, 2 5-16x3½, per 1,000, 65c; drug, assorted colors, are 10c per 1,000 higher.

**Paint, Senour's Floor**, has advanced 10c per gallon. The new prices now effective are: Gallon, 95c;  $\frac{1}{2}$  gallon, \$1.00; quart, \$1.05.

**Paper, Druggists' Wrapping**, has advanced along with other grades, and the following selling prices must now be maintained: Manilla No. 1, in rolls or flat, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ c to 5c; white book, flat, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c to 6c; linen laid, in rolls, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; tissue fibre, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c to 6c; bond, 10c.

**Scoops, Horn**, No. 1, per doz., 75c; No. 2, per doz., \$1.00; No. 3, per doz., \$1.25; No. 4, per doz., \$1.50.

**Spoons, Horn**, No. 2, per doz., \$1.00; No. 3, per doz., \$1.25; No. 4, per doz., \$1.50.

**Spatulas, Horn**, No. 4, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$  inch, per doz., \$1.25; No. 6, 8-inch, per doz., \$1.50; No. 8, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, per doz., \$1.75.

**Strings, Violin, Gut**.—Per bundle of thirty strings: Royal—No. 138, E, \$2.50; No. 138, A, \$2.50; No. 138, D, \$3.00. Super.—No. 140, E, \$1.90; No. 140, A, \$1.90; No. 140, D, \$2.50. Russian Gut, smooth—No. 5, E, \$3.75; No. 5, A, \$3.75; No. 5, D, \$4.40. Russian Gut, rough—No. 6, E, \$3.75; No. 6, A, \$3.75; No. 6, D, \$4.50. G or 4th string, gut, wire wrapped, for any of above, doz., 35c.

**Syringe, Eye and Ear**, No. 51, pure gum, per doz., \$2.00.

**Syringe, Ruth Paxton's Improved Fountain**, per doz., \$14.40.

**Toothpicks, Orange Wood** (imported), large or small, about thirty-five toothpicks in a package, 10 packages in a bundle, per dozen bundles, \$1.50.

**Twine, Sea Island, Cabled**, assorted or pink, 28c to 31c per lb. We desire to call special attention to the superior quality of this S. I. twine, its brilliant colors, and uniform balls running exactly eight to the pound.

**Twine, Sea Island, Oriental**, pink or assorted, per lb. 25c to 28c.

### A Musical Tea.

Mrs. Clef asked some of her neighbors

In to a "musical tea,"

And everything she did and had

Was as musical as could be.

They rang a musical door bell,

And the maid wore a fluted gown

Of organdy, while a musical box

Played pieces of wide renown.

The table was set on a musical plan,

As naturally as could be;

The knives were sharp and the plates were flat,

And at each place lay a key.

They had fish in scales, bread as a staff,

And "dough"-nuts ready to pass;

They were asked to eat with a tuning-fork

And drink from an opera glass.

'Twas a novel affair, this musical tea,

In fact, an event of note;

And Mrs. Clef is a woman who

Her neighbors delight to quote.

But they all went home to look for a lunch

More substantial than do, re, mi;

They had feasted on music and not much else,

At the melodious musical tea.

—[Texas Railway News.

Panama Canal has swallowed \$250,000,000.

## MARYLAND DEPARTMENT.

BY LOUIS SCHULZE, PH. G., BALTIMORE.

**With the New Year** the following new stores will be in operation in Baltimore:

M. Binswanger, Bank and Eden Streets.

A. D. Lennan, Monument Street and Patterson Park Avenue.

Daunattel's Pharmacy, Baltimore Street and Highland Avenue.

**The Baltimore Retail Druggists' Association** are introducing the card system as now carried on in Western Pennsylvania and elsewhere. The prospects are that at least 90% of the retailers will join heartily in the plan, as so far the canvassing committees are meeting with success beyond their expectations.

**The Maryland Pharmaceutical Association** held its semi-annual meeting in the Maryland College of Pharmacy, Baltimore, December 12. The attendance was very good. President Alfred R. L. Dohme called the meeting to order at 8:30 p. m. All the standing committees reported their work as outlined for the year. The one receiving most attention was the report of the legislative committee, as they submitted a bill for presentation to the State legislature at their session beginning January 1, 1900. This bill, with but few amendments, was accepted by the association as being favorable for enactment into a law for the regulation of pharmacy in our State.

President Dohme has called a meeting of the legislative committee for Thursday, December 21, to make final arrangements to present the pharmacy bill to the legislature, and also to at once begin operations to bring it to a successful issue.

**Pharmaceutical Don'ts.**—Don't make an infusion by diluting a fluid extract. We have seen it done in pharmacies of some pretensions, *and have also seen the mixture filtered* to render it transparent.

Have an abundance of good towels for the prescription counter and also use absorbent cotton freely. "Cleanliness next to godliness" may do for some places, but in a pharmacy it comes first, and in a pinch will answer for both.

Don't let dust and refuse accumulate behind the counters and in places not visible to your patrons. A good housewife will sweep under the bed.—[W. R. OGIER, in Midland Druggist.

**But the Average Druggist Would Like to Try It.**—I hope and believe that it will be with you as it was with an apothecary whom I knew at Twickenham. A considerable estate fell to him by an unexpected accident, upon which he thought it decent to leave off his business; accordingly he generously gave up his shop and his stock to his head man, set up his coach, and resolved to live like a gentleman; but in less than a month the man used to business found that living like a gentleman was dying of ennui; upon which he bought his shop and stock, resumed his trade, and lived very happily after he had something to do.—[Lord Chesterfield.

# Meyer Brothers Druggist

PUBLISHED MONTHLY IN THE INTERESTS OF THE ENTIRE DRUG TRADE.

VOL. XXI.

ST. LOUIS, FEBRUARY, 1900.

No. 2.

Entered at the Post-Office at St. Louis, Mo., as second class matter in January, 1895.

## Meyer Brothers Druggist

PUBLISHED MONTHLY,  
C. F. G. MEYER, Publisher.

H. M. WHELPLEY, PH. G., M. D., - - - - - EDITOR

### TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

United States and Canada, per year	\$1 00
Foreign (Postal Union), per year	1 25
Single Copies	10

Sample copies sent free on application.  
Please remit in funds that are bankable in St. Louis.  
To discontinue a subscription, notice must be sent to office of publication and all arrears paid.

### ADVERTISING RATES.

(WE HAVE BUT ONE PRICE).

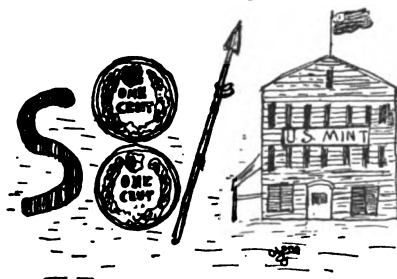
One-fourth page, 6 months	\$ 45 00
" " 1 year	82 50
One-half " 6 months	87 00
" " 1 year	157 50
One page 6 months	160 00
" " 1 year	300 00

Address all communications to the

MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST,

222 South Broadway, ST. LOUIS, MO., U. S. A.

### What Drug?



"My Friends," said the quack to the eager, gaping crowd of country people, "I tell you that my pills will cure every mortal complaint. Listen to this: A man who came to me had been ill all his life, a hopeless invalid from the day of his birth. He came to me and my pills cured him. One box put him right, and now he is as strong and as well as ever he was in his life."—[*Chemist and Druggist*.]

## Editorial

**Dr. Chas. Rice**, chairman of the committee on revision of the United States Pharmacopœia, invites you, from the cover of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST for February, to express your views on the U. S. P.

**Ourselves as the Germans See Us.**—For many years the commercial United States was unnoticed and unseen by the German Empire, but in the due course of time, American energy, industry, perseverance and ingenuity made itself felt on the other side of the ocean. Among the European nations, Germany was prominent in the list of those protesting against American importations. The story of our troubles in an effort to ship beef and pork to Germany are still fresh in the mind of the general reader. American vegetables, especially the Irish potato, were branded and surrounded by conditions interfering seriously with their importation. The handsome and luscious fruits of California fell under similar bans; in fact, we might continue a long list of recitations showing that Germany was prejudiced against goods and products of American origin.

With the above conditions in view, it is pleasing to note that a change is coming over the German spirit of criticisms and resentments. Under date of December 13, 1899, Mr. Frank H. Mason, Consul-General at Berlin, gives some interesting facts under the caption of "German Echoes of the Commercial Exposition." He shows that Germany was slow to respond to the invitations extended for representation of that country at the Exposition recently held in Philadelphia. A small delegation was finally appointed, however, and the members have returned to Germany after rather an extended tour of some of the Middle, Eastern and Southern States.

Their reports are very gratifying as well as extremely interesting. These gentlemen have become thoroughly convinced of the strength and power of our people. As one delegate said in a recent speech, "the Germans must realize that the Americans will henceforth play an important role in the economic affairs of the world." He further pays a pleasing compliment to the American manufacturer, saying that he is highly original and ingenious, and that whenever he seriously takes up any special branch of manufacture he soon explodes and supersedes the

older methods of Europe. Another delegate rather graphically describes the impression made upon him by the great factories of Pennsylvania and New England, the four-track railway lines crowded with traffic, and the restless energy and enterprise of the American people. He says: "Great as industrial Germany has become, she is far behind the Republic in natural resources and productive capacity." As a consequence of the visit, the delegates are urging a closer and more friendly relationship between the United States and Germany.

It is quite evident that the time is ripening for a decided change in German sentiment relative to American imports. A scientist of that country has just reported upon his investigations relative to the San Jose scale, which was supposed to be imported with California fruit. His 174-page document sums up the situation by saying that no insect of any importance or danger to agriculture and horticulture has ever been introduced from North America into Germany. Thus is exploded the Colorado potato bug scare, as well as the panicky fear of the San Jose scale. The extent to which the Germans intrenched themselves against the latter insect is shown by the statement that  $12\frac{1}{2}\%$  of the value of an importation of apples was paid as inspection expense. This is certainly unnecessary in view of the report to which we have referred, and it becomes amusing, if it were not so serious, when we read, on good authority, that there is no evidence to show that living San Jose scales have ever reached Germany, the best German scientists being unable to prove whether the scales found on American fruit were alive or dead.

A prominent member of the delegation refers with enthusiasm to his visit made at the Chicago packing houses. He says he found the process of meat inspection and preparation admirable. We sincerely trust that Germany is becoming able to see ourselves as we are, and that she is likely to check the long-sustained and tedious chorus of denunciation of American food products. This will give our feast-loving German cousins an opportunity to enjoy some of the many good things which American citizens have as a regular diet.

**Let Us Hear From You.**—MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST is published with an idea of advancing the interest of the entire drug trade. By drug trade we desire to include every person in any way connected with that occupation. It is our ambition to have the publication prove of practical utility to the entire pharmaceutical profession and drug trade. In order to better accomplish this purpose, we urge upon our readers the desirability of their hearty co-operation with us. Each branch of the drug trade contains thoughtful members who are in a position to exercise judgment and wisdom in the impression of views. The talents of many are of such a nature that it is really wrong to withhold their knowledge from a publicity which will benefit their fellow pharmacists.

Pharmacy is a progressive art and a growing profession. The drug store of to-day differs greatly from

the drug store of former times, when the bleeding of patients and leeching of customers was a common occurrence in keeping with the pulling of teeth and minor surgical operations. These practices, as a part of pharmacy, belonged with the dispensing of nauseous medicines and rendered the drug store anything but inviting.

The corner pharmacy of to-day is, or should be, neat and attractive. Custom has made it a place where people, by preference, wait for their friends and go whenever favors are to be asked—such as the use of a telephone, reference to a directory, the purchase of a postage stamp, or inquiry about parties in the neighborhood.

The growth of pharmacy as a trade and profession gives enlarged opportunities to those who have engaged in it. The new men bring new thoughts, and we hope all will feel free to express their ideas through the columns of this journal, as long as their ambition is to benefit those engaged in the similar occupations. We have no room for the expression of petty jealousies or malice. We are living in an advanced and too rapid an age for any thoughtful person to waste time in personalities.

Among the subjects especially appropriate for discussion at the present time, we can mention pharmaceutical legislation and the making of other laws bearing upon the drug trade. The educational side of pharmacy is as vital as ever, and especially so when the training of the apprentice is taken into consideration. Trade topics should not be confined to the cut-rate problem. Our readers can discuss the question of how to buy and how to sell, of what constitutes a good salesman, and how customers may be trained to appreciate proper treatment. Prescription problems are as important to-day as ever, and some of them are more difficult to solve than they were before the advent of new remedies.

The manufacturing pharmacist, the wholesale druggist and the general dealer are all invited to patronize our columns. Women in pharmacy has long been a subject for discussion, and the end is not yet. The character of the druggist's library is a timely topic. The revision of the Pharmacopoeia, as well as the National Formulary, must not be forgotten. In fact, let us hear from you upon any topic that occurs to you during thoughtful moments. Write out your views, and we are confident they will interest others as they have you.

**Newspaper Science.**—We are accustomed to making an allowance for "illustrative" and "figurative expressions" in newspaper items bearing on scientific topics. Some publications, however, take news-item statements as gospel truth, and comment on the statements in all seriousness. The *Universal Provider*, of London, England, for October 19, says:

Microbes, we are now told, have a long existence wherein to fulfill their possibilities for evil. It has been shown, says a pharmaceutical contemporary, that years after their supposed period of activity, they have retained their death-dealing qualities. An example is given in the terrible devastating plague that broke out in the Dutch town of Haarlem, about the time of the London plague. A whole family who died of this disease were interred

in a local churchyard, and it was found necessary a few years ago to repair the family tomb containing their remains. Several of the masons who were so employed are reported to have proved the activity of these germs after two hundred years, by contracting, in a mild form, the original disease, from which, however, they all recovered. A similar instance is stated to have been found connected with the plague of London.

Amongst other alleged instances adduced in favor of the above argument is the case of a Scotch bank note, discovered by a girl, in the Bible her great grandfather had used to the time of his death from some malignant disease. She licked the corner of this note to ascertain its genuineness, and is said to have contracted the disease which had been fatal to her ancestor seventy-six years before. An epidemic is recorded to have broken out amongst the sharks in the Indian Ocean, which proved to be cholera, and the supposition is that the fish became infected by devouring the bodies of British sailors who had died from this disease and were buried in Bombay Harbor. The hardy microbe is believed to survive on land for over two centuries, and to maintain its activity still longer in water. There is matter in this, surely, for fiction up to date. Jules Verne is not in it with this microbe, evidently.

It has long been supposed that dragons and sea serpents attain a great age, as well as size, and that they grow in dimensions and years without regard to the common laws of biology and chronology. This is an age of microscopy, and now those minute plants, bacteria, come to the front as sensation mongers. They rank in importance with fabled dragons and modern sea serpents.

When shown the above item, Dr. C. Fish, an eminent bacteriologist, said:

"The alleged infections, after the lapse of so many years, are merely imaginative, as we do not know of any pathogenic bacterium (except, perhaps, the bacillus anthrax) that, under the conditions mentioned, would retain vitality, much less virulence, for that length of time. On the contrary, direct experiments made in this direction, which I can look up for you at any time, if you want me to, have shown that all of the pathogenic germs die off, under such conditions, in a comparatively short time."

**Colleges of Pharmacy are Progressive.**—It will not require our oldest readers to remember the time when the course in a college of pharmacy consisted in the attendance upon a series of lectures upon pharmacy, chemistry and materia medica. The first innovation was the establishment of a chemical laboratory. This was soon followed by the introduction of a pharmaceutical laboratory. Then followed the microscopical laboratory. Since that period, various other departments have been added. We can mention an extension and division of the branch of materia medica into pharmacognosy and botany with toxicology and bacteriology. We also find more attention given to therapeutics, physiology, anatomy and extended chemical work.

More recently, one of the colleges of pharmacy has announced a course of lectures on commercial pharmacy. This is followed by another institution which, we are informed, will soon have a well-equipped manufacturing laboratory. This department is arranged from the standpoint of the commercial manufacturer and not along the lines of the retail druggist whose manufacturing laboratory is represented in the average college pharmaceutical laboratory. The new labora-

tory will give instruction and experience in the manipulation of pharmaceutical machinery. As might be expected, these new departures are looked upon with suspicion, if not a degree of uneasiness, on the part of many conservative pharmacists. They are, however, in the nature of events and sure to come sooner or later. The criticisms that they are unnecessary and out of place are the same as were made years ago when the first chemical, pharmaceutical and microscopical laboratories were established.

**Be Punctual.**—John Todd, in his Students' Manual, says:

We are all so indolent, by nature and by habit, that we feel it a luxury to find a man of real, undeviating punctuality.

Few are those who do not appreciate punctuality in others. Scarcely a day passes but what we become impatient at the lack of this quality in our friends or business associates. This is true because so many utterly neglect the rule of being observant and exact in point of time.

This weakness in the traits of human nature is not confined to the uneducated, the lazy, the weak, the invalid, the rogue, the young, nor the old. Tardiness prevails in every station of social and intellectual life, and each trade and profession. It causes trouble for others and is often the real cause of life failure in the individual.

Punctuality can be cultivated, and may become a habit. It is a quality not entirely dependent on the laws of destiny. It should always be encouraged in the young, and recognized by all wherever found.

The punctual pharmacist delivers a prescription when promised, and is ready with goods at the appointed hour. His word is as good as his bond when he says: "It will be ready," or, "I will be there on time."

The new year is not too far advanced, nor the old century so nearly passed, that it is too late for our readers to adopt a resolution to be prompt in all professional, business and social engagements. Other conditions being equal, the punctual man, woman or child has a great advantage over the habitually tardy individual.

**Trichinosis** is the term used to designate a disease caused by the presence of a parasitic worm—the *trichina spiralis*—in the flesh of an animal. It was first described in the United States as far back as 1842, but the disease was not well understood until a generation later. The information which most interests our readers is in relation to the prevention of the disease, as the medical treatment is unsatisfactory.

It should be remembered that living trichina may be found in the flesh of any animal which eats flesh, although pork is by far the most common source of infection in this country. A microscopical examination of the meat will reveal the presence of trichina, but the easiest and most certain way of avoiding infection is to thoroughly cook the meat. Recent experiments demonstrate that great stress must be laid upon the word "thoroughly," as it has been found that a piece of pork the size of one's thumb may con-



tain living trichina after it has been boiled for 22 minutes. The smoking of pork in no way interferes with the life of trichina. Sausage is the form in which pork is most likely to cause trichinosis. This is due to the fact that the trichina seek those portions of the muscle which constitute the butcher-shop scraps and are most likely to be used in making sausage.

**Medical Books of Interest to Pharmacists.**—"The Antiseptic Club" is the title of a volume edited by Dr. Albert Abrams and published by E. B. Treat & Co., of 5 Cooper Union, New York. The retail price of the volume is from \$1.00 to \$2.75, according to the binding. While the work is written more especially for physicians, it is one which will be enjoyed by all pharmacists and understood and appreciated by many thinking readers who are neither pharmacists nor physicians. It presents, in rather a pleasing manner, numerous absurdities found in medical practices of the present day. We commend the volume to those of our readers who are looking for medical books of interest to pharmacists. Mention of other books of this class was made on page 328 of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST for November, 1899.

**The New Century.**—If a man has \$1,900 and owes Mr. Smith one dollar, it will matter little to Mr. Smith which one of the 1900 is used to pay the debt. If he owes Smith \$1,900, and only pays 1899, it is likely that Smith will complain.

The average person is concerned only with the present century, and it matters little when it ends, just so it has one hundred years. Thus it is, some people consider the nineteenth century closed with December 31, 1899, although it gives but 1899 years to the nineteen centuries supposed to have passed.

The German Bundesrath is reported to be on the list of those who count a new century from January 1, 1900.

**Prizes for Pharmaceutical Association Papers.**—The conditions under which prizes have been awarded at some of the State (and for that matter the national) pharmaceutical associations, have bordered upon the ridiculous. The rules and regulations are usually very loosely constructed, and, not infrequently, parties secure prizes when the merits of their contributions would in no way entitle them to such distinction.

One of the State associations, however, seemingly made a mistake without in any way being responsible for the same. A member was awarded a prize for a meritorious contribution which recent developments indicate was copied almost entire from a paper on the same subject published in a pharmaceutical journal several years ago. At the next meeting of the State association, this member is likely to find that a string is attached to his award.

**Philadelphians** are raised among medicines. According to a paper recently read before the Philadelphia College of pharmacy, by Chas. H. La Wall, seventy-five per cent of the official drugs (no doubt vegetable drugs are meant) are growing within a radius of a few miles of Philadelphia. The author

further states that more than fifty per cent of the United States Pharmacopoeial drugs are sold on the streets of Philadelphia by persons who earn their living collecting and preparing them for sale. Under such conditions, is it a wonder that Philadelphia should be such a great pharmaceutical center?

**Just at Present** our St. Louis readers are looking upon Chicago citizens as being rather reckless in regard to the health of their neighbors in the Mississippi Valley. Be this as it may, the city of Chicago enacted a department store law which prohibited department stores from selling meats and fish. This was done in the interest of public health. As might be expected, the law was contested and as a result the enactment declared unconstitutional. It seems that the city did not present a strong case, neglecting to point out that meats and fish are not suitable goods to be handled in a department store.

**He Lived in the 18th Century.**—One of our exchanges not only objects to waiting until 1901 to announce the next century, but states that we are at present in the 18th century. While many people are puzzled over the question of the exact date of the close of the 19th century, we doubt if our photographic friend will find many who are willing to admit that this is the 18th century.

**Carbolic Acid in Illinois** can be taken in place of brandy or any other beverage if people with suicidal intent desire to try that poison. Unfortunately, the law of the State fails to regulate the sale, not only of carbolic acid, but several other poisons. The *Chicago Daily Press* has been giving the subject considerable attention and may cause a change in the condition of affairs.

**Envious Druggists** are many of those who learn of the constitutionality of the Illinois pharmacy law which confines the legal sale of all medicines, including patent and proprietary remedies, to registered pharmacists. It is very likely that the druggists of other States will make a strenuous effort to secure the enactment of similar laws.

**Pharmacy in Manila** is under control of laws instituted by the Spanish rule years ago. In all there are about twenty pharmacies in the city. One firm is known as the English Pharmacy. Three are German pharmacies and the remaining ones are Spanish or Philippine natives.

**Make Use of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST** by sending us questions for the Prescription Case, Quiz Department and other features of the publication. We are anxious for our readers to make every-day use of this journal.

**The Details** of board of pharmacy examinations were explained by the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST for April, 1898, page 110.

**Only Three Months** until the Richmond (Va.) meeting of the A. Ph. A., May 7 to 12.

## PHARMACISTS IN AFRICA.

**Joining the British Army as a Compounder.**—A correspondent of the *British and Colonial Druggist* says:

I was now passed on to the doctor, having first to strip naked in an officer's room. There was a good fire on, but as I had to pass along a corridor I begged to be allowed to retain my shirt. The officer kindly but firmly told me that I must go to the doctor's room *sine vestimento*. The doctor, a civilian, I found to be rather an austere individual. The first few minutes he spent in staring at me, making me walk up and down, and watching my every movement. Then commenced a minute examination, lasting about an hour. Height and weight were noted. When I stepped onto the cold iron weighing machine I nearly jumped into the air. Then my teeth were each carefully examined, every finger and every toe moved backwards and forwards, chest tapped all over and when I bent forward, with my hands touching the floor, and my back was vigorously thumped, I realized that it was no joke joining the army. Then my heart was sounded, and my eyesight tested by reading cards quickly at various distances on which a certain number of dots were marked. A note was carefully taken of the result of each examination, all birth and other marks on the body being also jotted down, a recent scratch on back of hand not even escaping mention.

Then I was told to dress, and as I walked along the corridor the officer, no doubt noticing my perturbed state of mind, said encouragingly: "Oh, you are all right! If you were going to be rejected you would have been out of this long ago," for which assurance I felt grateful. On going back I underwent the following simple examination:—"What is James' Powder?" "What are Plummer's Pills?" "Strength?" "Chief ingredients?" "What is other name for tartarated antimony?" "What is the dose of red precipitate?" (a catch). "What are the ingredients of Gregory powder and dose?" "What happens when steel drops and tincture of digitalis are mixed?" "By the way, what did you say was the dose of red precipitate?" I again replied that it was never given internally. "Then what is the dose of white precipitate?" "The dose of castor oil for a man?" This finished an examination which seemed to me simple enough, but more medical than pharmaceutical in its nature.

I was then passed on to the adjutant who told me that I was accepted, and kindly gave me many useful hints as to what I should take with me to Aldershot, etc. Finally, the old sergeant-major, whom I had first seen, congratulated me, saying: "It is a fine place—the Army—lots of nice fellows in the Army; you will never leave it I am sure. Lots of compounders get on well; get to be clerks to officers, get charge of depots, or look after big stores, etc., and like it well. Yes," he added, as he shook hands, "it's a fine place, the Army." And I hope to find it so.

**Pharmacists in the British Army.**—"Special Compounder" writes from Africa to the *Chemist and Druggist* as follows:

All the chemists that enlisted for the post of special compounders expected they would be treated as gentlemen, be sergeants in the army, attend sergeants' mess, etc., and generally enjoy themselves. These sanguine expectations were somewhat disappointed.

The first batch of us that arrived were all right, so far as sergeants' mess was concerned, but as further additions began to come in, the mess was found to be too small and the stomachs of the compounders too large, so we were finally turned out, and are now messing in barracks the same as the ordinary soldiers.

To begin with, we have to get up at 6:30, rather a new experience for most of us, but unless we did so it would be impossible to appear on parade in time.

The first thing we do is to make up our beds, a very necessary thing, as they stretch right across the room and it is impossible to move conveniently until that is done. I call it a room, but it scarcely deserves the name. It is simply a structure with a floor and a few whitewashed walls.

Brushing our boots is the next operation. The boots are rather clumsy, but excellent for walking. I find them much more

comfortable than the ordinary civilian boots and shoes, only it is a relief to get them off after last parade. Next comes shaving—under difficulties. We are served with razors, but they scarcely deserve the name. I believe they cost originally about 3s. 6d. a dozen. They are the kind made to sell. There are no looking-glasses in the rooms, yet everyone is expected to turn out with a face as smooth as a new-born babe's. We finally got hold of a looking-glass between twelve of us, but as it did not exceed a watch-glass in size we had to shave our faces by sections, first half of one cheek then the other half, and so on, until every hair had been finally removed. We had no orders to remove any skin, but most of us did so.

Next we had to go into a room about twenty yards further along to wash ourselves. There were a few basins scattered about, but the water was turned off, so that we had to wash in the small quantity in some of the basins. Soap could scarcely be had for love or money. However, we finally got fixed up and then came breakfast, which consists of a large bowl of tea and dry bread. I am glad to say we get as much bread as we like, so that, if our stomachs hold out, there is no fear of starving, and we can always buy anything in the food line we require.

First parade at 8:50. Dispensers have special drill to qualify them for marching with the troops in South Africa. The drill-instructor says chemists make very bad recruits, for a time at least. I expect that is due to their scarcity of spare time, so that they cannot go into the volunteer force.

Another parade at 10:50. Then an interval until about 12 o'clock when dinner comes, or, rather, we go for it. It consists of beef and potatoes, and is served out at the end of a long table. Sometimes we have a second course. I must say that everything is very well cooked.

Parade again at 1:50 for an hour, and then we are free for the day to do as we please. We have plenty of spare time, but as the buttons are to be polished, etc., that practically fills it up. We are free until 9:30 unless we care to turn up for another meal of dry bread and tea, which finishes our food consumption for the day. At 9:30 we must be indoors to answer the roll-call, unless out on pass.

Beds are made down every night and "lights out" sounds at 10:15, when everyone must retire. Singing is strictly prohibited after that hour, although talking is not objected to.

A new contingent of compounders has just come in. They had rather a surprise, and I think they expected something better. Some of their remarks were very funny. One could not find the pillow, and he was told to feel behind his head and he would find something like a small square brick—that was the pillow. Another remark was passed about a small draught being felt, and met with the answer that it was a "blooming whirlwind." Another awakened in the morning and found he had kicked the mattress out below him and was sleeping on the iron. He declared "it bumped." I quite believe it did.

Another lot have just come in. No beds for them! They were told to get some biscuits and make their beds on the floor. The sergeant thought they would make their beds first, and then they inquired about the biscuits. They were not aware that "biscuits" is the name given to military mattresses. Very funny, but not very nice if you have come a ten-hours' railway journey, and after searching all over Aldershot for your barracks, finally arrive at them about 12 p. m. with no chance of anything to eat until next morning. Some arrive in tile hats—I fancy they were the most surprised. I cannot help feeling sorry for them. Everything seemed so golden when our services were accepted.

I am enjoying it all right. I, for one, thought we should have to rough it, although scarcely so much. However, we are doing our duty to Queen and country, and that will always be some reward.

**Don't Forget General Wood.**—The *Sample Bag* asks, "Why did we beat Spain?" Because we are as strong as Sampson, we are as Schley as a fox, we are Miles long, we possess Merritt, we are Hobson's choice, what more Dewey want? . . . Only this—after the war is about over, the public in General Wood commit the care of the Cuban cities to a medical officer.

## STRAY ITEMS AND COMMENTS.

**Camphorated Oil** sold for castor oil caused a death.

**Water May Be Sterilized** by means of ozone. The English are experimenting in that direction.

**Bryony Poisoning.**—A case is reported in which several horses were poisoned by eating *Bryonia Dioica*.

**All Paint Materials** have advanced in price since the first of the year. Those druggists who ordered stocks last winter are fortunate.

**Now is the Time** to look over the numbers of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST and see if any are missing. Keep the file complete so that you can have the volume bound at the end of the year.

**Naftalan** is the subject of a translation published in this issue of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST. The interest taken in this ointment base by scientific workers argues well for its usefulness.

**Photographic Dealers** will be interested in a new use which the English are making of camera boxes. They are becoming quite a fashion with a certain class in London who carry them as lunch boxes.

**The Metric Classification** of German manufactures gives that country an advantage over the manufacturers of other countries where the metric system is not observed. English Consuls are urging the British government to use the metric system in iron manufactures.

**Hospital and College Dispensaries** have long been an eye-sore to local pharmacists. In Washington, D. C., it has been decided that the party in charge of such a dispensary need not necessarily be a registered pharmacist. We believe, however, that the case is different in Missouri, and many other sections of the country.

**Camphor is a Commercial Commodity** which the Japan government is able largely to control, as explained in previous issues of this journal. We learn that the Japan government is carefully arranging to regulate the camphor. There is a possibility, however, that the manufacturers of artificial camphor will interfere with the calculations.

**Pack Goods Carefully** when intended for a foreign port. The United States Consul at Uruguay complains that United States merchants fail to properly pack their goods intended for Uruguay. He says: "When our merchants place their goods here as quickly and in as good condition as those sent from other foreign countries, they will win the market."

"**A New American Dispensatory**" is the title of an article in a recent issue of the *Pharmaceutical Journal*. It does not refer to a fourth dispensatory of American origin (we now have three on the market), nor to the new edition of the American Dispensatory. It is the eighteenth edition of the United States Dispensatory that the editor has under consideration.

**Good Boston Pharmacists.**—The retail druggists of a section of Roxbury were forced into an unusually strict observation of the Sabbath by the authorities, who decided that one of the old blue laws should be revived. As a consequence, the druggists were permitted to sell only medicine on the Sabbath. One of the first and most vigorous complaints was made by a judge who was refused a two-cent postage stamp.

**The Metric System**, as previously stated in the columns of this journal, has met with the approval of the Russian Government. Article 10, of a ruling of November 20, 1899, went into effect January 1, 1900, and reads as follows: "The international meter and kilogram, and their subdivisions, may be used in the Empire in bargains, contracts, estimates, etc., on the mutual consent of the parties interested."

**The Virginia Legislature** has, by a special act, authorized a physician to practice pharmacy without the formality of an examination. Such an attempt was made in Kansas recently, but failed. It is to be regretted that the members of the Virginia Legislature are not better acquainted with the qualifications necessary for the competent management of a drug store. We are confident that the better physicians of the State will regret the action of the Legislature.

**New Mexico** was inadvertently mentioned in an item published in our January issue, and referred to another section of the country which is not so fortunate as this State in regard to its pharmacy law and the enforcement of same. New Mexico has a very good pharmacy law and an exceptionally active and competent board of pharmacy. Meetings are held regularly semi-annually. The MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST has frequently published reports of meetings, and we take pleasure in calling our readers' attention to the good work being done.

**Dr. Thomas Lauder Brunton Was Knighted** by Queen Victoria New Year's day. The doctor is a prosperous and leading physician of London. He is also well known in this country, as well as at home, on account of his exceedingly practical medical books. Prominent among those of interest to pharmacists is his "Handbook of Pharmacology, Materia Medica and Therapeutics." Dr. Brunton, or Sir Knight Brunton, as we must now call him, was the therapeutic expert for the British Pharmacopœia of 1898. He is an honorary member of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. The doctor is by no means an old man, since he took his first degrees at Edinburgh University in 1866.

**British Pharmacists Wear Tile Hats** to the coast, but not in the army for South African service. Elsewhere in this issue of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST we publish a letter from a pharmacist serving in Africa. After reading the same, it will interest American drug clerks out of employment to know that the "vacancies" are all filled. In fact, the British recruiting sergeant was sorry he could not accept all of the fine-looking young fellows who were anxious to enlist.

Evidently, there is room for improvement of the conditions of the pharmacists in the British employ. Perhaps some "Dr. Payne" will come to their rescue as Geo. F. is doing for those in the United States service.

**Two Former Illinois Board of Pharmacy Members** passed away the last week in November (see MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST for December, page 396). Dr. H. Lee Hatch, of Jacksonville, and the Hon. W. P. Boyd, of Arcola, were both pharmacists of the State who had been engaged in business for a time representing the average life of a generation. They had exerted considerable influence in molding the affairs of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association, and contributed time, money and much thought to the work of the Illinois Board of Pharmacy. They were also alike in that they made friends wherever they went and were esteemed for their charity and liberal views upon all subjects of interest. The MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST unites with its many readers in Illinois and adjoining States who knew the deceased board members well, and extends sincere sympathy to the bereaved relatives.

**An Objectionable Bill.**—Senate Bill No. 34 is aimed against progressive medicine and the welfare of the human family. Its well-meaning friends refer to it as an anti-vivisection act. We trust that all of our readers will write their representatives at once to use their influence in defeating the measure. Writing on the subject, Dr. W. W. Keen, president of the American Medical Association, says:

It hardly needs to be pointed out that this would seriously interfere with or even absolutely stop the experimental work of the Bureau of Animal Industry and the three medical departments of the Government—the Army, the Navy, and the Marine Hospital service. The animals themselves might cry out to be saved from their friends. No more humane work can be done than to discover the means of the prevention of diseases which have ravaged our flocks and herds. All those who raise or own animals, such as horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, chickens, etc., are vitally interested in the preservation of their health and the prevention of disease. The inestimable value of these scientific researches as to the prevention and care of disease among human beings, it is superfluous to point out. Modern surgery and the anti-toxin treatment of diphtheria alone would justify all the vivisection ever done.

**A New Argument Against the Use of the Metric System** in medicine and pharmacy. Col. J. W. Colcord, of Lynn, Mass., who can appreciate a joke, and who is an adept at relating anecdotes, is responsible through the columns of the *Druggists Circular* for the following:

Not long ago a physician who used the metric system wrote the following prescription:

Potass. iod. ....	15
Syrup sarsap. comp. ....	50
Aqua. ....	60

When the prescription reached the pharmacist there was nothing to show the amount desired. After puzzling awhile, Mr. Colcord came to the conclusion that this portion had been torn off; so, stepping to the front of the store, he asked the woman who brought it if she knew anything about it. "Yes," she said, "I did it; I wasn't going to get all that amount he wrote for—a dollar and a quarter's worth—nor let him make the price, either!" She had added up the writ-

ten column of figures, arriving thereby at the conclusion. After explaining matters she was sent back to the physician for a new prescription, a sadder and a wiser woman. She probably now knows enough not to "monkey" with the prescription.

We notice that the few remaining physicians who are opposed to the use of the metric system are becoming very hard up for arguments to be used on their side of the question. We suggest that this incident will give them a new point of about as much value as the average objection raised to the metric system.

**Help Along the Metric System.**—The Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures, of the House of Representatives, is again considering the subject of the adoption of the metric system of weights and measures as the legal system of the United States, with a view of presenting a report to Congress upon this subject. The chairman of the special Committee on Weights and Measures, of the American Pharmaceutical Association, Dr. F. G. Ryan, urges all members of the association and all pharmacists of the United States who favor the adoption of the measure, to write to the Hon. James H. Southard, chairman of the House Committee, Washington, D. C., presenting their views upon this subject. Probably no class of persons would be more benefited by the adoption of this measure than the pharmacists of this country, hampered and annoyed as they now are by being compelled to use avoirdupois and apothecaries' weights, wine measure, and in some sections imperial measure, as well as the metric system. Since the foundation of the Republic, there probably has never been a time when the importance of this subject was more apparent than it is at present. With the acquirement of new territory in distant parts of the world, and the increase of our commerce with foreign nations, a universal system of weights and measures becomes more than ever desirable. Pharmacists of the United States are to be congratulated on the advanced position they have taken in securing the adoption of the metric system, exclusively, by the United States Pharmacopeia in 1890, and it is hoped that they will continue to aid in securing its adoption by Congress as the only legal system of weights and measures in the United States.

### African War Items.

*The English Pharmaceutical Journals* are giving much attention to the war in South Africa.

*Beecham's Pills* are sent gratis by the manufacturer to any soldiers in South Africa asking for them.

*A Large Manufacturer of Soap* opened their works to the public, charging one penny admission, the money going to the war relief fund.

*Mr. James Donaldson*, a druggist, found himself in Kimberly during the siege, but managed to escape and join the British forces.

*The Manchester Pharmaceutical Association* decided to recall the invitations to a ball and cancel the date on account of the sad condition of affairs in South Africa.

*A Druggist in a Small Town* near Johannesburg made use of his camera when he saw a Boer woman looting British shops. As a consequence, he is minus a camera, and has a vivid recollection of a whipping which reminds him of his school-boy days.

## PUBLIC EXPRESSIONS.

### Read This Before You Write.

Contributions on subjects of interest to the pharmaceutical profession are always welcome. Write upon but one side of the sheet and spell out in full the names of medicines; never use abbreviations. The editor pays no attention to anonymous communications.

**What Do Our Readers Think of the following system of weights?** We have been asked this question by a Missouri pharmacist:

20 gr.=1 G      20 gr.  
5 G=1 Δ      100 gr.  
10 Δ=1 Ξ      1000 gr.  
10 Ξ=10      10000 gr.

**An Ideal Pharmacopœia.**—I cordially indorse the suggestions of Prof. Hinrichs touching the next revision of the United States Pharmacopœia.

About ten years ago I had the honor of "going on record" in the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST in the same righteous cause. Again I repeat that the practical pharmacists of the United States want to see, once more, a clean-cut, briefly expressed, standard book for the working counter. The Pharmacopœia should be the daily and hourly "book of reference." A regular vade mecum to the busy manufacturer. Therefore, it should be concise, exact, *small*, cheap, well bound and well printed. By all means let it give doses, and let it leave elaborate details to Remington's United States Dispensatory. A volume gotten up on these lines will be universally employed by intelligent druggists.—[JOHN B. BOND, SR., Little Rock, Ark.]

### Patents on Medicines, Etc., in Foreign Countries.

—We quote below a letter we have just received from our patent correspondents, Messrs. Davis & Davis, of Washington, D.C., appropos of the question of barring the grant of patents in this country for medicines, etc.:

In your November number we notice a quotation from the speech of Mr. C. L. Hay, chairman of a committee on trademarks, of the N. A. R. D., which touches upon a matter with which we are familiar, and we therefore take the liberty of calling your attention to an error in his statement. He is in error in stating that "no civilized country but ours grants patents on products used in the healing arts." A couple of years ago we prepared a bill for the New York Dental Society, designed to prevent the grant of patents for methods of curing diseases, and in preparing our brief for the Congressional Patent Committee we had occasion to investigate foreign patent laws in reference to this very subject. We found that Great Britain and Canada, and other Colonies of Great Britain, grant patents upon medicines, food, etc., and that Russia grants patents upon *methods of producing* such articles, although that country bars patents upon the articles themselves. It is our recollection that Germany and France also grant patents for *methods of producing* medicines, etc., although patents upon the articles alone are barred. It is our impression also that some minor countries follow closely our practice and the British practice in this respect, granting patents both for the method and the article.

**An Echo From the East.**—Interesting comments from Geo. B. F. Hannay, secretary and treasurer of the New Jersey Liability Association:

Some time since I read with interest a copy of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST for November, 1899, in

which appeared the minority report of the N. W. D. A. committee on Drug Adulterations—"Is a National Pure Food and Drug Law Desirable?"—as well as the majority report of the N. W. D. A.

I have read both reports very carefully and with much interest. I trust this important matter is not likely soon to be out of the minds of the parties interested.

From what I have learned during the past year, of food adulterations, I must accept the citations as correct, and I believe the stand taken to be the only right stand on the question.

Mr. Queeny must have taken a great deal of pains in the preparation of the report, which is done so well and so elaborately. It is entirely in accord with my sentiments. It is high time this National Government took this shameful, shameless subject by the hair of its bushy head and handled it as it deserves.

The comparison of the efforts made in the Department of Agriculture to the lack of effort in this direction, is good and forceful. You have probably seen that by reason of the avarice in man more is done for the protection and to improve the development of everything else than is done for the protection and improvement of the human race. How long will a breeder of horses permit them to be fed on adulterated stuff? And yet, how little thought has he of what he takes into his stomach! What would he think of seeing any horse driven under the lash as some men drive themselves. With the study and development of every kind of modern science, there should be a corresponding study and development of the science of human protection and preservation; but I fear that however much is known about the latter, it is poorly practiced.

**Pharmacists in the Marine Hospital Service.**—I have read, with interest, the letter published in your January number, on the pharmacist in public service. In the main it is, I believe, correct. Yet, as to the lack of social privilege, or slights from the medical officers to the hospital stewards, so far as the marine hospital service is concerned, has not always applied. Prior to 1889, the medical officers were not commissioned, being appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, as were the stewards. In consequence, social lines were never tightly drawn, and if the steward was a gentleman and worthy of social recognition he was generally accorded it. At the time the officers were struggling to secure the passage of a bill by Congress, the stewards were promised that if they would exert their influence in the medical officers' behalf (which they faithfully did) that their case would be immediately taken up and a substantial increase of pay given. Finding that this promise was forgotten, and seeing no prospect that the condition of the corps would be bettered, I resigned to accept a more remunerative position. I am informed that, since the medical officers have been commissioned, the condition of the steward, socially, is materially changed.

One point your correspondent makes is undeniably true—that is, the wholesale appropriation of the credit

for the work of their subordinates. It is unblushingly done. The steward is regarded as a sort of personal perquisite of the medical officer who has a moral and actual right to the credit of the work of his head and hand. I have in mind a man (now in service, I believe) who, besides being an accomplished pharmacist, is an efficient heating, ventilating and electrical engineer, as well as an able superintendent of building operations. His talent in these matters has always been in demand and his work satisfactory, yet he has never, to my knowledge, received either recompense or credit for these extraordinary qualifications, not mentioned or contemplated by official regulations as among the duties required of a hospital steward. He could, undoubtedly, better himself materially in civil employment, but evidently lacks the nerve to "get out of the rut." The piracy of a man's mental work does not appear to me to be a whit more honest or honorable than stealing his purse, but by ancient precedent it is looked upon, officially, as the perfectly correct thing.

I agree with your correspondent, that the self-respecting young pharmacist should keep away from public service until his profession is recognized (both socially and financially) by the general government by suitable legislation. Further, I believe it to be the duty of every pharmacist in civil life to advance his own interest and promote the dignity of his chosen profession, by pushing to recognition the claims of the pharmacist in public service to decent pay and respectable treatment.

The pay and rank of a hospital steward in the marine hospital service, owing to the superior requirements, complex duties and great responsibilities, should not be less than that given to assistant surgeons.—[A Well-Wisher for the Pharmacists in the United States Employ.]

**Prosperous Oklahoma.**—The year 1899, just closed, has been one of general growth and prosperity to the drug trade of Oklahoma. Crops of all kinds were excellent. Oklahoma's resources in this line are probably as abundant as those of any section of the United States. Wheat, corn, cotton, castor beans and broom-corn are all grown in Oklahoma, all of which are wealth producers to the farmer who properly tills the soil; and



F. B. LILLIE.

it is upon him that the pharmacist, as well as all other trades and professions, must depend for support.

Railroad Building in the Territory has been active, and many new towns have been started, creating a demand for more drug stores. The supply, however, has been equal to the demand, and the ever-active "pill roller" has let no opportunity escape him as a pioneer. If

not the first on the ground, he has not been far behind in establishing his business.

During the Year, Thirty Registered Pharmacists have been added to the rolls by the Territorial Board of Pharmacy, and there are now 205 registered pharmacists in good standing in the Territory. The fact that not a single failure of a druggist in business in the Territory has occurred during the year speaks for the general prosperity shared by the druggists.

The "Cut-Rate Evil" has not reached Oklahoma, and for this the profession can thank their association work. The Oklahoma Pharmaceutical Association was organized the year following the opening of the Territory, and has been an active organization ever since. Through its efforts an excellent pharmacy law was passed at the first session of the Territorial Legislature, which, for a new country, was fairly well enforced. Through the efforts of the association an entire new law was passed at the third session of the Legislature, containing the best parts of the old law and a provision prohibiting merchants from selling patent medicines, except by license from the Board of Pharmacy. This feature has, to a large extent, protected us from the cutting of prices on patents.

The Prospects for the Future of the Oklahoma pharmacist are bright—even brighter than the past, for the reason that the country's development will increase in the next two or three years in a much greater ratio than in the past; and the pharmacist who lives up to his opportunities has a bright future in store for him in Oklahoma. This prosperity can be greatly enhanced if every pharmacist in the Territory will help by putting his name on the roll of the O. P. A., and aid to make our association a unit in everything that pertains to the welfare of our profession.

The Next Meeting of the association will be held at Shawnee, Okla., April 4 and 5, and it should be the banner meeting of our history. The official programme will be published soon by the local secretary, J. M. Remington, of Shawnee.

For the information of those who think of locating in Oklahoma, it is well to say that the Board of Pharmacy grants certificates of registration only upon examination. The board meetings are held quarterly, the next regular meeting being at Shawnee, on April 3. Blank applications and any needed information can be obtained by request from the secretary, enclosing stamp for reply.—[F. B. LILLIE, Secretary Board of Pharmacy, Guthrie, O. T., January 8, 1900.]

**A Lesson of Patience for Pharmacists.**—Drug clerks sometimes feel that the demands of pharmaceutical manipulation are exacting and tiresome. By comparison, the training may seem child's play if such discontented druggists think of the Chinese who are employed in sorting hogs' bristles. 600,000 kilograms were exported from one section of China during 1897. Each one was picked out by hand, measured and placed in a bundle of hairs of corresponding length. The different lengths by which the hairs are sorted are almost too numerous to mention.

## QUIZ DEPARTMENT.

### Read This Before You Ask a Question.

Many questions are thrown in the waste basket each month on account of the correspondents failing to give name and address. The editor has a large basket for such questions. Write questions on separate sheets and on but one side of the paper. No questions will be answered by mail. Spell out in full every word; never abbreviate the names of medicines.

**Anilin Stains** (17).—Try soap liniment to remove them.

**Glycerole Ferri Chloridi** (18).—Who can give a formula?

**Fumigating Tea Leaves** (19).—We do not answer anonymous communications.

**Incompatibilities in Prescriptions** (20), by Ruddiman, is the best work on the subject.

**To Kill Bugs in Drugs** (21).—You fail to sign your name and we refer you to the head of this department.

**Blue Compound** (22).—This is a mixture of sulphate of copper and sulphate of iron. It is used in England under the name of "agricultural sulphate of copper."

**Toothache Drops** (23).—A thirty per cent solution of tannic acid is recommended.

The subject of toothache preparations was very fully considered on pages 9, 10 and 83 of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST for 1892.

**To Scare Off Mice** (24).—Various methods have been suggested, and one of the most recent is to place cotton saturated with oil of peppermint in the places frequented by mice. Rat and mice poisons have been considered in previous issues of this journal.

**The Arkansas Board of Pharmacy Questions** (25) are not available for publication. The questions for a number of other boards have already been published in these columns, and you will find a most excellent article on "How to Prepare for the Arkansas Board of Pharmacy Examination," on page 110 of our 1898 volume.

**"Dehorning Sticks"** (26).—I sell caustic or fused potash, which comes in sticks. By wrapping one end of stick with paper it can be held in the hand; the other end is moistened and rubbed over the "button" or horn excrecence. It takes but a small amount of potash to do the work. A good plan is to grease or oil the surrounding flesh. The "dehorning fluid," is a strong solution of caustic potash.—[GEORGE C. BARTELS, Camp Point, Adams Co., Ill.]

**A Simple Corn Remedy** (27) is the following: Seven parts of alcohol and one part of chloroform are mixed, and, by means of a plug of cotton, placed over the callous part of the corn for one minute, when the corn may be removed with a needle or knife, without pain.

Many formulas have appeared in the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST. See Vol. XII. (1891), page 304; Vol. XVI. (1895), page 414; Vol. XVIII. (1897), page 262.

**Easter Eggs** (28).—The writer, having had occasion to dye some rabbits for an Easter window, offers the following suggestions to an exchange: "The rabbits should be white to give the best effect. The ordinary egg dyes answer well. To protect the hands rubber gloves should be worn. Wash the rabbits well with soap and water. While they are wet the dye should be applied with a sponge. The wash water, as well as the dye, should be warm, and the animals should be kept warm while drying."

**Permanent Gases** (29) were supposed to be gases which cannot be liquified. More than twenty years ago, Raoul Pictet, of Geneva, announced that he had liquified hydrogen, the last one of the so-called permanent gases. Quite recently, Prof. Dewar, who has experimented much with liquid air, has succeeded in making liquid hydrogen in sufficient quantities to fully determine its physical properties. Thus, the term permanent gas should become obsolete.

**The Moth Nuisance** (30) is responsible for many of the trials and tribulations of domestic life. It is unnecessary for us to enter into details in order to explain further on this point. The practical question is how to get rid of the moths and how to keep them out. A number of items on this subject have appeared in previous issues of this journal. A writer asks whether there is anything except cold storage which will eventually shut out moths. Garments placed in sealed boxes or paper bags are moth proof. Such articles, however, may contain moth eggs when put away. They must be carefully renovated before packing.

**Hypodermic Quinine** (31).—The *Pharm. Central-halle* says that, in the following formulas for hypodermic solutions of quinine, advantage is taken of the solvent powers of urethane and phenocoll on quinine:

1. Quinine hydrochloride.....	3.0
Urethane.....	1.5
Distilled water.....	3.0
2. Quinine hydrochloride.....	2.0
Phenocoll hydrochloride.....	2.0
Distilled water.....	4.0

The solutions should be used warm.

Other formulas have been published in the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST.

**White Dressing for Boot Tops, Belts, Etc.** (32)—The following is a recipe for a white dressing suitable for white boots, helmets, belts, etc.:

Shellac.....	2½ lbs.
Borax.....	2½ lbs.
Whiting.....	14 lbs.
Ultramarine.....	1 oz.
Water.....	5 gals.

Boil the borax and shellac in the water until dissolved. Then mix with the whiting and blue, and run through a paint strainer. The dressing will not rub off. It is best packed in flat metal-capped bottles, like some of the tan creams. In use it is poured out and spread over the article with a piece of sponge or rag.

**To Make Balls of Fire (33).**—*Popular Science* says that if a crystal of ammonium chloride is thrown into fusing potassium nitrate, the crystal assumes the form of a brilliant globule which becomes incandescent, then burns and disappears with a feeble detonation. If ammonium sulphate is used instead of ammonium chloride, the luminous effect is more intense. Ammonium nitrate in contact with fusing potassium nitrate produces the most remarkable luminous phenomena. If nitrate is used in the state of crystalline powder, a series of phosphorescent spots is noticed on the surface of the bath of potassium nitrate, but if a crystal is used it immediately forms an incandescent globule surrounded by a phosphorescent ring, having a very rapid circular motion. After a few seconds it disappears, burning with a violent flame.

**To Clean Cloth (34)** and take out paint, grease, etc., try the following: Four ounces of castile soap are cut into fine shavings and, by means of heat, dissolved in one quart of water. To this solution add one pint of water of ammonia, two ounces ether, four ounces alcohol and enough water to make one-half gallon. The spots should be thoroughly treated with the above mixture and finally washed with clean water.

F. P. Brigham, of Jeffersonville, Ind., says this is the best cleaning mixture he ever saw to remove grease, paint, etc.:

Castile soap in shavings.....	4 ozs.
Alcohol.....	8 fl. ozs.
Chloroform.....	4 fl. ozs.
Water of ammonia.....	8 fl. ozs.
Water to make.....	1 gallon.

Also, see MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST, Vol. X. (1889), pages 232 and 130; Vol. XI. (1890), Page 54; Vol. XIV. (1893), Page 268; Vol. XVIII. (1897), Pages 109 and 183.

**Cement for Labels on Tin (35).**—"Please give best preparation for gumming salve labels on tin boxes, that won't dry and loosen where there is a trace of vaseline on lid."

A paste which will stick anything is said, by Professor Winchell, to be made as follows: Take two ounces of clear gum arabic, one and one-half ounces of fine starch and one-half ounce of white sugar. Dissolve the gum arabic in as much water as the laundress would use for the quantity of starch indicated. Mix the starch and sugar with the mucilage. Then cook the mixture in a vessel suspended in boiling water until the starch becomes clear. The cement should be as thick as tar and be kept so. It can be kept clear from spoiling by the addition of camphor or a little oil of cloves.

Another useful paste is made as follows:

Rye meal.....	5 parts.
Solution of glue in water.....	q. s.
Venice turpentine.....	1 part.

Mix the rye meal with the Venice turpentine and then add sufficient quantity of the solution of glue to bring it to the proper consistency.

**The Strength of Ice (36).**—The army rules are that

two-inch ice will sustain a man or properly spaced infantry; four-inch ice will carry a man on horseback, or cavalry, or light guns; six-inch ice, heavy field guns, such as eighty-pounders; eight-inch ice, a battery of artillery, with carriages and horses, but not over 1,000 pounds per square foot on sledges; and ten-inch ice sustains an army or an innumerable multitude. On fifteen-inch ice, railroad tracks are often laid and operated for months, and two-foot-thick ice withstood the impact of a loaded passenger car, after a sixty-foot fall (or, perhaps, 1,500 foot tons), but broke under that of the locomotive and tender (or, perhaps, 3,000 foot tons). Trautwine gives the crushing strength of firm ice as 167 to 250 pounds per square inch. Col. Ludlow, in his experiments in 1881, on six to twelve-inch cubes, found 292 to 889 pounds for pure hard ice, and 222 to 820 pounds for inferior grades, and on the Delaware river, 700 pounds for clear ice and 400 pounds or less for the ice near the mouth, where it is more or less disintegrated by the action of salt water, etc. Experiments of Gzowski gave 208 pounds; those of others, 310 to 320 pounds. The tensile strength was found by German experiments to be 142 to 223 pounds per square inch. The shearing strength has been given as seventy-five to 119 pounds per square inch. The average specific gravity of ice is 0.92. In freezing, water increases in volume from 1-9 to 1-18, or an average of 1-11; when floating, 11-12 is immersed.

**Essence of Pepsin (37)** is a name sometimes applied to preparations similar to the *liquor pepsini aromaticus* of the National Formulary, which is made as follows:

Take of

Pepsin, N. F.....	128 grs.
Oil of cinnamon.....	2 drops.
Oil of pimenta.....	2 drops.
Oil of Cloves.....	4 drops.
Purified talcum.....	120 grs.
Alcohol.....	½ fl. ozs.
Hydrochloric acid.....	75 min.
Glycerin.....	4 fl. ozs.
Water, enough to make.....	16 fl. ozs.

Mix the pepsin with eight fluid ounces of water and the hydrochloric acid, and shake the mixture frequently until the pepsin is dissolved. Then add the purified talcum and the oils previously dissolved in the alcohol, mix the whole thoroughly by agitating, and filter it through a wetted filter, returning the first portions of the liquid until it runs through clear. Pass enough water through the filter to make the filtrate measure twelve fluid ounces. To this add the glycerin. Each fluid drachm represents one grain of pepsin (N. F.).

T. A. Buckland, Ph. G., of this city, prefers the following formula:

Scale pepsin.....	1 troy oz.
Cinnamon water.....	2 fl. ozs.
Caraway water.....	4 fl. ozs.
C. P. hydrochloric acid.....	1 fl. dr.
Elixir calisaya.....	2 fl. ozs.
Glycerin.....	16 fl. ozs.
Distilled water, q. s., ad.....	4 pints.

M. Ft. sol. Secundum artem.



**Liquid Bronze (38).**—For the production of liquid bronze, acid-free varnish should be used, as bronze ground with ordinary varnish will form verdigris. For the de-acidification of damar-resin, pour 1,000 grams of petroleum-benzine over 350 grams of finely ground damar-resin, and dissolve by repeated shaking. Next, add to the solution 250 grams of a 10 per cent aqueous solution of caustic soda and shake up well for ten minutes. After standing for a short while, two strata will have formed, the upper one consisting of benzine-resin solution and the lower, aqueous one, containing the resinic acid dissolved as soda salts. Pour off the benzine layers and agitate again assiduously with 250 grams of the 10 per cent caustic soda solution. Now set aside for a complete classification and separation of the two liquids. The damar solution siphoned off will be perfectly free from acid. To obtain gold bronze varnish, add to the de-acidified damar solution about 250 grams of bronze or brocade per liter.

Or else carefully mix 100 grams of finely ground damar-resin with thirty grams of calcined soda and heat to fusion, in which state it is maintained two to three hours with frequent stirring. Now let cool, grind the turbid mass obtained and pour 9 Cm. 3 of coal benzine or petroleum benzine over it in a flask. By repeated shaking of the flask the soluble portion of the molten mass is dissolved; filter after allowing to settle. Into the filtrate put 300–400 grams of bronze powder of any desired shade, the brocades being especially well adapted for this purpose. If the metallic powder remains distributed over the mass for a long time, it is of the right consistency. If it deposits quickly, it is too thin and a part of the solvent must be evaporated before stirring in the bronze powder.—[*Illustrirte Zeitung für Blechindustrie*.

**Worcestershire Sauce (39).**—There are many formulas for this popular preparation; one is as follows:

Pimenta.....	2 drs.
Clove.....	1 dr.
Black Pepper.....	1 dr.
Ginger.....	1 dr.
Curry Powder.....	1 oz.
Capsicum.....	1 dr.
Mustard.....	2 ozs.
Shallots, (bruised).....	2 ozs.
Salt.....	2 ozs.
Sugar, brown.....	8 ozs.
Tamarinds.....	4 ozs.
Sherry Wine.....	1 pt.
Vinegar, (wine).....	2 pts.

The spices must be freshly bruised. Let the ingredients simmer together for one hour in the vinegar, adding more of the latter to keep up the original bulk; then add the wine, and, if desired, some caramel coloring. Set aside for one week, strain and bottle.

Commenting on the above formula in the *Western Druggist*, A. Wangemann, of Chicago, says:

The formula would be materially improved by adding one-half ounce of powdered asafetida and one bruised hog's liver, mixing these with the other ingredients before boiling. Asafetida and hog's liver are added by all makers of this sauce for the trade, since it is these that give that peculiar twang. Worcestershire sauce, originally compounded by an English physician for one of his gluttonous aristocratic patients, is

practically intended as a vehicle for the administration of asafetida. The carminative aromatics employed successfully mask the taste of that gum. This is an interesting instance (I believe one of the first) of the "modern" tendency to make nauseous drugs palatable.

If any of your readers want to prepare this sauce, they should remember that age improves the same materially. It should stand, with occasional agitation, at least a month before being strained through a coarse sieve and bottled. This adds to the peculiar twang of the "ripe" sauce.

The purpose of these lines is to point out the old truth again that many druggists in the smaller communities, while rapturously engaged in the contemplation of their sheepskins, allow many an opportunity to gather in the shekels to slip by. I insist upon it, that one of the best means to build up a good trade, especially in smaller cities and farming communities, lies in selling, whenever possible, in permanent packages with name of druggist conspicuously displayed. Such articles as bicarbonate soda, compound licorice powder, epsom salt and other bulk chemicals, as well as the commonly called-for herbs, etc. wash powders, proprietary preparations, should, if possible, never be sold in wrapped packages. Even if the cartons, etc., cost a trifle more, the value of the advertisement and the convenience of a permanent package to the customer is an offset to the difference in price. Remember that the customer is reminded of the druggist just when sending for a new supply.

As to the Worcestershire sauce, I take it that the appearance of the druggist's name in connection with a good sauce three times a day, touching, as it were, the most tender spot of horrid man—the stomach, is not a bad advertisement and just as professional as the sale of paints, crockery, postage stamps and putty.

The same journal says:

In the *Chemist and Druggist* of October 20, 1894, appeared an account of what seems to be the true history of the origin of this now world-famed condiment, being told by Alfred Cheeke Worthington, a nephew of the inventor G. Cheeke, of Evesham in Worcestershire. It appears that George Cheeke and Lord Sandys were old cronies and bon-vivants to-boot, and between them they concocted this sauce. They used to get it made up by Lea, a chemist, in Worcestershire. Subsequently, Mr. Lea asked for permission to sell it, promising to keep the formula secret. Little thinking what they were giving away, they consented. The rest is known. Lea died a millionaire, and big fortunes have been made out of the sauce since. On each bottle may be read, "Prepared from the recipe of a nobleman in the county." That was Lord Sandys; but it was Mr. Cheeke who suggested the ingredients which really made the sauce what it is. The extract also states that Mr. Lea used to send each of the two individuals named a dozen bottles of the sauce every year.

However, the editor of the *Chemist and Druggist* gives another version. He says: The story, as we have heard it on good authority, is, that Mr. Lea had made a quantity of this sauce for Lord Sandys, who either died or ceased to buy. A gallon or so was left in stock for some years. One day an old Indian officer asked Mr. Lea for some sauce different to any he could get elsewhere. Mr. Lea bethought him of the old stock and supplied some. This gave so much satisfaction that it was thought advisable to make a business of it.

**Perhaps He Was Once a Pharmacist.**—We refer to the author of nursery rhymes recently published in England, relating to the various shopkeepers. The following is from the pen picture given of the druggist:

Though but a half-penny you spend,  
He treats you like his dearest friend;  
He stands beside his tiny light,  
And hurries not a bit,  
And folds the paper smooth and white,  
And sealing-waxes it,  
And hands it to you with the air  
Of one who serves a millionaire.

## ARKANSAS DEPARTMENT.

BY W. W. KERR, SECRETARY ARKANSAS BOARD OF PHARMACY,  
BATESVILLE.

**Motto:**—The best success is that which comes from honesty and integrity of purpose combined with competency.

**The Arkansas State Board of Pharmacy** meets in Little Rock, on Tuesday, June 12, 1900.

**The Next Annual Meeting** of the Arkansas Association of Pharmacists will be held in Little Rock, beginning Wednesday, June 13, 1900, the last year of the nineteenth century (I don't care what you say) and not in the first year of the twentieth; so don't come up with the excuse for not being present that you got the centuries mixed up.

**Papers.**—The life of an association meeting is the reading and discussion of short, practical papers on pharmaceutical subjects and trade interests. The committee on papers, of our association, earnestly invites members to give some attention to this matter, and come to the meeting June 13, 1900, prepared to contribute liberally to this feature of the program. The committee would do well to correspond personally with members, with the view of working up an interest in this direction.

**The Committee on Pharmacy and Queries**, of the State Association, are anxious to secure as many papers for the next meeting as possible, and it is to the personal interest of each one that they should succeed. The life of the association depends largely upon this very thing, so if you have not already selected a subject and gone to work on it, do so at once. If you have nothing to write about, study up a list of questions you would like to ask, fire them at the committee, and be present in Little Rock on June 13, next, to hear the answers. The members of the committee are: R. B. King, Helena; John B. Bond, Jr., Little Rock, and E. C. Hart, Hot Springs.

**"The Committee on Ancient History"** of the State Association is a kind of an innovation on the usual list of committees of such institutions, but in the present case it is a highly important one, as it is charged with the duty of getting up a history of the association from the time of its organization up to the date of the destruction of its records by fire, in the store of the then secretary, Mr. J. W. Beidelman, in 1889. It is composed of J. W. Beidelman, chairman, Dr. John B. Bond, of Little Rock, and W. W. Kerr, of Batesville. Any information any one may have as to the proceedings of any of the meetings, especially prior to 1886, will be gladly welcomed if communicated to either member of the committee.

**The A. Ph. A. Meeting** at Put-in-Bay seems to have been a perfect success, both in the matter of attendance, new accessions and amount of work done. We were particularly struck with the report of the committee on Practical Pharmacy, and we do hope

that the work in that direction will be steadfastly kept up until it becomes a permanent feature of the association's mission. There is a large class of pharmacists scattered all over the country, in the smaller towns, for whom the purely scientific has comparatively little interest. Not that it is beyond their comprehension, or a thing of no concern to them, but the peculiar character of their business does not require a very deep dive into its depths. They are, in the broadest sense of the word, *practical pharmacists*, and need and want practical information. Many of them are members of the A. Ph. A., and their claims are entitled to consideration; and we really rejoice to see that they are beginning to be recognized. Let the good work go on.

**Are You a Member of the A. Ph. A.?**—By "you" in this question we mean you Arkansas pill rollers, and not some of the boys up in Maine. The list of members from Arkansas, as shown by the proceedings of the 1899 meeting at Put-in-Bay, has actually fallen off instead of increased. This is sad to tell, but no sadder than the fact. Why is it? Amongst the names that do *not* appear are those of our most competent pharmacists—the ones above all others who would be supposed to best appreciate the advantages of membership, and the last to relinquish such advantages; and, stranger still, those who are best able financially to maintain such a relation. We strongly suspect that it is due to a giving up of professional pharmacy and an adoption of the modern fad of buying all their pharmaceuticals ready-made, upon the plea that they "have not time to make them; and, besides, they are cheaper, anyway." We do not propose to discuss the question with them, for when a fellow has his nose turned in a given direction, he is bound to follow it until it lands him up against a stump; and we will just wait until after the collision, and then say "I told you so." By the grace of the powers that be, I have been continued a member of the committee on membership for Arkansas, and would be glad to correspond with any one who contemplates joining, and give them any information in my power with regard to same.  
—[W. W. KERR.

**A Ten Cubic Centimetre Graduate.**—Dr. Wm. H. Seaman, of Washington D. C., whose article on drops appeared on page 376 of our December issue, has devised a very useful ten Cc. graduate. It is accurately made, and so constructed that it is easily cleaned. The doctor's idea is to secure uniformity in the dispensing of metric prescriptions. It is manufactured by Emil Greiner, 62 Center Street, New York City.

**Pure Blue** is the natural color of water according to the report made by a recent experimenter. It is interesting to know that the perfectly colorless water observed in streams and lakes is due to the effect of a reddish mud, whose complimentary color neutralizes the natural blue or artificial green which the water may otherwise possess.

## ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT.

BY J. E. HUBER, PH. G., PEORIA.

**Illinois Board of Pharmacy.**—At the examination held in Springfield, in Room 3, State House, January 9 to 11, 1900, the following passed as registered pharmacists and assistant pharmacists.

**Registered Pharmacists**—C. N. Baum, Danville; H. F. Barbour, Chicago; Wilson Brown, Metropolis; H. A. Clark, Carmi; A. B. Clark, East St. Louis; F. L. Carrothers, Fairfield; W. C. DeMonbrun, Shelbyville; R. A. Howard, East St. Louis; E. F. Knauer, DuQuoin; A. F. LeSaulnier, Red Bud; G. A. J. Ludwigs, East St. Louis; G. E. Lester, Hoopeston; W. E. Mercer, Plainville; Parmer Rossman, Oak Park; F. W. Runde, Kampsville; A. E. Stout, Shawneetown; J. C. B. Whiteside, Edwardsville.

**Assistant Pharmacists**—W. J. Briggs, Chicago; J. C. Kritenbrink, Chicago; E. G. Roth, Highland; Joseph Swanson, Chicago.

**Must Have Served Apprenticeship.**—The Board of Pharmacy desire to have it distinctly understood that no applicant who has gained his experience in Illinois drug stores will be examined or given an interview until after being regularly registered as an apprentice.

**WHEREAS,** The pharmacy law of this State provides that every applicant for registration as apprentice shall have attained a common school education equal to that of the eighth grade; and,

**WHEREAS,** It is in accord with the wishes and demands of the druggists throughout the State that there be established a higher educational standard in pharmacy; therefore, be it

*Resolved,* By the State Board of Pharmacy of Illinois, that every applicant for registration as apprentice be required to file his application with the secretary, and as soon thereafter as practical, the secretary shall notify him to appear before the board, or the nearest member, for examination covering the branches of English grammar, arithmetic, United States history, geography, reading, writing and spelling—the member of board to report result of such examination to board for final action.

**WHEREAS,** There will be a meeting of the legislature in 1901, and, **Whereas,** it is desirable that certain changes be made in the pharmacy law; be it

*Resolved,* That this board request all local organizations of the State, and pharmacists in general, to make such suggestions to it as may, to them, seem wise to have incorporated in a new pharmacy law; and, be it further

*Resolved,* That all drug organizations and all registered pharmacists be earnestly requested to unite with the board in an effort to urge the legislature to place it on a level with the Board of Health by paying out of the treasury of the State the money necessary for its maintenance, thus relieving the druggists of the burden of the cost of administering a law which is primarily designed for the protection of the citizens of the State.

The Next Meeting of the board for examination will be held in Room 144, Thirty-ninth Street, Chicago, Ill., February 13, 1900.

New Applications must be on file in this office, at Springfield, at least ten days previous to the above date. Those having applications already on file must also give a like notice should they desire to appear for this examination. This requirement is necessary in order that the secretary may make suitable arrangements for the class, and will be strictly enforced.

Affidavits from registered pharmacists of time service

must be filed at least three days before the examination.

Address all Communications to L. T. Hoy, Secretary, Springfield, Illinois.

**Report of Committee on Complaints and Prosecutions of the Illinois Board of Pharmacy.**—The active work of this committee did not begin until after the organization of the board in March, and we suggest that salary of our agent for the first three months should be charged to office expense, as he was actively employed at the Springfield office.

We had, all told, 110 cases—forty-eight against druggists, nine against department houses, one against optician, five against midwives, forty-one against patent medicine manufacturers, four against grocers, one against dry goods store, one against opium joint.

We had about 175 complaints, and are glad only 110 were found to be justified.

With gratification and pride we call attention to our victory in the Supreme Court, in the Sadler case. The trial took place in a Kankakee justice's court early in 1899. In June it was in the circuit court, and in December the Supreme Court handed down its opinion, an unusually rapid course, and so sweeping and far-reaching that the pharmacists of the State will be convinced that the board of pharmacy is loyal to the law as well as to the interest of pharmacy.

It is now settled in Illinois that the handling of all medicines is in the domain of the registered pharmacist. We regret to call attention to the defect in the law as far as substitution and adulteration is concerned.

The word "willful" defeats successful prosecution. Your committee started out on its work with the desire to give the benefit of doubt to alleged violators, by notifying the parties concerned of complaints received; with few exceptions the result has been abuse and vilification and defiance. We feel gratified to be able to state that of all prosecutions the pharmacists did not furnish fifty per cent of the cases.

We also started out to bring cases in the so-called down-town courts, but the results were such that we thought best to bring our cases, as before, in courts where the dockets were not so crowded, and where plaintiffs as well as defendants could be accommodated with less loss of time and annoyance, not to mention the danger of barrelhouse-packed juries, of which we had flagrant examples.

Our attorney, Mr. Gould, and our agent, Mr. Chaffee, have given us faithful service, and are entitled to the thanks of the board beyond their salaries. While the task of prosecution is not a pleasant one at best, in the case of the pharmacy prosecutions our attorney and agent have to pocket an amount of wrath, and have to run down forged statements altogether out of proportion to the offense or the fine.

The chairman of your committee has made it his duty to attend court in almost every prosecution, and cheerfully bears testimony to the efficient intelligent work done by our representatives. Prosecutions in the country continue to be a sore spot. If the druggists in the State cannot and will not persuade their State's attorney to prosecute cases, we are powerless in spite of all the efforts to procure evidence. Druggists in the State are profuse in complaints, but very, very slow to bring the State's attorney into line. It is to be regretted that a great many complaints are made anonymously, thus depriving us of the pleasure of satisfying complainants that we did attend to their grievances, and in many instances did not find the complaint warranted.

A great number of adulteration complaints came in about proprietary goods. We had correspondence with the manufacturers, and found them unwilling to take up the fight, and unless they do, we are powerless.

We herewith submit *one* list of cases brought forward from previous years, and *one* list of cases prosecuted this year, and wish to call your attention to the fact that not all cases decided in our favor have been

paid up. You must remember that violators of the law resort to all sorts of means to defy the law, and to shield the consequences. In a great many cases we have resorted to immediate executions; in other cases we would have been able to collect fines had we done so, but before we could help it, either a conveyance or an assignment knocked us out.

We have been trying to prosecute only bona-fide violations, assured that the violation was committed knowingly; and in some cases parties were fined repeatedly, it apparently being cheaper to pay the fine than to hire competent registered help. In some cases we have asked for an increased fine.—[W. BODEMANN, W. A. DYCHE, B. SCHWARTZ.

#### Report of Illinois Board of Pharmacy President.

In consequence of the closing of another year's work by this board, I take this opportunity to direct your attention to a brief synopsis of what we have done, our condition and our advancement. By our united efforts, the zealous work of the committees, the never-



W. C. SIMPSON.

resting and guarding secretary, we are able to show a very creditable financial condition (not forgetting we had some heavy expenses in the early part of the year) together with a strong, up-to-date worrying condition.

January 1, 1899, we had cash on hand.....	\$ 1 261 30
Received, from all sources, for the year 1899.....	12 585 00
Paid out, for the year 1899 .....	12 597 56
Balance on hand December 30, 1899 .....	248 74

During the year we have examined 572 applicants—122 passed the registered pharmacist's examination, 171 passed the assistant pharmacist's examination; 171 applicants were examined under Sections 6 and 7—fifty-three were registered as registered pharmacists, and twenty as assistant pharmacists. We issued 379 permits to sell domestic remedies, registered 408 apprentices, re-registered fifty-nine registered pharmacists who had let their certificates lapse, and re-registered fifteen assistant pharmacists.

**Prosecutions.**—The Committee on Complaints and Prosecutions have done a splendid year's work and I heartily indorse their course, together with the determined stand they have taken against violators of the pharmacy law. No better time

can present itself for me to recommend a continuance of the work of this committee, and the retention of our present attorney and agent in Cook County. We have found them to be true to the cause of pharmacy and honest in every particular, likewise faithful to the Board of Pharmacy. In Cook County we have prosecuted 110 cases, forty-eight being against druggists, nine against department stores, four against grocery stores, one against an optician, five against midwives, one against a dry goods store, one against an opium joint, and forty-one against patent medicine factories. The total receipts through this committee were \$1,780.00; the amount expended by this committee in prosecuting above, \$3,151.51. You frequently hear, in Chicago, the great cry that we are persecuting the poor druggists; we only prosecuted, in Cook County, forty-eight of them. It does seem this committee is very careful and guarded in its work; for, no doubt, they could bring 100 cases a month if they were so disposed. Outside of Cook County we find for a number of reasons it is nearly impossible for us to get our cases prosecuted, even after we secure the evidence. We are forced to renew our efforts, however, and next year it is hoped we will lend more aid to the worthy distressed of the profession throughout the State.

**Advancement.**—I am very much gratified to report that during the year we have made (with all due respect to past boards) the greatest advancement along the line of educational qualifications that has been made for years, and it goes to show that our efforts are apace with the demands of the public for a more thorough, practical, educated pharmacist.

Under Section 6, of the pharmacy law, the general opinion has been that the applicant must furnish affidavits of five years' experience in a drug store, and the board will have to register him. Before this year these applicants were required to appear before the nearest member of the board, for personal interview, and the member would report the result of such interview to the board. It seemed this was placing too much responsibility on one individual, and was the result of unpleasant criticism; hence, at the beginning of this year, we required the applicants to appear before the entire board for personal interview, which we found consumed more time than the board could possibly spare. Therefore, it was arranged to give them a regular examination, which was very successfully carried out at our November meeting. To-day there seem no bars down whereby an incompetent applicant may become a registered pharmacist without showing that he is perfectly competent to conduct a drug store. It is plain to see the result of these steps: only good men will apply.

The primary educational test examination, which was adopted at our November meeting, to go into effect January 1, 1900, will no doubt meet the approbation of all thorough pharmacists, for if the applicant cannot write a legible hand, spell correctly figure percentage, give quantities of drugs in doses, he cannot meet the requirements of this board, and our labor with him being saved causes this new form of examination to be a great source of economy.

**Permits.**—The continued complaints (and justly so) from the druggists throughout the country of the careless manner in which the board issued permits to the country stores and doctors within two or three miles of them, has caused this board to take steps for their protection by a resolution which was adopted this year, placing the limit of these permits five miles from drug stores; and this, no doubt, will be greatly appreciated by the druggists. The intention of the law was never to supply physicians with these permits, and in most every case where they have secured them they have caused us trouble.

**Apprentice.**—No question has received more thought from the board, likewise the up-to-date pharmacists of our State, than that of the apprentice. That the foundation for the successful student of pharmacy and the successful business man is embodied in the apprentice, none can question. That the many difficult problems likely to arise in future years, in pharmacy, must, in most cases, be settled by the apprentice of to-day, is another reason why he should have a good, thorough education in the English language. Higher educational qualifications for our apprentices means fewer and better pharmacists, fewer and better drug stores; and will not this meet the approval of every druggist in the State? Our present plan of judging the educational qualifications of the apprentice is a farce and a

mockery. The time is now ripe for us to formulate some plan whereby we may know, and not guess, that the applicant has the necessary educational qualifications to begin the study of pharmacy. The trade and the public demand it, and the pharmacy law does not prevent our saying what the standard shall be. In order that we may know the applicant has the necessary qualifications, I would recommend that each applicant be required to appear before the nearest member of the board of pharmacy and show such qualifications by personal interview or examination as the board may see proper to formulate, the member to report the result of such examination to the board for final action. While there is considerable extra labor attached to this for its members, it is the first step towards bringing these applicants, with all others, before the entire board for examination.

**County Organization.**—Frequently we are charged or accused of being too far from, or not in close touch with, the druggists throughout the State, which if true, arises from uncontrollable conditions; and we regret very much that it is not possible for one of our members to visit each drug store once a year, but our financial condition prevents it. Would the druggists read their trade journals more and attend the meetings of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association, we would be more able to show them that we are daily working for their interest, and at the same time receiving very small compensation. With a view of meeting these conditions, I would recommend county organization; we could select a good, active druggist from each county outside of Cook, to act as an agent of the board, reporting to us from time to time the conditions of pharmacy in his county, any violations, and more particularly the wants of the druggists in his immediate locality. He might organize the County Retail Drug Association and thereby help us to educate the druggists to the fact that our efforts are in their interest, and that we are ever ready to lend them such aid as is in our power. Be it necessary, we could pay him for actual work. A further benefit to be derived from county organization will be in securing the passage of a new pharmacy law or keeping the present one from being destroyed by its enemies. By this plan we should have strength enough to take care of the cause of pharmacy in the legislature of 1901. This or some similar plan should be put in operation at once, and I recommend it be done by a committee appointed by the president, and known as the "Committee on County Organization."

**Pharmacy Law.**—Our present law is far ahead of most other States, and with few changes would be an ideal one. I could offer some suggestions for its improvement that my three years' experience has taught, but it is useless at this time, as our legislature does not meet until January 1901. In the meantime, we should stand firmly by our law and use every effort to secure its enforcement. I desire to call your attention to the onslaught against Section 10, by what is termed the Druggists' Protective Association of Chicago, the open intention being to test its constitutionality. Of course, those on the inside of all recent Board of Pharmacy troubles know there is hidden in the background a more dangerous undertaking than the refusing to renew certificates, judging from the names of the promoters of this wild scheme. It is strange that nearly 100 druggists should let themselves be made into so useless a tool. This trouble presents itself January 1, and must be met with prompt, vigorous and concerted action by this board. Section 10, of the pharmacy law, is on our statute books un repealed, and it is the duty of the board to see that it is enforced until legislators see proper to repeal it.

**Number of Examinations Yearly.**—As our classes are growing larger each examination, and the work so tiresome when extended more than one week, I am satisfied it would be more agreeable to the applicants and the members of the board alike, to have at least six examinations a year—two in Springfield and four in Chicago. Aside from examination, we should meet that often to look after the general routine business of the board. I recommend the board employ an expert accountant to audit the accounts of both secretary and treasurer.

I am greatly pleased with the economical manner in which our Secretary, Mr. Hoy, conducts his office, and he is to be congratulated for having in his employ so efficient a clerical force. Through their untiring labors and promptness, they have made life about worth living for your president. To you all, for your kind indulgence with me as your presiding officer, and for the many kindnesses shown me, I humbly submit these recommendations with an unlimited quantity of pleasure.—[W. C. SIMPSON, President.]

## IRELAND DEPARTMENT.

BY S. H., BELFAST.

Mr. Downes, president of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, has resigned, owing to ill health—Mr. Beggs, the vice-president, succeeding him in office.

**The Burning Question** here continues to be the "company-pharmacy" problem. The British journals of pharmacy are devoting more space and taking closer issue than they have ever before done.

**The Bete Noire** with the retail pharmacists here is, to my mind, not company-pharmacy, but long hours; and here I suppose he has himself to blame. Life is nothing short of "boredom" at present, in some districts.

**I Am Surprised** at Dr. H. M. Whelpley's report respecting the prevalence of prescription-writing in metric equivalents in the States. Here, a prescription so written would be looked upon by the pharmacists as a pharmaceutical curiosity. Evidently, British physicians proceed more cautiously than their American confrères.

### Formula Required:

1. Marshmallow tincture.
2. Syrup of Iceland moss.

These are frequently called for here by the public, having, as names, "caught on" with the man in the street, through continuous advertising by a few houses. Good recipes for same gladly looked for in an issue of MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST.

**A Practical Poison Order Blank.**—The *Bulletin of Pharmacy* says that John A. Dadd & Son, of Milwaukee, send out to their patrons and the public generally, a "poison order blank," making this explanation:

"Owing to the restrictions placed upon pharmacists regarding the sale of poisons, we are compelled to use the utmost caution in selling same to the public. The law requires us to register each sale, the name and address of the buyer, and the purpose for which it is intended. We are very desirous of obeying the law and furthering its aim, and think it of great benefit to the community. We beg of you to fill out the order blank at the bottom of this sheet. As a further safeguard to yourself and ourselves, we ask you not to send children to buy poisons of any kind."

The blank, which is printed on the same sheet with the foregoing explanation, but which is readily torn off at a perforated line, is as follows:

Milwaukee, Wis.....  
 John A. Dadd & Son, Druggists,  
 221 Grand Avenue.  
 Deliver to bearer.....  
 (Name of poison.)  
 I want to use it for.....  
 Sign here.....  
 No ..... Street.

Skaguay has 4,000 inhabitants.

## MISSOURI DEPARTMENT.

**A Blow at Department Stores in Missouri** is what the daily press considers a recent Supreme Court decision on an appeal made by C. D. Brown, of Barton Co. It is stated that the ruling will make impossible the recent appeal filed by Kansas City department store managers to test the constitutionality of the new law compelling each Missouri department store to pay a license for each class of goods sold.

**The Board of Pharmacy for Missouri**, held a meeting at Jefferson City, Monday, January 8, 1900. There were thirty-two applicants present for examination, ten of whom succeeded in attaining the necessary 70 per cent to entitle them to a certificate of registration:

D. F. Bennett, F. Cremer, O. W. Klee, A. N. Townley, of St. Louis, Mo.; W. O. Baker, Huntsville, Mo.; James Lysaght, St. Joseph, Mo.; James R. Neill, Columbia, Mo.; Erwin G. Roth, Highland, Ill.; Geo. J. Tamm, Sedalia, Mo.; R. R. Young, Bethany, Mo.

The Next Regular Meeting will be held at Kansas City, on Monday, April 9, 1900. A special meeting may be held in St. Louis in March, provided a sufficient number petition the board to hold such a meeting.

For further information, address AUG. T. FLEISCHMANN, Secretary, Sedalia, Mo.

**The Best and the Cheapest Pharmaceutical Education Wanted.**—The secretary of the Missouri Board of Pharmacy receives many interesting and some amusing letters. Among letters of recent date is the following:

*Dear Sirs:* I have your "prospectus," and your course has been recommended to me as one of the best and cheapest ways of getting a pharmaceutical education. I have had a year's experience in a drug store, but haven't studied much. I think your price is about my size, and wish to know what you can do for me. Please send particulars.

In sending us the above communication, the secretary says:

Enclosed find communication, which I think will interest some of your readers—especially those young men who are willing to study and earn the honors which this young man expects to get, "according to the size of his pile."—[AUG. T. FLEISCHMANN, Secretary Missouri Board of Pharmacy, Sedalia.]

**The Missouri Board of Health** believes in specifying. The practice of specifying the manufacturer's name when writing prescriptions for pharmaceutical preparations is one which has attracted much attention among both pharmacists and physicians. The arguments on both sides of the question are familiar to most of our readers. The State Board of Health of Missouri does not argue the question, but evidently takes it for granted that the practice is a just and proper one; at least we judge so from the sanitary rules and recommendations for Missouri barbers, which is signed by a committee of three members of the Board of Health. With the exception of water and alcohol, all the chemicals and preparations mentioned in the recommendations are designated by some manufacturer's name. Some of the preparations are of such a nature that we look for the National Formulary committee to present copies of that work to the members of the Board of Health.

The rules are printed on a large card, and a copy of same must be conspicuously displayed in each barber shop of the State.

**St. Louis Wholesalers of Former Times.**—I began my career in the drug trade in the sixties, and have kept up with the changes from then until now, which are many, as those who have been in the business will readily see. After the war closed there was a great rivalry in business, and consequently there were good times, and everyone was selling stacks of goods. There were then in St. Louis the following wholesale drug houses:

Scott & Mellier, Brown, Weber & Graham, J. S. Merrell, Collins Brothers, Wm. O. Deonch & Co., E. C. Pike & Co., Z. F. Wetzel & Co., Meyer Brothers, Richardson & Co. Later on, the following houses retired, burned out or changed hands: Z. F. Wetzel, burned out and retired; Blow, Curd & Co., burned out and were succeeded by Brown, Weber & Graham, who failed and became Wengler, Blow & Co., who retired; Wm. O. D'Oench & Co., burned out and retired; E. C. Pike, retired. This left the following houses in existence, viz.: A. A. Mellier, successor to Scott & Mellier, Richardson & Co., Collins Brothers, J. S. Merrell, Meyer Brothers & Co. (who were often called "The Little Dutch House on Second Street.") I guess the boys did not think that they would some day be the largest drug house in the world. How many of these old firms are in existence to-day, all are familiar with. The country druggists went to market then oftener than now, and their orders were larger in one "sitting" than the druggist of to-day will buy in ninety days. They crowded the leading hotels, where they met different salesmen from the houses, and were sumptuously wined and dined and then taken to the shows.

How different to-day! If a rural rooster hits the town now he will find hardly anyone knows him, and if he does strike an old-timer, they are few, and seem to want to get away from you. If it is lunch time, instead of those elegant dinners, they will take you some place where you can get a sandwich, say they want to see more of you, but are very busy, excuse me, come around, etc. I cannot refrain from mentioning a man that was as well known in the drug trade as anyone in St. Louis—Wm. J. Fritsch, who for years was with Richardson & Co., and afterwards with Meyer Brothers Drug Co. He was said to be the best posted man in St. Louis, and was always genial, polite, and knew every man that came into the house, and no one felt like he had been in St. Louis unless he saw Billy Fritsch. Another, whose death was deeply mourned, was John S. Moffitt; the drug trade lost one of its foremost men, the poor a charitable hand, his family a true and good head, and the world one of its best men. This is a resume of a quarter of a century. Mr. Editor, look up someone else to write the next quarter for you. Your friend, an old-timer, THEO. J. BOLTON, Clinton, Mo.

Japan has 30,000 schools.

## ST. LOUIS LOCALS.

**Pure Water For St. Louis** is what every citizen wants. The question is how to obtain it. The experience of Paris is, therefore, timely. Under date of December 21, Consul-General Gowdy makes a report, from which we copy the following:

The studies and experiments begun in 1864 with a view to solve the problem of purifying the waters of the River Seine have resulted in complete success, as demonstrated at Gennevilliers, a suburb of Paris, on the banks of the Seine.

The engineers of the city of Paris have accomplished the purification of the sewer water by means of porous earth and vegetation—that is to say, passing the water through land under cultivation and emptying it, thus filtered, again into the river, comparatively free from microbes or organic matter.

In 1866-1868, the sewer water emanating from that part of Paris located on the left bank of the Seine was conducted direct to Gennevilliers, and a trial was begun over 6 hectares (15 acres) of land purchased by the city.

The work, interrupted in 1870, was renewed in 1872, and from that time until now there has been a steadily increasing demand from cultivators to be furnished with the sewer water for use on their land. The total distribution for the year 1898 was 38,143,300 cubic meters (1,347,245,363 cubic feet).

The next experiments were made at Achères.

By authority of the law of 1894, the city of Paris was authorized to make a loan necessary for the completion of the work of purifying the Seine within five years. Since then, the power houses have been enlarged, others created, and the lands of Mery-Pierrelaye and Carrieres-Triel have been included in the system.

**The Alumni Association** of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy held one of the most successful social reunions and balls in its history, at the Liederkranz Hall, February 1. The attendance was very large and composed of an unusually great proportion of active pharmacists. Special credit is due to Mr. Theo. F. Hagenow, chairman of the arrangement committee, who was unceasing in his attention to details. A handsome souvenir, consisting of a silver cup given each lady, was a pleasant innovation. If present enthusiasm is any indication, the Alumni must look for a larger hall next year, if all of the friends are to be accommodated. The committees were as follows:

**Arrangement Committee**—Theo. F. Hagenow, chairman; L. A. Seitz, Dr. Otto F. Claus, R. S. Vitt, Paul Schneider, A. V. Marquardt.

**Reception Committee**—Dr. Otto F. Claus, chairman; Prof. Francis Hemm, Dr. H. M. Whelpley, Dr. N. Saenger, Dr. J. C. Falk, Dr. O. A. Wall, Dr. Edw. Byermann, Dr. H. Muetz, Dr. F. R. Drescher, Dr. Henry Schwarz, Dr. H. G. Van Aller, Dr. Hugo Kohler, Prof. J. M. Good, Dr. R. E. Schlueter, Dr. O. E. Smith, Dr. L. M. Temm, Dr. Otto F. Fischer, Dr. A. G. Enderle.

**Welcome Committee**—A. V. Marquardt, chairman; Louis Schurk, Julius Koch, A. H. Mynders, Otto W. Konzelmann, Carl G. Hinrichs, J. F. Hassebrock, J. F. Lohrman, Otto P. Ettmueller, Francis P. Carey, Wm. D. Hoeffken, Geo. W. Smith, Chas. A. Niemeyer, Geo. W. Stiehl, Chas. S. Roth, E. H. Burgherr, R. M. Nitzschmann.

**Supper Committee**—L. A. Seitz, chairman; Wm. C. Bolm, H. F. Hassebrock, Chas. A. Lips, G. H. J. Andreas, Chas. Gieter, Gus Brandau, Dr. S. C. Simon, Geo. R. Merrell, Jno. F. Cummings, G. L. Blum.

**Floor Committee**—R. S. Vitt, chairman; O. F. Bausch, Alb. J. Funsch, Oscar H. Elbrecht, Fred Havermann, H. J. Tritschler, Frank L. Whelpley, Wm. M. Laumann, Wm. F. Kahre, Wm. M. English, A. M. Soellner, Robt. C. Reilly, E. H. Henckler, Chas. Renner, Dr. H. A. Klippel, C. W. Stockhausen, Martin J. Noll,

Alf. M. Pauley, Theo. Young, Dr. Jos. L. Boehm, Dr. Otto A. Wall, Jr., Theo. F. Becker, G. E. Kincaid, E. O. Bernius, Dr. E. C. Reisse, H. E. Miller, A. B. Horstman.

**Musical Director**—Paul Schneider.

*Fred R. Scharlach* was recently in town.

*Ferd. Christmann*, of Noll & Christmann, has a son.

*F. A. Cooke* is now with the Henry Heil Chemical Co.

*H. L. Weible* is back with his old employer, Dr. Frielingsdorf.

*Louis E. Frost* is representing Hance Brothers & White in St. Louis.

*Frank Huber* has gone back to clerk for D. T. Woolridge, Boonville.

*A. H. Friedberg*, Sixteenth and Biddle Streets, has sold out to Henry Keim.

*J. B. Cuykendall* has gone to Pass Christian, Miss., for his wife's health.

*Theo. Engelskind* is working for Joseph H. Geiler, at Warne and Cottage Avenues.

*J. A. Mager* is clerking at C. D. Merrem's new drug store on California Avenue.

*C. F. Allen* has been appointed manager of the local branch for Parke, Davis & Co.

*J. B. Hicks*, with Lehmann, Jefferson and Washington Avenues, has a daughter.

*Mr. G. H. Pieper* is now with Dr. Benj. Otto, of Lemp Avenue and Pestalozzi Street.

*Dr. O. A. Wall, Jr.*, entertained some of his friends late in the old year, December 28.

*Guy Weible* is clerking for Judge & Dolph Pharmacal Co., at Fourth and Market Streets.

*Theo. F. Runge*, Ph. G., has resigned at Klipstein's Pharmacy, and is now doing relief work.

*Chas. Stermer* is clerking for the Judge & Dolph Pharmacal Co., Seventh and Locust Streets.

*Oliver J. Funch*, Seventh and Wyoming Streets, has moved into new quarters across the street.

*Fleet Miller*, formerly with J. F. Curry, Moberly, has gone on the road for the Searle & Hereth Co.

*Mr. W. P. Sayre*, son of L. E. Sayre, of Lawrence, Kan., is now representing Mulford & Co., in this city.

*The Fountain Park Pharmacy* has moved from Euclid Avenue and Suburban Road to 4418 Easton Avenue.

*G. W. Polston*, of 1301 North Broadway, had his store robbed recently. Cigars and small goods were taken.

*D. H. Byrne's* drug store, 300 North Grand Avenue, was nearly destroyed by fire on December 30. Small insurance.

*Mr. Louis Schurk* has the sympathy of the profession in his bereavement on account of the recent death of his mother.

*St. Louis Druggists* must observe the liquor law and sell only on prescription, so says assistant-prosecutor Johnson.

*Dr. J. L. Walker*, of St. Louis, has purchased the stock of drugs and patent medicines of Eugene Trask, Steelville, Mo.

*Mr. Harry Severson*, formerly with Hance Brothers & White, is now visiting the city trade for the Meyer Brothers Drug Co.

*G. W. Polston's* drug store, 1301 North Broadway, was recently entered by thieves, who carried away about \$25 worth of goods.

*J. G. Churcham*, formerly with the Evansville Drug Co., has gone on the road for Moffitt-West in Southern Illinois and Kentucky.

*Mr. Geo. Steininger*, formerly with the Moffitt-West Drug Co., is now on the road in Southwest Missouri for the Meyer Brothers Drug Co.

*E. C. Bauer*, Ph. G., has resigned his position with Parke, Davis & Co., to go on the road for the Luyties Homeopathic Pharmacy Co.

*The Luyties Homeopathic Pharmacy Co.* have leased large quarters at Vandeventer and Laclede Avenues, which they will utilize for manufacturing purposes.



*Mr. Philip Hund* has purchased the drug store at Eleventh and Penrose Streets, from Mr. H. W. Barkhoeffer. Mr. Hund was formerly chief clerk in that store.

*Mr. Peter J. Weber*, manager of Koenicke & Co.'s store at Seventh and Spruce Streets, has the sympathy of friends in his bereavement. His father died February 5.

*Mr. A. H. Hackman*, formerly a well-known city salesman for the Moffitt-West Drug Co., has gone on the road for Seabury & Johnson. He will represent that firm in Iowa.

*Robert F. Miller, Ph. G.*, is doing a very satisfactory business at 2000 South Broadway. The rumor that some other firm is opening a store in that neighborhood is a mistake.

*Mr. F. J. Carter*, for some time past in charge of the local office for Parke, Davis & Co., has resigned his position and gone on the road for the Luyties Homeopathic Pharmacy Co.

*Ralph Ellifret*, formerly a student at St. Louis College of Pharmacy, but later with Hoefer & Ellifret, Higginsville, Mo., has gone on the road for the Liquid Carbonic Acid Gas Co., in Kansas territory.

*Mr. E. A. Oliver*, formerly with Prof. J. M. Good, Jefferson Avenue and Olive Street, but now a student at the Marlon-Sims Medical College, was married on January 9 to an accomplished young lady of the South Side.

*Mr. A. M. Finke*, an old St. Louis drug clerk, and for many years connected with the local office of Parke, Davis & Co., has resigned his position with that firm and gone on the road for the Luyties Homeopathic Pharmacy Co.

*Deputy Sheriffs* are serving warrants charging the illegal sale of liquor on druggists and grocers. Eighteen warrants in all are in the hands of the sheriffs. In nearly every instance the men are allowed to give bond at their place of business.

*The Cold Weather* in the latter part of January caused considerable inconvenience in various St. Louis drug stores. Nor was it any consolation for the proprietors to know that the temperature in Melbourne, Australia, was 114° in the shade and 156° F. in the sun.

*Messrs. L. Horwitz and M. C. Kalis*, former drug clerks of this city, have established a drug store under the name of The Era Pharmacy, 4600 Page Boulevard. Mr. Horwitz will resume his studies at the Barnes Medical College, while Mr. Kalis will remain in charge of the store.

*The St. Louis City Hospital* was destroyed by a cyclone. The \$300,000 fund raised towards completing another city hospital to replace the old one has been swept away by another cyclone, the latter accident being due to the deficiency in funds to meet the pay-roll of the new police department of the city.

*A Lecture, Smoker and Social Evening*, for the students of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, is what will occur at the College building about the middle of February. It will be given by the Alumni Association, under the direction of Mr. O. F. Bausch, chairman of the committee on Papers and Queries. It will undoubtedly be a very pleasant affair and something to be remembered by the young men in whose honor it is given.

*The Hemm & Hoefken Laboratory Co.* was incorporated February 1, and succeeds Dr. W. D. Hoefken at 412-414 South Sixth Street, in manufacturing pharmaceutical preparations. Dr. Francis Hemm, professor of practical pharmacy in the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, is long and favorably known to the druggists of this country. Dr. Hoefken, also a graduate of the same college, and for five years a student in German universities where he received special degrees, has been conducting a successful business for the past few years. The new firm has increased capital as well as additional energy and facilities. It is interesting to know that the business is located in the old St. Louis College of Pharmacy building, where many pharmacists of this section of the country attended lectures.

*A Professional Faster* of South America manages to live on water and shredded dried beef. His tricks have recently been detected. While some people can live for an unusual length of time without food, the professional faster is always a trickster.

## ST. LOUIS COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

### Triturations.

*The Omega Phi Badge* was made by the E. Jaccard Jewelry Co. Sixth and Olive Streets.



*A. O. Herpolsheimer* spent Christmas at his home in Lincoln, Neb.

*J. E. Craig* spent the holidays at his home in Cape Girardeau, Mo.

*Chas. H. Roberts* visited relatives and friends at Hallsville, Mo., during vacation.

*H. N. Force* spent the holidays with friends at Knob Lick, Mo.

*H. M. Mitchell* spent vacation at his home in Seneca, Mo.

*Chas. E. Miller*, of Staunton, Ill., spent Christmas at home.

*C. W. Bush* spent the holidays at his home in Centralia, Mo.

*W. C. Middlesworth* was at his home in Mt. Ayr, Ia., Christmas.

*Geo. Eimbeck* visited his home at New Haven, Mo., during vacation.

*Albert Fricke* was at his home in Plattsmouth, Neb., during the holidays.

*W. C. Fahrenheit* visited his home at Springfield, Mo., during the holidays.

*E. L. Outvey* is with Robt. Traubel at Fifth and Missouri Avenue, East St. Louis, Ill.

*W. L. Griffin*, of the junior class, visited relatives at Litchfield, Ill., during the holidays.

*High Explosives* was the subject of a very interesting lecture to the seniors, by Prof. Hlaricha.

*T. F. Cranford* spent vacation with E. H. Kerstner, at the latter's home in Gordonville, Mo.

*Henry C. Brockmeier*, of the junior class, is with Fahlen & Kleinschmidt, 101 South Fourth Street.

*The Advanced Course* in prescription work began in the pharmaceutical laboratory, Monday, January 8.

*Chas. J. Holbrook*, who has just recovered from a severe attack of typhoid fever, is back in school again.

*The Class Quizzes*, after lectures Friday evenings, are interesting and instructive and deserve a larger attendance.

*According to Prof. Hinrichs*, you would be perfectly safe in calling your corpulent friends "etheral"—fats are ethers, you know.

*Dr. Wall* gave the first of a series of illustrated lectures on "A Trip Around the World," to the seniors and a number of visitors on Monday night, January 15.

**The Metric System.**—Very strong pressure is being brought to bear upon Congress to secure the passage of the pending measure providing for the adoption of the metric system, and much emphasis is being put upon the fact that while the cumbersome English system is used in the majority of commercial transactions in chemicals, drugs, etc., the metric is now employed by nearly all chemists in their scientific work, and the government as well as the leading hospitals and educational institutions have adopted the new system as the basis of all contracts for the purchase of supplies.—[Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

**Storax**, according to J. Moeller is a pathological product which arises after a damage to the bark or wood. It is formed in the wood, and is not a physiological secretion as formerly supposed.



## TENNESSEE DEPARTMENT.

BY ROBERT L. EVES, NASHVILLE, SECRETARY BOARD OF PHARMACY.

The Tennessee Board of Pharmacy held their regular quarterly session at Nashville, Tenn., January 16, 17 and 18.



J. F. VOIGT.

Members of board present were: Messrs. J. F. Voigt, president, Chattanooga; W. H. Owen, Clarksville; A. A. Yeager, Knoxville; A. B. Rains, Columbia.

Mr. J. S. Robinson, vice-president, Memphis, was absent, he having gone to California for his health.

During the last quarter, the board had caused samples of tincture nux vomica and laudanum, obtained from druggists throughout the State, to be analyzed by Prof. E. A. Ruddiman, of Vanderbilt University.

The Result of This Analysis is very gratifying, as it showed that the samples, as a whole, more nearly approached the required Pharmacopoeial standard than those of any previous examination. Incidentally, samples of laudanum were picked up from two wholesale grocers, both of which were so deficient in strength that it was necessary for the board to take official cognizance of same. The purpose of this analysis was not to prosecute those whose preparations might be deficient in strength, but to let them know if they were below standard, that they might take steps to remedy same; and to remind them that, in all preparations dispensed, it is their duty, and should be their pleasure, to see that they come up to the standard required by the United States Pharmacopoeia. They would thereby comply with the law and silence the criticism of physicians on this point.

The Examinations were held at the Vanderbilt University, which institution has very generously extended to the board the use of their pharmacy laboratory, specimen cases and lecture room.

The Board is Here Well Equipped for holding examinations in operative pharmacy. They have several duplicate sets of apparatus scales, tiles, spatulas, etc., and a complete set of drugs.

To this branch they attach much importance, and it is their aim to make it thoroughly practical. Only such work, prescriptions and preparations are given as come up in every-day life in a drug store.

There were twelve candidates for examination. The following having received the required grade are granted certificates as—

*Registered Pharmacists:* J. Tate Jenkins, Mt. Pleasant, Tenn.; R. M. Stahl, Memphis, Tenn.; G. H. Kyser, Memphis, Tenn.; A. S. Crow, Gallatin, Tenn.; Flossie Jackson, Memphis, Tenn.

*Assistant Pharmacists:* A. E. Tanner, F. O. McColloch.

The Next Examination at Nashville, April 18, 1900.

## MARYLAND DEPARTMENT.

BY LOUIS SCHULZE, PH. G., BALTIMORE.

A Delegation of Druggists of the State will be given a hearing by the Committee on Hygiene, of the House of Delegates, Tuesday morning, February 6. It is hoped the druggists will turn out in large numbers, as it has been definitely learned that one of the jobbers of Baltimore City is fighting the pharmacy bill on purely selfish motives, as this house fears it would interfere with their country store trade. This seems rather a peculiar position for a house that caters to the trade of retail druggists throughout the country.

The Baltimore Retail Druggists' Association canvassing committee met on Wednesday, January 17, and though much progress has been made in canvassing the trade in regard to the card system, it is to be regretted that some who received lists of names for them to call upon did not even take sufficient interest to return their lists, with a good excuse for not doing the work assigned them. However, in another week, every druggist will have been seen and given an opportunity to be added to the list of accepted retailers.

At the Regular Monthly Meeting of the Maryland College of Pharmacy, held January 18, a very interesting paper on "The Alkaloids of Jaborandi," was read by Dr. Alfred R. L. Dohme; also an excellent one on "The Practical Applications of Electricity in Chemistry," by Prof. Daniel Base.

It being the time for election of two vice-presidents and two members of the Board of Examiners, the following gentlemen were duly elected: First vice-president, H. A. Elliott; second vice-president, C. V. Emich. Board of Examiners—Chas. H. Ware and J. Edwin Hengst.

The Bill Adopted by the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association at its semi-annual meeting in December, as a desirable one to be enacted into a pharmacy law for the State of Maryland, was introduced in the House of Delegates on Monday evening, January 15, by Dr. Geo. W. Truitt, and referred to the committee on hygiene. The association is fortunate in having two of its members on that committee.

From the favorable notice given the bill by the press, as also the manner in which the legislative committee of the association are working under their energetic chairman, Dr. Alfred R. L. Dohme, there is every prospect of a successful issue.

Belgium Has a Dental Law which has been in force since 1884. According to a recent amendment the practical examination will occupy two hours. It will embrace two dental extractions from a dead subject, two clinical examinations of persons suffering from dentary trouble, and a prothesis work.

Watch your want list.

## SALESMEN'S DEPARTMENT.

**S. C. Wilson** was born at Manalapan, N. J., October 2, 1861, and first commenced as an apprentice in the drug business in May, 1877, with A. Walker, of Freehold, N. J., and from there he went to New York City, where he was employed in the laboratory and prescription department of the Wheeler Drug Co., a concern who had several drug stores in New York and Brooklyn. In



S. C. WILSON.

December, 1880, he accepted a position with Addoms & Glover, of Cheyenne, Wyo., remaining with them until they sold out to J. N. Collins, with whom he continued as manager. He afterward remained in this same store during the ownership of Gray & Pearse, and later Pearse & McGill, who succeeded one another from May, 1886, to 1887. Mr. Wilson at this time concluded to try the road, and having secured a territory with John A. King, of Chicago, traveled for him throughout Nebraska, Wyoming and Colorado for one year. It was during his engagement with this concern that he married and located at Lincoln, Neb.

Since the Spring of 1888, Mr. Wilson has represented the Meyer Brothers Drug Co. in Nebraska, and also in portions of Missouri, Kansas and Iowa. Mr. Wilson's happy good nature and close attention to business have made many warm, staunch friends for him.

This salesman takes a lively interest in the progress of Pharmacy, and is ever active in the State meetings.

## Personal.

**Mr. E. J. Clark**, formerly head clerk with W. B. Foye, of Marion, O., is now on the road for the Dr. Miles Medicine Co., of Elkhart, Ind.

**R. T. Gibbs**, representing the Meyer Brothers Drug Co., remembered his friends with a very neat holiday greeting in the form of an attractive letter.

**Mr. J. C. Chykendall**, long and favorably known as a representative of Eli Lilly & Co., has taken charge and established a permanent St. Louis branch of that firm. Mr. Geo. B. Self will be associated in the local work.

**Mr. Oscar A. Brown** is now manager of the Cudahy Pharmaceutical Co., of Omaha, Neb. Mr. Brown is a gentleman very well and favorably known throughout the western territory. His present position is not exactly a new one, but rather a return to his first love, as he was with this firm some years ago. Mr. Brown is not only enthusiastic in the work that he is doing, but has a very kindly feeling for the N. A. R. D., and may be considered a good friend of the retail drug trade wherever found.

**Carbolic Acid** explosions continue from time to time, in spite of the fact that various pharmaceutical journals caution their readers against the danger of attempting to melt carbolic acid by placing the bottle upon a stove.

Mary had a camera  
With cover black as jet;  
And everywhere that Mary went  
You should see the people get.

## EDITOR'S TABLE.

Any book reviewed in this Department may be obtained upon receipt of price at the office of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST.

**"One Hundred and Fifty Sample Advertisements"** is the title of an illustrated pamphlet of 150 pages, issued by the *Pharmaceutical Era* of New York City. The price of the second edition, with supplements, is 50 cents. Our readers will find it well worth the money to anyone who gives any thought or consideration to advertising.

**Potable Water and Methods of Detecting Impurities.**—By M. N. Baker, Ph. B., C. E., Associate Editor *Engineering News*; Editor *The Manual of American Water Works*. New York: D. Van Nostrand Co., 23 Murray and 27 Warren Streets, 1899.

This belongs to the science series published at 50 cents each. It is intended to present a clear and brief explanation of the essential qualities of potable water. We commend it to the careful attention of those interested in the subject.

**Charaka-Samhita.**—Translated into English. Published by Avinash Chandra Kaviratna, editor of *Charaka-Samhita* and of *Susruta-Samhita* (in original) with commentaries; Bengali and Hindi translator of *Charaka-Samhita* and of *Susruta-Samhita*; editor of *Chikitsa-Sammilani* (Medical Journal in Bengali); Practitioner of the Hindu system of medicine, etc. Calcutta: Printed at the "Peacock Press," 17 Canal Street, Entally, and published at 200 Cornwallis Street, Calcutta. The right of translation is reserved.

Parts XIX and XX are now being delivered. The contents of this Part are varied and of great interest. Many of the observations occurring here will show that medicine, with the ancient Hindus, was a science.

The work will interest all who enjoy reading about the thoughts and actions of our early scientific and professional workers.

**Handbook of Urinary Analysis**—Chemical and Microscopical.—For the Use of Physicians, Medical Students and Clinical Assistants. By Frank M. Deems, M. D., Laboratory Instructor in the Medical Department of the University of New York; Member of the New York County Medical Society; Member of the New York Microscopical Society, etc. Second edition. Greatly enlarged, and fully illustrated. Cloth, \$1.00.

This manual presents a plan for the systematic examination of liquid urine, urinary deposits and calculi. It is compiled with the intention of supplying a concise guide, which, from its small compass and tabulated arrangement, renders it admirably adapted for use both as a bedside reference-book and a work-table companion. The author is well known as one who has had for several years a very extended experience as a teacher of this important branch of physical diagnosis, and he has compiled a manual which will serve to lessen the difficulties in the way of the beginner and save valuable time to the busy practitioner.

**The Consumption of Wine in France** is steadily increasing, but the exportation is diminishing. Grape growers are, however, getting a better price for their goods than in the past. About three-quarters of the total exports is represented by sparkling wine.

## N. A. R. D. NOTES.

**The Lafayette (Ind.) Association** has paid its dues in the N. A. R. D.

**Geo. A. Kelly & Co.,** of Pittsburg, Pa., sent the N. A. R. D. \$50.00.

**An Ohio Cutter** has sent the N. A. R. D. an affidavit to the effect that he has reformed.

**The Sulphume Co.,** of Chicago, has changed its prices to conform to the N. A. R. D. list.

**The Hamilton County (Ohio) Retail Druggists' Association** has contributed to the N. A. R. D.

**The Rockford (Ill.) druggists** have an organization of sixteen members. It belongs to the N. A. R. D.

**The Akron (Ohio) Pharmaceutical Association** has made a liberal donation to the funds of the N. A. R. D.

**The Cumberland (Md.) druggists,** twenty-two in number, have formed an organization in Allegany County.

**Wisconsin Pharmacists** are friends of the N. A. R. D. The Calumet County organization offers its assistance.

**Happy Kansas Druggists.**—Price-cutting has been stopped in Garnett through the mediation of the N. A. R. D.

**The Marlon County (Indianapolis, Ind.) Pharmaceutical Association** has adopted the Louisville certificate plan.

**The Spokane (Washington) Association** has joined the N. A. R. D. This is the first organization in the State to thus fall in line.

**The Cleveland (Ohio) Pharmaceutical Association** has placed its monthly dues at \$1.00. One member devotes his entire time to the interests of the organization.

**The Drug Business in Maine,** according to the secretary of the pharmaceutical association, is better than it has been for years. The State is in line with the N. A. R. D.

**Minnesota Pharmacists,** through the State organization, have issued an appeal to Congress asking that the drug trade be relieved of the burdens imposed by the internal revenue law in 1898.

**Connecticut Pharmacists** located in Danbury report through their secretary, A. L. Dickinson, that business is fairly good. Baby foods are sold by grocers and soaps by dry goods stores.

**Too Few to Organize** is the complaint made by some druggists in small places. Retail druggists who feel that they are in such a position should correspond with the secretary of the N. A. R. D.

**The Western Pennsylvania Retail Druggists' Association** expects prosperity in the present year. The treasurer, Louis Emanuel, says that the organized

retail druggist has discovered the power of his strength.

**California Workers.**—At the annual election of officers of the Associated Retail Druggists of San Francisco, the following were chosen: President, Dr. J. S. Potts; vice-president, F. Clough; secretary, H. L. Ladd; treasurer, Dr. D. B. Plymire. The organization is in good condition and is planning aggressive work for the coming year.

**After the Manufacturers.**—The Cleveland Pharmaceutical Association has recently threatened war on some of the manufacturers of patent medicines. At first the retail druggists looked to the local jobbers as the proper parties to keep patent medicines out of the hands of the cut-rate stores. They then decided that the manufacturers were the ones to blame.

**The Richland County (Mansfield, Ohio) Pharmaceutical Association** has joined the N. A. R. D. The officers are: E. H. Lindsey, president, and Ira E. Finfrock, secretary. Richland is a very large county, taking in several towns of considerable size. With two exceptions, the organization includes all the druggists in the county. There is very little price-cutting.

**The Cayuga County (New York) Druggists' Association** has become an integral part of the N. A. R. D. Every druggist in the county, except one, is a member. Auburn, the county seat, has a population of 25,000; there is practically no price-cutting. The officers of the association are: Marion G. Culver, president; Wm. H. Moser, secretary; M. L. Walley, treasurer. The membership dues and a liberal donation have been sent to the national treasurer.

**Good for Their Health.**—The following is a sample of the sort of letters that buoy up the spirits of the executive officers and strengthen their determination to do all in their power for the association's success:

Buffalo, N. Y., January 15, 1900. Dear Mr. Wooten—At our local meeting I was directed to send a *hot* reply to the enclosed, to the effect that we as an association and as individuals will stand behind the executive committee; and, had you been present and heard the speeches, etc., you would not wonder why I cannot write them—they were so hotly N. A. R. D. that they would burn the paper. J. A. LOCKIE, Secretary Erie Co. Pharmaceutical Association.

**New York in Line.**—Treasurer Charles T. Heller has received the dues of the Manhattan (New York City) Pharmaceutical Association. This organization, which only recently became actively identified with the N. A. R. D., numbers 210 members. The officers are: Reuben R. Smith, president; Thos. J. Keenan, secretary, and George H. Hitchcock, treasurer. The National Association has now four associations in New York City, the other three being the German Apothecaries' Society, the Borough of Richmond Retail Druggists' Association, and the Kings County Pharmaceutical Association.

**Money Always Welcome.**—The following explains itself:

St. Louis, Mo., January 6, 1900. Thos. V. Wooten, Secretary, Chicago. Dear Sir:—We beg to advise that we to-day mail the treasurer, Mr. Chas. T. Heller, our check for \$200, covering sub-

scription to your association, which we trust will duly reach him and will be of help in forwarding the interests of the retailers. We should have remitted this long ago had we been advised of its acceptance, but we trust it is in ample time to serve. We thank you most heartily for the cordial expressions of good will, which we beg to reciprocate, and stand at all times ready to do anything in our power to advance the interests of the retailers, their interests being our interests. With kind regards, very truly yours, MEYER BROTHERS DRUG COMPANY. C.W. Wall, Treasurer.

**Repeal the Tax.**—A bill for the repeal of Schedule B, following Section 25, of the Internal Revenue Law of 1898, has been introduced in the House by Representative Henry Sherman Boutell, of Illinois, and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. It is known as House Bill 7093. Members of the association are advised to mention the bill by number when writing to their Congressmen, and to redouble their efforts to secure favorable consideration of it at the hands of the committee having it in charge. The number of petitions received by Congressmen from their druggist constituents has not been as large as was anticipated. The activity of State and local secretaries are again urged in order that the repeal of this unjust measure may certainly be accomplished.

**Canada to the Front.**—The Society of Retail Druggists of the Province of Quebec, through its secretary, E. Muir, of Montreal, has made application for affiliation with the N. A. R. D.



E. MUIR.

**Louisville Always in Evidence.**—Secretary G. L. Curry recently sent the N. A. R. D. \$25 on account of the Pabst Brewing Company's malt extract sales. This association, with 157

members, paid the N. A. R. D. \$198.50 last year.

**Ohio in Line.**—The following from a letter of Assistant Secretary C. H. F. Lembke, of the Northwestern Ohio (Toledo) Retail Druggists' Association, will show the satisfactory progress being made by that society:

At our annual meeting, held recently, the following officers were elected: President, D. Harpster; first vice-president, F. B. Stephens; second vice-president, R. J. Collins, Pontogany, O.; secretary, Clayton Reed; assistant secretary and treasurer, C. H. F. Lembke. The president, at our meeting held January 11, appointed the following committees: On Grievances—J. H. McCann, A. Burger, H. F. Hastings, W. J. Von Ewegen, S. W. Cook. On Legislation—C. E. Spayd, F. T. Bower and T. B. Huston. The certificate plan was adopted, which will go into force to-day, January 15. I am sorry I cannot give you a report of our success with the plan, but shall report at a future date. Since our meeting in November, when we had the pleasure of meeting you and President S. N. Jones, our association has advanced a good step forward towards improvement and success. Life has been brought into our meetings—they are better attended and a better spirit, that of congenial and friendly feeling, exists. We are with you in this just cause, and will give you our aid. We are anxious to do our share of duty; in fact, we are doing it now, and this is not done for ourselves alone, but for our fellow druggists at large.

**Pharmaceutical Sentiment.**—A few weeks ago a letter was sent out by the National Executive Com-

mittee, in which this request was made: "You are urged to send to the national secretary, with the least possible delay, the decision reached by your association upon the important question, 'Will our members, individually and collectively, stand behind the National Executive Committee?'" Some of the replies to this question have been published already in the "Notes." The following extracts from a few of the others will be of interest:

I can say for our association that it will stand by the N. A. R. D. in all matters.—[ALDA M. FERRIS, Secretary San Diego County (Cal.) Retail Druggists' Association.]

At the last meeting of this society the following resolution was passed: *Resolved*, That the secretary of this society be instructed to write the secretary of the N. A. R. D. re-affirming the support of this society.—[DR. F. P. TUTTILL, Secretary Kings County (N. Y.) Pharmaceutical Association.]

The committee may be assured of the cordial support and co-operation of the Burlington County (N. J.) Association.—[E. R. SPARKS, Secretary New Jersey Pharmaceutical Association.]

The following resolution was unanimously carried: *Resolved*, That the Norfolk Pharmaceutical Association of Norfolk, Va., hereby ratifies its allegiance to the pharmaceutical profession through the service of the National Association of Retail Druggists, and pledges itself, individually and collectively, to stand by the association and its executive committee.—[J. W. THOMAS, JR., Secretary.]

After deliberation by our executive committee, we have concluded that we may safely count on the support of our members on any action taken by the National Executive Committee.—[E. F. HOLLENBECK, Secretary Retail Druggists' Association of Hamilton County (Ohio).]

I am directed to say that we are in hearty concurrence with the object of the N. A. R. D., and will, as a body, support it in all its efforts to further the interests of the retail druggists.—[J. W. GAYLE, Secretary Kentucky Pharmaceutical Association.]

We fully indorse and approve of the policies and plans inaugurated by the national committee.—[W. I. ELLSWORTH, Secretary Linn County (Kan.) Pharmaceutical Association.]

After careful consideration by the association, it was *Resolved*, That the Association of Retail Druggists pledge themselves to stand loyal to the N. A. R. D. and give to its executive committee every possible support in carrying out its plans.—[H. HANNA, Secretary Associated Retail Druggists of San Francisco.]

**Changes in Oil of Bergamot.**—E. Charabot finds that during the process of ripening, the essential oil of the fruits of *Citrus bergamia* undergoes a marked change, losing free linalool and bergaptene, but increasing in terpinic constituents, and in linalyl acetate. Thus he finds the green fruits give an oil containing 13.9 per cent of free linalool, and 26.6 per cent combined as esters; while that from the ripe fruit contained but 5.9 per cent of free linalool with 29.6 per cent as esters. The total linalool in oil from the unripe fruit being 40.5 per cent, that in the ripe fruit 35.5. Although the amount of the terpenes increases during ripening, the relative proportion of their constituents, limonene and dipentene, remain the same.—[*Comptes rend.*, 129, 728.]

**A New Tobacco.**—Tobacco worshippers may be glad to know that, although there are some 100 species already described by botanists, a new member of the family has been discovered on the Pacific Coast, and named by Mr. Brandegee, *Nicotiana Stocktoni*. Mr. A. L. Stockton discovered it on Socorra Island.—[*Mechans' Monthly*.]

## PRESCRIPTION CASE DEPARTMENT.

BY PROF. J. M. GOOD, PH. G., HON. M. D., DEAN ST. LOUIS COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

Correspondence for this department is solicited.

**Ear Drops.**—A correspondent asks: "How would you compound the following so as to get a clear mixture?"

R Menthol .....  
Cocain. muriat., aa..... 3ss.  
Ol. amygdal. dulc..... ʒii.  
Misce. signa: 'Ear Drops.'

Use the alkaloid cocaine instead of the hydrochlorate, the equivalent being about twenty-six and three-fourths (26 $\frac{3}{4}$ ) grains. Dissolve the menthol and the cocaine in the oil by the heat of a water bath.

Some free alkaloids are soluble in fixed oils; the salts of the alkaloids are not soluble in such menstrua.

**An Unsightly Mixture.**— "W. H. McC.," of Indiana, writes: "I enclose copy of a prescription recently filled by me. I would like to know if it can be compounded without any precipitation. If so, how?"

The prescription is as follows:

R Bals. copaiba.....  
Spts. æther nitr.....  
Ext. buchu fl., aa..... ʒi.  
M. S. A teaspoonful, as required.

We think our correspondent confounds "precipitation" with "separation." Balsam of copaiba is not soluble in either fluid extract of buchu or spirit of niter. A muddy-looking mixture results. It may be dispensed with a "shake-the-bottle" label. It is not practicable to emulsify the copaiba in this instance. We are obliged, occasionally, to give out mixtures which offend the sight. The separation does not occur quickly enough to make it difficult to get the correct dose of each ingredient.

**Normal Tinctures.**—"M.," of St. Louis, writes: "What are 'normal tinctures?' I am aware that the word 'normal' is used in chemistry to designate volumetric solutions of a certain definite strength, but I do not understand how it may be used to indicate the strength of a preparation of an organic drug."

"Normal liquids" is the name given by one or more manufacturers of pharmaceuticals to a line of "assayed and standardized fluid extracts." They include the important alkaloidal drugs.

Dr. Albert Merrell, in his "A Digest of Materia Medica and Pharmacy," designates fluid extracts as "normal tinctures."

The nomenclature employed by him to indicate the strength of tinctures is simple, exact and convenient. It is as follows:

Normal Tinctures  $\frac{N}{1}$

One part of tincture representing one part of drug.

Semi-Normal Tinctures  $\frac{N}{2}$

Two parts of tincture representing one part of drug.

Quinti-Normal Tinctures  $\frac{N}{5}$

Five parts of tincture representing one part of drug.

Decl-Normal Tinctures  $\frac{N}{10}$

Ten parts of tincture representing one part of drug.

It is evident that this manner of indicating strength of pharmaceutical preparations could be adapted to others besides the tinctures.

**Howe's Acid Solution of Iron.**—Information in regard to the above was asked in our last issue. We find the query satisfactorily answered in the following from the *Western Druggist* for December, 1899:

"This preparation appears to be quite a favorite with eclectic physicians in some sections of the country, and from Mr. J. U. Lloyd we learn that it was introduced about fifteen years ago by Prof. A. T. Howe, and the formula published in the *Eclectic Medical Journal*. We are favored by Mr. Lloyd with an advance copy of the formula as it will appear in Volume II (page 1164) of the new American Dispensatory now nearly completed, which reads as follows:

**Howe's Acid Solution of Iron.**—This solution is prepared by triturating two ounces of ferrous sulfate in a mortar, and adding ten ounces of water and one ounce of nitric acid. No heat is to be employed. When the liquid assumes a clear, amber color, it is to be bottled. This preparation contains excess of nitric acid, and, probably, also part of the unexpelled nitrous acid. Its medicinal value probably consists in the associated actions of these substances as well as the iron salt. Howe's acid solution of iron is a favorite preparation with eclectic physicians to fulfill the indications for iron and an acid."

**Howe's Acid Solution of Iron.**—"S. M. B.," of Texas, asks for the formula. It is as follows:

Nitric acid ..... 6 drs.  
Water..... 16 fl. ozs.  
Mix.

Add one ounce of iron sulphate and let stand in a mortar forty-eight hours, occasionally stirring with a glass rod. Filter. Keep in glass-stoppered bottle. Dose: Two drops.—[BUTLER COOPER, Des Moines, Ia.]

J. M. Marmaduke, of Deepwater, Mo., also sends us the above information.

C. F. Bandel, Ph. G., of St. Joseph, Mo., says:

Iron sulphate, cryst..... ʒii.  
Nitric acid..... ʒi.  
Aq. dest., add q. s..... ʒxiii.

Filter through white filtering paper. This is used by eclectic doctors as an iron tonic.

E. L. Palmer, of Noble, Ill., says:

"This was a favorite prescription of the late Prof. A. J. Howe, where iron was indicated."

Iron sulphate..... 2 parts by weight.  
Nitric acid..... 1 part by weight.  
Distilled water..... 10 parts by weight.

Dissolve and filter. Three or four drops in half a wine-glass of water constitute a dose, which may be repeated every three or four hours."

Italy is a malarial country and the disease costs the government something like \$2,000,000 per year to maintain the patients with malaria who find their way to the government hospitals.

## WORKING FORMULAS.

BY ALBERT E. EBERT, PH. M., PH. D., CHICAGO.

**Castor Oil, Sweetened.**

Castor oil.....4 fl. ozs.  
 Spirit of gaultheria.....1 fl. dr.  
 Saccharin.....1 gr.

Dissolve the saccharin in the spirit and add to the oil. This is an improvement on raw castor oil.

**Lice Powder for Birds.**

Sulphur, powder.....3 av. ozs.  
 Borax, powder.....2 av. ozs.  
 Insect powder.....1 av. oz.

Mix. Directions: Supply the cage daily with clean, fresh gravel, mixed with some of the above powder.

**Bath Powder.**

Borax.....12 av. ozs.  
 Sodium bicarbonate.....4 av. ozs.  
 Potassium carbonate.....2 av. ozs.  
 Oil of lavender flowers.....2 fl. drs.  
 Oil of orange.....1 fl. dr.  
 Oil of rosemary..... $\frac{1}{2}$  fl. dr.

Mix. Use a tablespoonful for the bath, and one-half teaspoonful to a basin of water.

**Condition Powders.**—This class of remedies is usually composed of numerous substances, giving them the character of "shot-gun" prescriptions. Among the more prominent ingredients making up the composition of these powders, are: Black antimony, sulphate of sodium, nitrate of potassium, sulphur, fenugreek, gentian, asafetida and ginger. We have, in the above, alteratives, diuretics, diaphoretics, tonics, laxatives, sedatives and correctives. A fact well established is, that the commercial black antimony of the market contains no antimony, but consists principally of coal dust mixed with chalk and other inert substances; therefore, if the medicinal properties of antimony are desirable, why not use the sulphurated antimony (Kermes mineral) mixed with powdered charcoal to produce the necessary bulk and color?

When sulphate of sodium is an ingredient, it should be desiccated by exposure to the air, when it will effloresce, losing its water of crystallization, and fall into a fine powder. The dose of condition powders is usually a tablespoonful to a horse, cow or hog; two tablespoonfuls for an ox or mule; a teaspoonful for a good-sized calf, sheep or dog; mixed with their food night and morning for a week or two, afterwards the same dose every other day. For fowls, a small quantity of the powder is added to corn, grain or other provender that has been moistened, and fed to them for a short time. While the stock is being dosed, it should be kept under shelter and not exposed to wet and cold weather. The following table of the normal number of pulsations in a minute in various animals is here added, which may be useful to those administering medicines to animals:

Horse, 34 to 40; ox or cow, 38 to 45; mule, 48 to 54; sheep, 70 to 80; goat, 72 to 76; dog, 90 to 100; cat, 110 to 120; hen or duck, 136 to 140.

**Condition Powders.**

1. Sodium sulphate.....8 parts.  
 Sulphur.....4 parts.  
 Fenugreek.....4 parts.  
 Gentian.....2 parts.  
 Black antimony.....2 parts.

Reduce all to powder and mix well. Known as Darby's Condition Powder.

2. Potassium nitrate.....2 parts.  
 Sulphur.....4 parts.  
 Iron carbonate.....1 part.  
 Ginger.....2 parts.  
 Black antimony.....1 part.  
 Linseed meal.....10 parts.

Reduce to powder and mix with the linseed meal. Known as Yonatt's Powder.

3. Sulphur.....8 parts.  
 Potassium bitartrate.....2 parts.  
 Potassium nitrate.....1 part.  
 Gentian.....2 parts.  
 Fenugreek.....4 parts.  
 Aniseed.....1 part.  
 Black antimony.....2 parts.

Reduce to powder and mix. Known as Taplin's Powder.

4. Gentian.....6 parts.  
 Asafetida.....1 part.  
 Ginger.....1 part.  
 Licorice.....1 part.  
 Sodium chloride.....4 parts.  
 Fenugreek.....6 parts.  
 Resin.....1 part.

Reduce to powder and mix; to promote appetite. Known as Lebla's Powder.

5. Gentian.....8 parts.  
 Bayberry.....4 parts.  
 Turmeric.....4 parts.  
 Myrrh.....2 parts.  
 Bone-black.....2 parts.

Reduce to powder and mix. Known as "Diapente" Powder.

6. Sulphur.....12 parts.  
 Black sulphuret of mercury.....1 part.  
 Rhubarb.....2 parts.  
 Asafetida.....1 part.  
 Aloes.....2 parts.  
 Wormseed levant.....2 parts.

Reduce to powder and mix. Known as Lebla's Worm Powder.

7. Aloes.....5 parts.  
 Senna.....5 parts.  
 Ginger.....5 parts.  
 Potassium bitartrate.....5 parts.

All in powder and well mixed; for gripes. Known as "Pulvis Santus."

8. Magnesium sulphate.....8 parts.  
 Aloes.....10 parts.  
 Aniseed.....2 parts.

Reduce to powder and mix. Known as Lebla's Purgative Powder.

9. Potassium nitrate.....16 parts.  
 Camphor.....2 parts.  
 Tartar emetic.....2 parts.

All in powder; mix well. Known as White's Fever Powder.

10. White arsenic.....1 part.  
 Cream of tartar.....19 parts.  
 Charcoal.....20 parts.

Mix carefully; give half a teaspoonful once a day. Known as White's Compound Arsenical Powder.

## NOTES ON PHARMACOGNOSY.

BY OTTO A. WALL, M. D., PH. G.

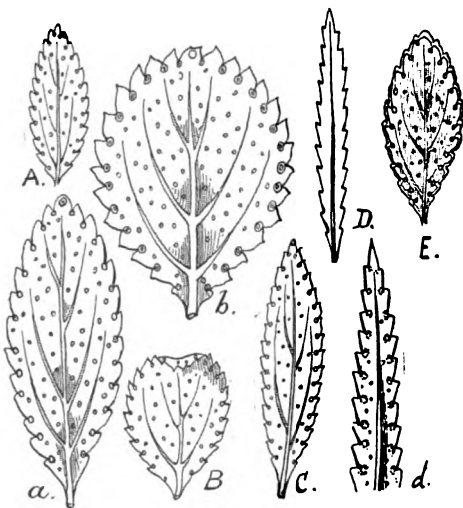
[Copyrighted.]

[Continued from page 21.]

which latter one is figured (*c*), are generally present, though absent in the garbled drug as it reaches the retail pharmacist. — *c*. About 6 per cent volatile oil, some tannin, resin, etc. — *u*. Stimulant tonic, stomachic, blennorrhetic, diaphoretic and diuretic; by some esteemed to be febrifuge. Dose: 1 to 5 grams, best in fluid extract. The volatile oil is used as an antiseptic.

**Buchu.**

*N. Buchu.* — *o*. The leaves of *Barosma betulina*



and *B. crenulata*; *Rutaceae*. — *H*. Southern Africa. — *D*. There are two trade varieties of this drug, *short* and *long*, of which the former is the best and the kind recognized in the Pharmacopœia, although the long is the higher-priced variety. Short buchu is composed of leaves about 15 mm. long, roundish-obovate with somewhat wedge-shaped base, or varying between oval and obovate, obtuse at apex, margin crenate or serrate, leaves rather thick, dull yellowish-green, pellucid-punctate, with a gland at each indentation; odor and taste strongly mintlike, aromatic, pungent and bitterish. — *c*. One to 1½ per cent volatile oil, etc.; the oil is the active constituent. — *u*. Stimulant diuretic. Dose: 1 to 2 grams, best in fluid extract.

**Long Buchu** is obtained from *B. serratifolia*; the leaves are 3 to 4 cm. long, thin, slender, lanceolate, green, less leathery but otherwise similar to short buchu. Long buchu is often mixed with the leaves of *Empleurum serrulatum*, which are narrower and without oil-glands at the extreme apex.

The illustrations are as follows: *A*, leaf of *Barosma crenulata*, natural size, and *a*, the same enlarged; *B*, leaf of *B. betulina*, natural size, and *b*, the same en-

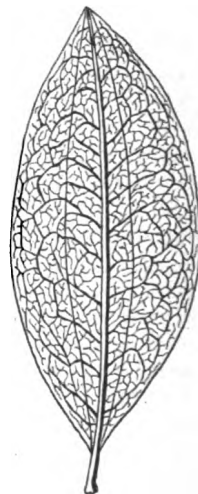
larged; *C*, leaf of *B. serratifolia*, natural size; *D*, leaf of *Empleurum serrulatum*, natural size, and *d*, apex of same, enlarged; *E*, leaf of *Barosma crenata*, which sometimes constitutes part of the drug.

**Uva Ursi.**

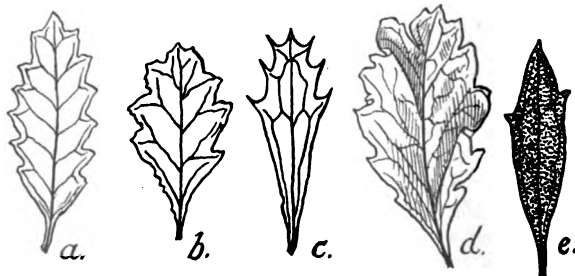
*N. Uva Ursi*, Bearberry Leaves. — *o*. The leaves of *Arctostaphylos Uva Ursi*; *Ericaceae*. — *H*. Northern Europe and America. — *D*. Short-petioled, obovate or oblong-spatulate, 15 to 20 mm. long and 5 to 8 mm. broad, apex obtuse, margin entire and slightly revolute, upper surface with veins depressed, lower surface distinctly reticulate, brownish-green to brown; odor faint and taste strongly astringent and somewhat bitter. — *c*. About 6 per cent tannin, arbutin, etc. — *u*. Astringent, diuretic and nephritic; especially esteemed in kidney and bladder troubles. Dose: 2 to 5 grams, in infusion or fluid extract.

**Coca.**

*N. Coca* Leaves, Cucha Leaves. — *o*. The leaves of *Erythroxylon Coca*; *Erythroxyleae*. — *H*. Peru and Bolivia; cultivated. — *D*. From 2.5 to 7.5 cm. long, short-petioled, closely net-veined on both sides, with a thick midrib on both sides of which there is a more or less distinctly marked curved line (not connected with the venation) running from the base to the apex, margin entire, greenish to greenish-brown or even brown in color, with faint tea-like odor and bitterish aromatic taste. The leaves of the Bolivian variety are smaller than the Peruvian, but are said to be richer in cocaine. — *c*. Cocaine, etc. — *u*. Stimulant, resembling coffee in action. Said to be a general excitant. Dose: 1 to 5 grams, chewed, or in infusion or fluid extract. Cocaine is a local anæsthetic; also used as a stimulant and intoxicant by so-called "cocaine-fiends," to whom the habitual use of this drug proves as destructive as the opium or hashish habits do to their respective votaries.

**Damiana.**

*N. Damiana.* — *o*. The leaves of *Turnera aphro-*



*disiaca*, *T. microphylla*, and perhaps other varieties of *Turnera*; *Turneraceae*. — *H*. Mexico and lower

[To be Continued.]

## NEW REMEDIES.

**Spleniferrin** is a new organic preparation of iron, whose name indicates its origin.

**Cocaine Glycerino Phosphate** contains 79 per cent of cocaine. It is readily soluble in water and alcohol.

**Eugastrin** is the active principle of condurango bark, and is recommended as an "infallible" remedy for tuberculosis.

**Methylene Sulphate.**—Delépine has prepared a crystalline compound, which he terms sulphate of methylene, by the combination of formic aldehyde with sulphuric anhydride in equimolecular proportions.—[*Comptes Rendus*.]

**Syrups of Guaiacol and Creosote.**—The addition of glycerin to the syrup of guaiacol and creosote is said to greatly improve their keeping properties. The formula suggested for the former is—Guaiacol, 7.5; glycerin, 92.5; syrup, 900.—[*Apotheker Zeitung*.]

**Tolokno** is a dietetic preparation obtained from oats. By softening it in water, then roasting and grinding, after removing the husk, a grayish-yellow flour of agreeable taste is produced. The albuminous matter is peptonized by this process, the starch grains broken and a certain amount of diastase and dextrine formed.—[*Pharmaceutical Post*.]

**Antiseptic Mouth Perles.**—According to Von Rudlauer these may be prepared in the form of cachous, each containing 0.001 gm. of thymol, menthol, eucalyptol, saccharin and vanillin. They may be used in place of tooth or mouth washes and gargles, especially in case of children not old enough to use a gargle. For adults, two perles are allowed to completely dissolve in the mouth, the solution being swallowed.—[*Pharmaceutical Central*.]

**Sodium Sulphuroso-Benzoate.**—A white powder soluble in water, found by F. Heckel to have a decided antiseptic power toward various microbes. Said to be non-toxic to the human organism even in large doses. For medical practice the remedy is a convenient antiseptic, and has decided advantages over the mercury salts, because of its non-toxic and non-irritant effects, although it is not so effective an antiseptic.—[*Apoth. Zeit.*]

**Artificial Sponges.**—A process patented by Dr. Gustav Pum, of Graz, Germany, consists principally in the action of zinc chloride solution on pure cellulose. The results are amyloid and hydro-cellulose-like products, which swell up with water, but turn horny and hard on drying. In order to retain for the product the property of also absorbing water after drying, alkali-haloids are employed in treating the cellulose with zinc chloride, and finally the product is subjected to a mechanico-plastic treatment.

**Substitute For Peppermint.**—Kestner & Cie obtained a patent for a product from tar-oil, intended as a substitute for oil of peppermint. The tar-oil is

treated with caustic soda to remove phenols, then shaken with hydrochloric acid. The acid solution is diluted with water to cause separation of the ketones formed, which are distilled with steam. A mixture of ketones is thus obtained, of which the greater proportion distills between 185° and 205° C. By fractional distillation of this mixture and purification of the ketones (through conversion into benzoyl derivatives) two ketones may be isolated, one having the formula  $\text{CH}^{167}\text{O}$ , melting at 10° and boiling at 192°C., the other answering to the formula  $\text{C}^8\text{H}^3\text{O}$ , with a boiling point of 192° to 193°C. Neither of the compounds combines with bisulphites, but both absorb bromine when dissolved in carbon disulphide. The products so obtained have a fine odor of peppermint.—[*Pharmaceutical Post*.]

**Honesty Is the Best Policy.**—Senator William Lindsay, of Kentucky, responded to the toast, "The Closing Century," at a banquet of the "Board of Trade and Transportation," recently, at New York City, in which he makes the following remarks:

The municipal corruption that pervades our cities, the power of the lobby over legislation, the abuse of the elective franchise and the control of business by trusts and combinations are pointed to as evidences of the decay of patriotism and the retrogression of business ethics.

The existence of these evils we cannot deny, but their existence does not prove that morality has not kept pace with material progress, nor that political freedom has diminished the influences of the higher attributes of humanity.

The demagogue in politics may secure temporary success, but he ultimately finds his level. Municipal corruption can no longer escape exposure, and exposure is the first step to reform. The lobby exercises less influence than at any time since the Civil War. The dishonest business man is no longer tolerated by his fellows, and the standard of commercial and business integrity was never so high as it is to-day.

What we desire to call attention to is the last sentence: "The standard of commercial and business integrity was never so high as it is to-day." This coincides with our own opinion.

We have, on previous occasions, tried to emphasize the fact that honesty and integrity are largely the result of education. The foundation is laid at the home of the child and at school, but a further stimulus is acquired as the boy and girl are educated in practical life. The example given by the employer to the apprentice, clerk, etc., is the great educator for the character of the youth. He will soon observe that a business carried along on honest principles will reap the benefit of the same. There is no adage that is more true than the one that "honesty is the best policy;" and the more consistent, the more strictly this is adhered to, the greater the benefits—not alone in dollars and cents, but in many other ways which are better than riches. Business talents are good, but honesty is much better.

**Dead Animals** in Paris have been permitted to decay without municipal interference until recently. Our St. Louis readers will wonder if a Col. Ed. Butler has made his appearance in Paris and secured a new contract.



## NECROLOGY.

**Dr. William A. Hammond** died at his home in Washington, January 5. He entered the Army as assistant Surgeon, in 1849; was at one time Surgeon-General of the United States Army; for years held the chair of anatomy and physiology in the Maryland University School of Medicine; had an extensive practice in New York City; was professor of diseases of the mind and nervous system, in Bellevue Hospital Medical College and in the University of the State of New York; was one of the founders of the New York Post-Graduate School of Medicine, also of the *New York Medical Journal*. He established the *Quarterly Journal of Physiology, Medicine and Medical Jurisprudence*; was the author of several medical works, and paid some attention to lighter literature.

**Mr. Richard Barthel**, one of the oldest druggists of St. Louis, died at his home in this city, January 26. Mr. Barthel was born in Saxony, and left Leipzig in 1838, being one of the passengers on the five ship-loads of immigrants who came to America from that country on account of religious and political difference of opinion with the government. He first settled in Perry County, Mo., where he remained for about two years. The young man naturally drifted to St. Louis, the commercial center of the Mississippi Valley. He found employment in the retail drug store of Mr. D'Oench, at the northeast corner of Second and Market Streets. He remained in this place until the great and historic fire of 1849 which swept this drug store, along with a greater portion of commercial St. Louis, out of existence. It was not long after this catastrophe that D'Oench & Co. started in the wholesale drug business. Mr. Barthel had an interest in the firm, which was located on the west side of Second Street, between Market and Walnut Streets. In the latter part of 1869 the firm was burned out and retired from business. Mr. Barthel secured a position with Meyer Brothers & Co., early in January of the following year. He remained with this firm until about 1888, when he purchased the drug store on the southeast corner of Fourth and Market Streets, which he subsequently sold to the Judge & Dolph Pharmaceutical Co.

Mr. Barthel was a man with such strong traits of character that all associated with him held him in distinct remembrance. Dr. G. H. Chas. Klie, in recent conversation, said that the old gentleman was at the city desk for D'Oench & Co. when he, Mr. Klie, was an apprentice. He well remembers the pride with which Mr. Barthel looked after every detail of business transactions and avoided mistakes in filling orders. In those days, druggists called at the wholesale houses with baskets and carried the goods home with them, making use of the street car service whenever convenient. Mr. Klie said: "I remember Mr. Barthel as a pharmaceutical and chemical encyclopædia. His friends and acquaintances spoke frequently of him as one having an extensive knowl-

edge of everything pertaining to the drug business."

Among other druggists who have spoken of Mr. Barthel's death is Mr. H. T. Rohlfing, who was one of the many patrons whose trade was looked after by Mr. Barthel. Mr. Rohlfing refers to the deceased as having belonged to the "French Germans," as the natives of Saxony are often called, on account of their extreme politeness.

Mr. Barthel remained a bachelor and possessed some of the characteristics popularly attributed to men who remain single throughout life. He was exceedingly particular and very much set in his ways of doing business. He was extremely neat and tidy, not only about his person, but everything that he handled. Industry and economy were among his cardinal principles. While extremely polite with business associates, he was never unnecessarily sociable, and, when away from his post of duty, seldom recognized even his friends upon the street. He was, withal, charitable and kindhearted, as numerous incidents in his life illustrate.

Although a man of small stature and light build, he grew old so gracefully that his acquaintances declare that he has looked just the same for the past forty years.

The death of this veteran in the drug trade severs another connecting link between the wholesale and retail business of the past generation and the much changed methods of handling drugs in the closing year of the nineteenth century.

### News From Various Sources.

*C. H. Sapper*, of Washington, Mo., has sold out.

*R. H. Nevitt* is proprietor of the Corner Drug Store at Brandenburg, Ky., and *W. F. Griunell* is manager.

*George F. Loar*, of Lewistown, Ill., opened a store February 1, with an entire new drug stock. No doubt he will succeed well in this enterprise.

*Mr. Robert H. Van Schaack*, of Chicago, is now in Florida attending to the welfare of a sick brother, who has sought that climate to avoid the winter at Denver.

*Nelson Soule*, of Paducah, Ky., died very unexpectedly on January 19. The business will be continued by Mrs. N. Soule, administratrix, and Mr. Werner will manage the same.

*Mr. A. W. Hatch*, who for the past number of years has been in the sundries department of Messrs. Peter Van Schaack & Sons, of Chicago, has resigned to accept a position with the Crown Perfumery Company, representing them from the Alleghenies West.

*Mr. Albert Collins*, a graduate of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, and a popular young man of Santa Fe, N. M., died recently. He had been in the employ of A. C. Ireland, of that city, and his parents live in Joliet, Ill. He had been in poor health for some years, going to New Mexico several years ago in the hope that he would improve.

No more he'll ever greet us,  
He now is with the blest:  
He got appendicitis,  
And the doctors did the rest.

—[Judge.]

"Don't Worry," said the corn-fed philosopher, "over things that cannot be remedied. A little perusal of the patent medicine advertisements will show that there is a remedy for everything."

## DRUG STORE RULES.

### Business Principles Which May Be Advantageously Employed by Every Pharmacist.

BY ADDISON DIMMITT, LOUISVILLE, KY.

**Our Motto:**—Accuracy, Cleanliness, Politeness and System.

Every employe of this store must carefully read the following rules, and rigidly abide by them:



ADDISON DIMMITT.

disputes of any kind are prohibited. Unnecessary talking with customers or friends will not be countenanced, as it encourages loafing, which is positively forbidden in this store.

4. Smoking or chewing tobacco is absolutely forbidden in or about this store. Any clerk showing the slightest evidence of being under the influence of liquor will be dismissed from service at once.

5. Politeness to customers, be they old or young, black or white, is demanded. In case of misunderstandings with customers, the question must be referred to the employer or the head clerk.

6. Never sell or dispense any article or ingredient about which there is the slightest doubt in your mind as to its correctness. Never misrepresent any article to a customer.

7. All purchases by an employe of this store, for his own personal use, will be charged to him at cost; but the purchase must be referred to the employer before it is taken from the store.

8. There is a proper place for each article in this store, and clerks are required to return to its proper place any and every article they may have occasion to use in selling or dispensing goods. Make notation in want list of all shortages in stock. Report all breakage to your employer.

9. Each clerk is expected to familiarize himself with the laws governing the sale of drugs and liquors, and comply with them to the letter; also, to see that all articles requiring proprietary stamps have them attached before selling.

**Suggestions for Employers.**—The proprietor of a drug store should conform to the above rules as far as practicable, for the example he sets his employes will have more weight than all the set rules he tries to enforce; though, of course, his duties being of so different a character from those of his employes, he cannot follow a fixed line.

He should be a man to meet any emergency that may arise, able to assume and discharge the responsibilities that are constantly arising in a drug store.

He should be honorable and just in all his dealings, and in every detail of his business.

He should try to so conduct his business as to inspire confidence in his customers as well as in his clerks.

He should never lose his temper, for it always puts him at a disadvantage. Let him keep in mind the

1. Business hours from—a. m. to—p. m. Each clerk will be allowed one hour for meals, also an equal amount of time away from business for recreation.

2. The clerks in this store are graded from head clerk down—first, second, third, etc. The authority of each will be in proportion to his grade. Each clerk will be assigned specific duties, and will be held responsible for their proper performance.

3. Loud talking, singing, whistling, gathering together, or

old adage: "A soft answer turneth away wrath."

He should be cautious in his buying, and, if possible, discount his bills; watch his credit business closely; collect every 30 days; and, if possible, keep the line of credits within 25 per cent of the total sales.

He should watch the details of his business closely; for if the small things are looked after, the larger will take care of themselves.

He should keep abreast of the advancement in pharmacy; for a live, active man, who knows and keeps what people want, will always win their confidence and trade.

[Awarded the Merck Prize at the late meeting of the Kentucky Pharmaceutical Association. Reprint from Merck's Bulletin.]

### The Absent-Minded Cutter.

While the newly-wakened pharmacist is frothing at the mouth  
And passing resolutions by the score,

And our lusty Northern leaders tell their brethren in the South  
That they're false and void of principle—and more,  
The suave and artless cutter, looking bored and slightly pained,  
Makes a memo. in blue pencil to remind him,

By the time we've finished fighting, and our high ideal is gained,  
There'll be nothing much worth having left behind him.

This year—next year—a larger dividend.

Everything cut to the uttermost, so the grumblers say.

Everything cut, and nothing to cut (where is it going to end?),

How can we possibly make our business pay—pay—pay?

Energetic federations, focusing our discontent,

Are setting all the country by the ears.

Much precious ink is wasted, fiery eloquence is spent,

In telling what we've known these twenty years.

But the absentminded cutter deadly silence yet maintains,

Though any anxious searcher still may find him

A-piling up the shekels, using other people's brains,

And winking at the havoc left behind him.

Oil-shop—paint-shop—shop of the grocery kind,

Shop of the haughty huckster, it's all the same to-day.

As long as they get what they *think* is right nobody seems to mind,

It's all the same to the public whom they pay—pay—pay.

Eighty bands of pharmacists all itching for the fight;

Four-score resolutions to be passed;

The thought of future conflicts fills our souls with sad affright,

And we speculate how many years 'twill last.

And the cutter squats serenely, saying nothing all the while;

\*In unwonted taciturnity we find him;

So we prod his absentmindedness in miscellaneous style,

And drop a little bombshell just behind him.

"Glyn-Jones! Go in, Jones! Kick him till he start!"

"Jones is wrong," says Lancashire; "none can us gainsay."

Thus East and West and North and South diverse advice impart,

Explaining how we're going to make it pay—pay—pay.

But this grim portentous silence of the enemy around,

Is it contempt or is it merely fear?

It seems that whisper-echoes from the Northern heights resound;

Slight stirrings of the current reach the air.

The absentminded manner in which board-directorates

Are being changed as some would like to find them

Suggests that when our Parliament a chemist-board dictates

Some cutters will have all fixed right behind them.

Your scheme—our scheme—scheme of a hundred more,

Schemes with sense, and schemes with none—it's all the same to-day;

The man with the head and the willing hands and the heart  
sound at the core

Is the kind of man to always make it pay—pay—pay.

—[Chemist and Druggist.]

## THE MARKET REVIEW.

The Month of January has brought about a realization of the reasonable expectations of the commercial world. There have been few disturbances in any line of business.

The general tendency of all staples in the drug line has been upward, and, in fact, an advancement has taken place in nearly all staple commodities in other branches of trade, wheat being one of the few necessities which has not yet appreciated. It is reported that this is on account of the large crop of last year and the good prospects of a bountiful harvest this year.

The volume of the drug business has kept up in proportion to last year's business, and it is gratifying to note the continued increase with which this market has been favored. Every tendency which would materially influence business points to continued activity.

As the readers of MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST are aware, there is a general upward tendency in prices on nearly every article handled by the retail druggist. These advances have been taking place for the past several months, and as it is quite frequently the case that the retailer does not advance his prices as soon as he is compelled to pay more for goods, we would suggest the importance of an advance all along the line.

Do not be afraid that your competitor will thereby gain an advantage by keeping his prices stationary. If he does, he is not a good merchant, and persistence in this course is bound to result in failure.

We give below the principal changes occurring during the month:

Advanced.	Declined.
Acid, Carbolic,	Iodine,
Hydrochloric,	Iodoform,
Nitric,	Oil Bergamot,
Sulphuric,	Potassium Iodide.
Salicylic,	
Tannic,	
Beans, Angostura, Tonka,	
Carbon Bisulphide,	
Caffeine,	
Chloroform,	
Ergot, Spanish,	
Russian,	
Leaves, Damiana,	
Huanaco Coca,	
Lycopodium,	
Morphine,	
Naphthalin,	
Opium,	
Quinine,	
Salicin,	
Sulphur,	
Turpentine,	
Zinc Sulphate.	

**Quinine.**—The December supply of bark was about one-half of the November output, and the auction sales in Amsterdam showed an increase of about fifteen per cent. The market felt this advance in the shape of an increase in price of 3c on January 11, making

P. & W. in 100s at 36c; oz. vials, 45c; N. Y. at 33c; oz. vials, 42c.

The demand is good and manufacturers are refusing to accept orders for more than legitimate quantities, indicating higher prices.

**Opium.**—The conditions have somewhat improved, an advance having taken place of about 10c per lb. Now quoted at \$3.30 to \$3.40, as to quantity.

**Morphine** has been affected by the firm tone of opium, and an advance of 15c per oz. was noted during the month; ½s in oz. boxes are now quoted at \$2.50 for P. & W.

**Cocaine** continues very firm. Crude material has advanced, and the outlook for higher prices is favorable. Now quoted at \$6.05 per oz.

**Acid, Carbolic,** has been unusually firm, with an extraordinarily good demand during the month. Cable advices of January 16, reporting that the British had prohibited the exporting of carbolic acid from England, caused considerable excitement on this side. This action, it is said, was brought about by the large demand of this article for the manufacture of Lyddite. At this writing the market is very firm but in an unsettled condition, and it is not likely that we will see lower prices for some time; whereas, a further advance will be no surprise to those who are posted on the market. It is now quoted in pound bottles at 42c, with the usual reduction for cans.

**Acids.**—*Hydrochloric, Nitric, Sulphuric* and *Salicylic* have advanced according to the following schedule.

*Hydrochloric*, Commercial, 18 per cent; carboys, 1½; C. P. 9-lb. glass stopper bottles, 12c.

*Nitric*, Commercial, 38 per cent; carboys, 6½c; C. P. 7-lb. glass stopper bottles, 12c to 14c.

*Salicylic* has advanced to 60c in lb. packages, and is quoted in bulk at 49c to 55c, as to quantity.

*Sulphuric*, Commercial, 66 per cent; carboys, 1½c; C. P. glass stopper bottles, 11c to 13c.

*Tannic* has advanced to \$1.00.

**Beans, Angostura, Tonka,** are now quoted at \$1.00 to \$1.25 per lb.

**Carbon Bisulphide** has advanced to 16c in lbs; cans 8c extra. In bulk it is quoted at 10c to 14c, as to quantity.

**Caffeine** has advanced to \$5.00 per lb. *Citrated* is quoted at \$3.85.

**Chloroform** has been marked up 5c per lb.

**Ergot, Spanish,** is very firm as well as high. The range is from \$1.30 to \$1.50. The market is bare.

*Russian* has advanced from 80c to 85c. Primary markets are very firm. Light stocks.

**Iodine.**—This article has again felt the effects of the over supply of crude material with which the market has been flooded for the last three years, combined with the strong competition between manufacturers. Now quoted at \$3.25 to \$3.50 per lb.

**Iodoform**, in sympathy with Iodine, has been reduced to \$3.25 to \$3.50.

**Leaves, Damiana,** have advanced to 30c.

*Huanaco Coca* are very firm, with prices now being quoted at 45c.

*Lycopodium* has been steadily advancing for the past six months, as indicated in previous reports. It has now reached the highest price for several years, 65c per lb; 55c to 60c in bulk. Demand is good.

*Naphthalin* is firm. The demand for future deliveries is good. Many prudent dealers are placing their orders on contract for future shipment, on guarantee against decline, as there is a likelihood of higher prices.

**Oils, Essential.**—*Anise* is firmer.

*Bergamot* is weaker on account of the large stock on hand.

*Cassia* is firm, although not quoted higher.

*Camphor*, on account of the strong position of the gum, is very firm. Higher prices are likely.

**Oils, Heavy.**—*Linseed* has advanced to 52c for raw, 53c for boiled.

*Olive.*—The crop of olives in Europe is very light. It is reported that it will not reach thirty per cent of the average crop. The damage to the crop has been done by a fly known as *Mosca Olearia*, which deposits its egg in the green fruit. This egg is hatched and destroys the olive. The price of olive oil for several years has been gradually declining—possibly on account of the many substitutes which are used for this article. It has been claimed, and is a generally accepted fact, that cotton seed oil is sent to Europe for the express purpose of being returned to the United States as olive oil of the cheaper grades. Where pure oil, however, is required, higher prices will be demanded. The shortage in the cotton seed oil crop has stimulated the price of olive oil. It is hard to predict the outcome of the results of the pests above referred to, as but little is being done to kill out the insect. Until these conditions change, we may look for a firm price on this article.

**Potassium Iodide**, in keeping with Iodine, has declined, and is now quoted at \$2.20 to \$2.30.

**Salicin**, crystals and powdered, has advanced to \$4.75 in lbs. or 38c per oz.

**Sponges.**—The late reports from the crop of Florida sponges indicate a small supply. This has been the case for the past two years, and prices have steadily advanced.

Rock Island, Florida, sheepwool has become so scarce that loading of the product has become very general, the greater part of the output being sold in this way. The loading is greater than is generally supposed—in many instances from 35 to 50 per cent. To those who are not posted on the methods of unscrupulous sponge dealers, it will be of interest to know that Rock Island sponges are being heavily loaded with salt and sold at \$3.00 to \$3.25 per lb. for 12s to 16s in bales; whereas, pure unadulterated Rock Island sheepwool forms are worth \$4.25.

This loading is not applicable to Rock Island sponges alone. Neither is salt the only article used—in some cases sand and barytes.

It depends on to just what extent you wish to be deceived, as to the price you will have to pay. Many

dealers also quote 12s to 14s and supply 16s to 18s. Again, the 16s unloaded are as large as the 12s loaded.

Dealers whom you haven't confidence in, you should not place orders for sponges with, as deception is very easily practiced on those who are not familiar with the business, and particularly so with those who do not have the opportunity of going into it thoroughly.

It seems a strange trait of human characteristics that we are willing to permit ourselves to be swindled, and will pay some one to do it for us.

**Sulphur, Flour**, 175-lb bbls., is quoted at 2½c; less quantity, 3c to 5c; 250-lb. bbls., 2½c.

*Flowers*, in 250-lb. bbls., \$2.65.

**Turpentine** has reached the highest figure known in many years, and, in accordance with our predictions, is very firm. Now quoted at 57c in bbls.

**Zinc Sulphate** is very firm, and an advance is likely.

### New Items and Changes in Sundries.

**Bottles, Water, Pearl**, white, per doz.: 1 quart, \$7.00; 2 quarts, \$7.75; 3 quarts, \$8.50; 4 quarts, \$9.25.

*Diana, Slate, and Olympia*, red, per doz.: 1 quart \$7.50; 2 quarts, \$8.25; 3 quarts, \$9.00; 4 quarts, \$9.75.

*I. C. Flannel Covered*, per doz.: 1 quart, \$9.00; 2 quarts, \$10.00; 3 quarts, \$11.00; 4 quarts, \$12.00.

*Cloth Insertion, Imperial Crown*, per doz.: 1 quart, \$11.00; 2 quarts, \$12.00; 3 quarts, \$13.00; 4 quarts, \$14.00.

*Nugget*, per doz.: 1 quart, \$11.00; 2 quarts, \$12.50; 3 quarts, \$14.00; 4 quarts, \$15.00.

**Bottles, Nursing, The Favorite**, with 2-inch opening on side for cleansing; doz., 65c. In two styles, straight for nipple and bent for fitting.

*The Model*, with nipple, per doz., \$1.50.

**Brushes, Hand.**—No. 76, gross, \$3.50; doz., 35c; No. 77, gross \$4.50; doz., 40c.

*Shoe.*—No. 27, doz., \$3.50; No. 32, doz., \$2.50.

**Cement, Major's.**—Note changes as follows—per doz.: Rubber, 2 oz., \$1.20; Leather, 1 oz., \$1.20; Leather, 2 oz., \$1.80; China, ¼ oz., \$1.00; China, 1 oz., \$1.50.

**Combs, Pyralin, No. 22.**—Amber, cream, carnelian, crystal, gray agate, green agate, rose and shell, doz., \$2.00. This is the best value ever offered in a Pyralin comb for the price.

**Curriers, Hair.**—Advanced. Per doz.: C, 35c; B, 40c; A, 50c; Princess, 65c; Little Princess, 55c; Duke, 55c; Paragon, 00, 90c; Tourist, 85c; Traveler, \$1.00; Oxford, \$1.10; Vassar, \$1.00; Thelma, \$1.10; Gem, \$1.50; Little Gem, \$1.25; Bon Ton, \$1.50; Five Oriental Wavers, \$2.25; Eaton, \$3.50.

**Dressing, Miller's Crown Shoe.**—Per doz., \$1.00.

**Glue, Spalding's.**—Per doz., \$1.50.

**Gum, Chewing.**—Prices changed.

**Adams' Black Jack**, carton, \$2.50; box, 55c; Tutti-Frutti, carton, \$2.50; box, 55c. The above are put up in cartons containing 5 boxes each.

*Grape Fruit*, per box, 50c.

*Ripe Fruit Pepsin*, 20 packages in box, 5 pieces in bundle, foil wrapped, per box, 55c.

*Pepo*, 20 packages in box, 6 pieces in bundle, wrapped separate, assorted fruit and mint, per box, 55c.

*Black Jim*, 20 packages in box, 5 pieces in bundle, wrapped separate, licorice flavor, per box, 55c.

**Inks, Pastes and Mucilages.**—Carter's, Sanford's and Levison & Blythe's have all advanced; new schedule now in effect; no change in Arnold's as yet.

**Mirrors.**—Per doz.: 102, 4x6, chipped metal back, \$1.50; 103, 5x7, chipped metal back, \$2.50; 104, 6x8, chipped metal back, \$3.50; 111, 3x5, bevel metal back, \$1.25; 112, 4x6, bevel metal back, \$2.50; 113, 5x7, bevel metal back, \$3.00; 114, 6x8, bevel metal back, \$4.00; 122, 4x6, bevel hand or stand metal frame, \$7.50; 123, 5x7, bevel hand or stand metal frame, \$9.00; 132, 4x6, bevel stand metal frame, \$3.00;

**Nipples, Anti-Colic.**—Half gross, in glass-front cases: No. 140, white, gross \$3.80, dozen 35c; No. 146, maroon, gross \$3.80, dozen 35c; No. 147, pure gum, gross \$3.80, dozen 35c. Sell at \$1.90 per case, net.

**Anti-Colic.**—One dozen in box and 12 boxes in carton: No. 140, white, gross \$3.75, dozen 33c; No. 146, maroon, gross \$3.75, dozen 33c; No. 147, pure gum, gross \$3.75, dozen 33c. Sell in full gross lots, \$3.75 net; dozen 33c.

**Summit.**—No. 121, white, sell gross \$3.00, dozen 30c; No. 221, black, gross \$3.25, dozen 30c; No. 321, red, gross \$3.50, dozen 35c.

**Pencils, Lead.**—Continue to advance, and prices of last year cannot be duplicated; the manufacturers are all in a combination and their prices are all alike: Plain cedar, gross 50c; polished cedar, rubber inserted, Nos. 140 and 545, 85c; polished cedar, red (No. 160), black (No. 150), \$1; Johann Faber, Nos. 235 and 236, \$3; Beate-All, round, No. 465, \$1.25; Beate-All, hexagon, No. 466, not made now.

**Shooting, White, Rubber.**—4x4, sell yard, 60c.

**Shields, Rubber, Breast.**—White, sell dozen, 50c; black, 60c; red, 60c.

**Glass Nipple.**—Each in paper box; three dozen in carton: No. 260, white nipple, dozen 90c; No. 261, black nipple, 90c; No. 267, red nipple, \$1; No. 271, black nipple with pure gum protector, \$1.50.

**Nipple.**—With flexible rubber tube: No. 262, white rubber tubing and nipple, dozen \$1; No. 263, black pure gum tubing, with nipple, \$1.25; No. 268, red rubber tubing and nipple, \$1.25; No. 273, pure gum tubing and black nipple, with pure gum protector, \$1.75.

**Silk, C. C. C., Oiled.**—An exception in quality at any price: 1 yard, bright, yard 80c; 5 yards, bright, roll \$3.50; 1 yard, dull, yard 80c; 5 yards, dull, roll \$3.50.

**Soap, Fould's Improved Medicated Tar.**—Put up three cakes in a box, dozen \$1.25.

**Hay's Harpina.**—Dozen \$1.75.

**Imperial Crown Old English Glycerin.**—One gross, \$8; ½ gross, \$8.50; dozen, 75c. An assortment of the following Imperial Crown 10-cent soaps can be made up at the above price: Purple Azalea, Louis XV, Cardinal Rose, White Hyacinth, Pean D'Espagne, Violet DeParme.

**Stomach Tubes.**—With bulb, dozen \$13.50; each, \$1.50; without bulb, dozen \$10.50; each, \$1.

**Syringes, Eye and Ear Bulb.**—New prices: No. 50, infant bulb, dozen \$2; No. 51, ulcer and ear, \$2; No. 52, bulb nasal douche, \$2; No. 53, aural and nasal, \$1.50; No. 60, ulcer and ear, \$2.50.

**Leader Bulb.**—White or slate rubber, dozen, \$3. This price is reduced from \$3.50, which is our last quotation; you will find this of special value for the price.

**Phyrne Bulb.**—Dozen, \$6.50.

**Syringe, Fountain, La Kanuka.**—Infant rectal and vag., screw pipe, paper box, 1 quart, per doz., \$7.50; 2 quarts, \$8.25; 3 quarts, \$9; 4 quarts, \$9.75.

**Dr. Gray's Recurrent.**—No. 1, complete in wood box, hot water bottle and fountain syringe combined, dozen \$24; No. 2, with 3-quart fountain syringe, in telescope box, \$19.20; No. 3, recurrent tube separate, can be attached to any syringe, \$15.

**Pearl Fountain.**—Advanced as follows: Vag., rect. and infant slip pipes, paper box: No. 31, 1 quart, \$7; No. 32, 2 quarts, \$7.75; No. 33, 3 quarts, \$8.50; No. 34, 4 quarts, \$9.25. Irri., rect. and infant slip pipes, paper box—No. 41, 1 quart, \$7.50; No. 42, 2 quarts, \$8.25; No. 43, 3 quarts, \$9; No. 44, 4 quarts, \$9.75. Vag., rect. and infant slip pipes, wood box—No. 51, 1 quart, \$8.50; No. 52, 2 quarts, \$9.25; No. 53, 3 quarts, \$10; No. 54, 4 quarts, \$10.75. Irri., rect. and infant slip pipes, wood box—No. 61, 1 quart, \$9; No. 62, 2 quarts, \$9.75; No. 63, 3 quarts, \$10.50; No. 64, 4 quarts, \$11.25. Irri., vag., rect. and infant slip pipes, wood box—No. 91, 1 quart, \$9.50; No. 92, 2 quarts, \$10.25; No. 93, 3 quarts, \$11; No. 94, 4 quarts, \$11.75. Combination irri. and infant slip pipes, paper box—No. 71, 1 quart, \$11; No. 72, 2 quarts, \$11.75; No. 73, 3 quarts, \$12.50; No. 74, 4 quarts, \$13.25. Combination irri., rect. and infant slip pipes, wood box—No. 81, 1 quart, \$12.25; No. 82, 2 quarts, \$13; No. 83, 3 quarts, \$13.75; No. 84, 4 quarts, \$14.50. Combination two-stopper irri., vag., rect., infant slip pipes, paper box—No. 302, 2 quarts, \$12; No. 303, 3 quarts, \$12.75; No. 304, 4 quarts, \$13.50.

**Toothpicks.**—Japanese, 500 picks in a basket, 100 baskets in a box; box, \$3; dozen baskets, 40c.

**Tooth Powder, Graves'.**—Dozen, \$1.75. When bought in three dozen lots it will be billed at 10% discount and a display case containing four extra bottles free will be sent.

**Urinals.**—Pure gum, soft rubber—No. 1, male, day, dozen, \$11.25; No. 2, female, day, \$14; No. 3, male, day and night, \$14; No. 3A, male, day and night, \$24. Pure gum, soft rubber (French pattern)—No. 4, male, day, dozen, \$24; No. 5, male, day and night, \$31; No. 6, female, day, \$24; No. 6A, female, day and night, \$31.

### Changes and Additions in Proprietary Goods.

**Ayer's Special Offer.**—The J. C. Ayer Co. offer a special rebate on Ayer's Cherry Pectoral (25c size), which allows an extra profit for the retailer. This plan entitles the purchaser to special rebates on his orders bought prior to March 1, next, and in taking advantage of this offer the retailer must sign the coupons furnished by the manufacturer. Without the original signature the special rebate will not go forward; such rebates are invariably paid by the J. C. Ayer Co., and all remittances covering such are invariably made direct from their house.

**Bitters, DeWitt Stomach,** small, doz., \$3.50.

**Cream, Espey's,** special offer:

1 gross Espey's Cream, retail.....\$36 00

1000 Espey's Junior Cigars, retail..... 50 00

\$86 00

Prices for the above delivered, \$40.00. This shows a profit of 115% for the dealer.

**Cream, Salvea, Imperial Crown.**—Healing lotion. The season is now at hand when preparations of this kind sell. The price is \$1.75 per dozen, and equal in size, quality and merit to many 50-cent packages on the market.

**Creme, Simon.**—No. 2, medium size, per doz., \$6.50; No. 3, small size, per doz., \$3.50.

**Cure, Miller's Dyspepsia,** 50c; doz. \$4.00.

**Expectorant, Cheney's,** small, advanced; doz., \$1.90.

**Hair Restorer, Walnut Leaf,** doz., \$8.00.

**Kaskola,** large, doz., \$4.00; small, doz., \$1.10.

**Kola and Tar, Dr. Price's,** doz., \$2.00.

**Listerine, Lambert's,** 3 oz. 25c size, doz., \$2.00.

**Naftalan,** ¼s., doz., \$4.50; ½s., doz., \$9.00; 1s., doz., \$18.00.

**Ointment, Stafford's Tar,** doz., \$2.00.

**McAlister's,** doz., \$2.00.

**Pills, A. S. Todd's,** doz., \$2.00.

**Pilules, Moore's,** advanced; doz., \$4.00.

**Plaster, Jew David's,** doz., \$1.50.

**Morehead's Magnetic,** doz., \$2.00.

**Remedy, Dr. Holten's Rheumatic,** 50c; doz., \$4.00.

**Salve, Hawley Corn,** advanced; doz., \$1.50.

**Mitchell's Eye,** doz., \$1.50.

**Sozodent,** doz., \$6.00; small, (liquid only) doz., \$2.00; tooth powder, doz., \$2.00.

**Sozoderma,** doz., \$2.00.

**Tablets, Empepsia,** doz., \$4.00.

**Dr. Holten's Kidney,** 50c; doz., \$4.00; 25c, doz., \$2.00.

**Dr. Holten's Malarial,** 50c; doz., \$4.00.

**Lanox Chill and LaGrippe Cure,** reduced in price; doz., \$2.00.

**Tar, Stafford's Olive,** doz., \$4.00.

**Tono Mangan,** doz., \$9.00.

**Tooth Powder, Hood's,** large, reduced to \$3.00 doz.

**Unguentine.**—The manufacturers have discontinued the 4-oz. size.

**Water, Mineral, Red Raven Spills,** case, \$5.00.

**Wine, Mariani.**—The following change went into effect on January 1: The selling price is now \$10.80 per dozen, and the former offer of one bottle free with each dozen, as window display, has been withdrawn.

### Paints and Colors.

With the advance of spring every one looks to spring cleaning and painting. The latest addition to

the list of paint manufacturers is the Meyer Brothers Paint Co., whose line of ready-mixed goods, floor, barn and carriage paints cannot be surpassed; they also make "Karbiron," a black roofing and outside paint, warranted to give satisfaction. This guarantee is also placed on their entire line, including Pacific white lead, which is rapidly growing in favor; this brand of lead is one cent below the price of trust brands.

**Masury's** entire line has advanced—mixed paints to the extent of 10c per gal.; also floor, barn, carriage and wood stains.

**Masury's Colors in Oil** have advanced from one to four cents per lb., according to the color.

**Brighton Colors in Oil** have advanced about the same as Masury's.

**Senour's Floor Paint** advanced 10c per gal. Now quoted in quart cans at \$1.05;  $\frac{1}{2}$  gals., \$1.00; and in gals. at 95c per gal.

**Paint Brushes.**—The advance in bristles at the beginning of the year raised the schedule on brushes from 12 to 30 per cent according to the quality. Manufacturers are holding stiff at these new prices, with no prospects of any lower prices. The trade has been brisk, however, even at this advance, prudent dealers having placed their orders for future delivery.

### SEASONABLE GOODS.

The up-to-date pharmacist is careful to look ahead and order goods that will be in season for a few weeks to come. The following list is suggestive:

Acetanilid,  
Acid, Carbolic,  
Acid, Tannic,  
Arsenic,  
Balsam, Fir,  
Balsam, Peru,  
Bark, Elm,  
Bark, Wild Cherry,  
Rock Candy,  
Gum Camphor,  
Emulsine,  
Extract Licorice,  
Glycerin,  
Insect Powder,  
Olive Oil,  
Quinine,  
Sal. Epsom,  
Saltpetre,  
Mothine, in Marbles or Flakes,  
Oliphane, Petrolatum,  
Paris Green,  
Atomizers,  
Fever and Weather Thermometers,  
Brushes, Hair, Cloth and Tooth,  
Camphor Ice, Imperial Crown,  
Cream, Salvea, Imperial Crown,  
Cream, Cold, Imperial Crown,  
Witch Hazel and Glycerin Lotion,  
Cough Drops, "Old Homestead," Horehound,  
Writing Paper,  
Tablets, Pens and Pencils,  
Chamois Skins and Sponges,  
Hot Water Bottles,  
Purses, Pocket Books, Bill Books,  
Easter Egg Dyes,  
Whiskey, Brandy, etc.

### Painters' Supplies.

Mixed Paints,  
Colors in Oil,  
Enamels and Varnishes,  
Brushes and Dusters,  
Linseed Oil and Turpentine,  
White Lead.

**A Severe Criticism.**—In the *Pharmaceutische Post* for January, of Vienna, appears the following:

"The adulteration of medicine in the United States of North America is practiced with an audacity that is almost incredible. It is stated as an open secret, that the grinders of crude drugs consider it as a great novelty if powdered drugs are ordered of them that are strictly pure.

"As there is no supervision of the drug stores (Apotheken) as we understand it, in the United States, and the freedom to establish such stores having no limit, causes severe competition. There is no limit to the advertising of new remedies. The country being controlled by the almighty dollar, it is considered worth more than a man's life. There is no telling how long this deplorable condition will last; and how soon these ravages of the manufacturers which destroy the health of the public will cease, it is hard to say."

We beg to say in reply to this assertion that our friends in Vienna are certainly drawing too much upon their imagination, and making statements that are not true! It is true that, in a number of instances, the proper care is not taken as to quality, and for that reason Congress of the United States has been asked to pass a law that would ameliorate this condition; but our friends must remember that the general standard of honesty in this country is much higher than they imagine—in fact, we believe, *higher than in any other country!* In the present issue of MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST we give a synopsis of a speech made by Senator Lindsay on that subject. Our free institutions may be objectionable in the eyes of Europe, but they make, after all, better citizens, because our character is not forced upon us by laws, but by self-evolution, and we really try to out-do each other by competing for honesty. We ask the *Pharmaceutische Post* to correct its statement.

**An Instance of the Use of Liquid Ammonia** as a solvent is shown by C. Hugot, says *Science*, where the selenides of sodium and potassium are thus formed. A mixture of selenium with the alkali metal is treated with liquid ammonia. If the metal is in excess the insoluble selenide  $\text{Na}^2\text{Se}$  or  $\text{K}^2\text{Se}$  is formed, while if the selenium predominates a polyselenide  $\text{Na}^2\text{Se}^4$  or  $\text{K}^2\text{Se}^4$  is formed, which is dissolved in the ammonia and is obtained on its evaporation. Contrary to the observation of Franklin and Krauss, Hugot finds that selenium itself is insoluble in liquid ammonia.

**Darwin** was troubled with poor health throughout his entire life, but accomplished work which has placed his name high on the roll of fame.

## NAFTALAN.

**An Investigation of Naftalan, by Dr. L. Spiegel and Dr. Max Naphtali.**—This ointment basis is obtained by fractional distillation as a product of the mineral oil industry. Observations regarding its therapeutic value are numerous and very favorable as to its beneficent effects in the treatment of eczema, itch, herpes and burns. Very little, however, has been done until lately in investigating its chemistry. As an examination of a somewhat extensive character, only that of *Aufrecht* can be considered. In an article, which appeared in *Chemiker Zeitung*, Vol. XXIV, No. 1, Spiegel and Naphtali have given their results of a very thorough work on the subject. The most interesting and important points are mentioned below:

**Chemical and Physical Properties.**—Naftalan is a plastic mass of semi-solid consistency. In reflected light it shows a brown-black color with a greenish fluorescence. Thin layers are transparent and of a yellowish-brown color. The odor is not very pronounced in the cold, becoming stronger, however, when heated, and then resembles that of tar. The melting point was found to be between  $110-114^{\circ}\text{C}$ , and then proved to have a spec. grav. of 0.744. At common temperature the spec. grav. was placed at 0.92 to 0.94. The usual fat solvents dissolve it only partially. In chloroform, for instance, the solubility was found to be 25 per cent. On evaporating this solution, a semi-fluid mass remains, by which it becomes apparent that only the lower melting fractions were taken up by the solvent. Of interest is the solvent action of alcohol, as by this agent small quantities of a crystalline compound could be isolated, which was subsequently characterized as a soap of palmitic and stearic acids. The presence of sulphur is attributed by Spiegel and Naphtali to thiophene compounds, and by this theory the means was given to them to work out a qualitative test for the distinction of naftalan from similar mineral fats that are free from such compounds. To carry out this test, naftalan is dissolved in benzol, in which it is soluble, with yellow coloration showing a strong blue fluorescence. On now adding concentrated sulphuric acid and shaking, the color of the benzol solution will change to brown, and finally, that is, in case of an excess of acid, turn almost colorless. The blue fluorescence, however, will be perceptible, same as previous to the addition of the sulphuric acid. If now a little isatin is added to the garnet-colored layer of sulphuric acid, the color of the latter will be observed to change to a deep brown, which is so intense that, even on large dilution with water, it will be found to be only slightly transparent. In making this test, it is understood that the benzol used has to be entirely free from thiophene.

Very favorable, also, appeared the emulsifying and hygroscopic properties of naftalan, as it absorbs 25 per cent of moisture if treated with water in excess.

Naftalan as an Ointment Basis.—A substance is suited

for this so much the better, the less it deteriorates with age and the less other substances incorporated with it are changed in course of time. To test this experimentally for the substance in question, a 10 per cent potassium iodide ointment was made, in which the salt was previously brought into a concentrated solution by the aid of water. Potassium iodide was selected for the experiment on account of the readiness by which even a trace of free iodine can be detected in case a change should have taken place. No decomposition, however, was noticeable even on standing for four months.

Naftalan as an Aseptic Agent.—These properties have also been closely studied by the investigators, who, for the purpose of making comparative tests, charged a number of test-tubes with a gelatin jelly. In some tubes the jelly was subsequently covered by a layer of naftalan, and all were then set aside at breeding temperature. While the jelly in the tubes protected by the layer of naftalan was found, on microscopical examination, to be perfectly free from growth of bacteria, the jelly devoid of the protection was filled with miasmatic colonies.

In Summarizing the Results of Their Examination they consider naftalan an almost perfectly pure mineral fat, which, owing to its perfect consistency, the facility of its emulsification, its hygroscopic properties and the protection which it affords to substances incorporated with it for medication, as well as on account of its aseptic qualities, may be regarded as a highly recommendable substance for an ointment basis.—[Translated from *Chem. Ztg.*, for the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST, by Dr. E. GREBE, Analytical Chemist.

## MATRIMONY.

**Seaton-Moore.**—Mr. Thadeus Kosciusco Seaton, of Westcliff, Colo., was married, December 25, to Miss Carolyn Moore, of Fort Collins, Colo. Mr. Seaton is a prosperous pharmacist at Westcliff, which place will be the home of the newly wedded couple.

## Reflections.

The clerk who performs disagreeable duties with good grace is certain to win the appreciation of his master.

Success secured by good luck rather than good management, is as quickly lost by bad luck and bad management.

The man who courts trade in an agreeably solicitous manner is more apt to get it than the one who courts it in a disagreeable, independent one.

The smallest child that comes as a customer, if kindly treated, may prove a sufficiently good advertiser to secure the permanent patronage of its parents.

The druggist who treats his clerks pleasantly and kindly will be sure to see a reflection of his own actions in the manner in which the clerks treat his customers.—[Exchange.

# Meyer Brothers Druggist

PUBLISHED MONTHLY IN THE INTERESTS OF THE ENTIRE DRUG TRADE.

VOL. XXI.

ST. LOUIS, MARCH, 1900.

No. 3.

Entered at the Post-Office at St. Louis, Mo., as second class matter in January, 1895.

## Meyer Brothers Druggist

PUBLISHED MONTHLY,  
C. F. G. MEYER, Publisher.

H. M. WHELPLEY, Ph. G., M. D., - - - - EDITOR

### TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

United States and Canada, per year	- - - - -	\$1 00
Foreign (Postal Union), per year	- - - - -	1 25
Single Copies	- - - - -	10

Sample copies sent free on application.  
Please remit in funds that are bankable in St. Louis.  
To discontinue a subscription, notice must be sent to office of publication and all arrears paid.

### ADVERTISING RATES.

(WE HAVE BUT ONE PRICE).

One-fourth page, 6 months	- - - - -	\$ 45 00
1 year	- - - - -	82 50
One-half " 6 months	- - - - -	87 00
1 year	- - - - -	157 50
One page 6 months	- - - - -	160 00
1 year	- - - - -	300 00

Address all communications to the

**MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST,**

222 South Broadway, ST. LOUIS, MO., U. S. A.

Customers in England are very much like some of those in the United States, if we judge correctly the following from a London exchange:



It's all profit (to the layman).—Customer: "Well, you chemists are a fraud. You put in a few drops of that stuff, fill up with water, and charge 1s. 3d." Chemist: "Sir! I should like to give you the whole bottle."

## Editorial

**Dr. Horatio C. Wood**, of Philadelphia, chairman of the United States Pharmacopœial Revision Convention, invites you to the meeting occurring in Washington, D. C., May 3, 1900. The doctor's likeness appears on the cover of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST for March.

### Prices Charged for Prescriptions in Germany.—

The pharmacists in Europe complain very bitterly about the present status of their occupation in that country. Judging by what we read in the German, Austrian and English pharmaceutical journals, the condition is much more unsatisfactory in Europe than in the United States. Thus, pharmacists across the ocean have some justification for their dissatisfaction, which exceeds that of the American pharmacists.

In Germany and Austria the pharmacists are governed by the State authorities. The social standing of the pharmacists is superior to that of those engaged in other commercial pursuits. Only those who are likely to be able to sustain themselves from the returns of a legitimate location are permitted to enter the 'business. When once in business, the pharmacists are protected against unwarranted competition.

The druggists are tradesmen distinguished from the pharmacist. This class has been called into existence during the last twenty-five or thirty years, and handles specialties, sundries, etc., which are not kept by pharmacists. A druggist is not permitted to compound prescriptions or to deal in poison. There is evidently a tendency to separate the dealers in medicine of the United States into two similar classes.

The government in Germany and Austria controls the prices which a pharmacist is permitted to charge for filling prescriptions. We feel that our American readers will agree with us that these rates are by no means extravagant. By an examination of the following list, which covers only a limited number of articles, it will be seen, when compared with the charges in this country, the rate, to say the least, is very moderate:

Acetanilid, 10 grms. equal 150 grs.	.....	2½c.
Acid. Benzoic, 1 grm. equals 15 grs.	.....	2½c.



Acid, Lactic, 1 grm. equals 15 grs.....	1¼c.
Ammonium Bromide, 10 grms. equal 150 grs.....	3¼c.
Antipyrin, 1 grm. equals 15 grs.....	2½c.
Aqua Distill., 100 grms. equal 3½ ozs.....	1¼c.
Aqua Foeniculi, 100 grms. equal 3½ ozs.....	3¼c.
Balsam Copaiva, 10 grms.....	3¼c.
Bismuth Subnitrate, 1 grm. equals 15 grs.....	1¼c.
Camphor Monobrom., 1 grm. equals 15 grs.....	1¼c.
Carbo. Spongise pulv., 10 grms. equal 150 grs.....	2½c.
Chininum Sulph., 1 grm. equals 15 grs.....	3¼c.
Chininum Valer., 1 grm. equals 15 grs.....	5c.
Cinchonidin Sulph., 1 grm. equals 15 grs.....	2½c.
Cocaine Hydrochlor., 1 grm. equals 15 grs.....	37c.
Extract Belladonna, 1 grm. equals 15 grs.....	3¼c.
Extract Hyoscyamus, 1 grm. equals 15 grs.....	3¼c.
Flor. Chamomile Vulg., 100 grms. equal 150 grs.....	20c.
Fol. Digitalis pulv., 10 grms equal 150 grs.....	2½c.
Guaiacol Carb., 1 grm. equals 15 grs.....	6c.
Hydrargyrum Bichlor., 1 grm. equals 15 grs.....	1¼c.
Vials up to 200 grms.....	2¼c.
Vials from 300 to 500 grms.....	6c.

A few years ago the writer had occasion to present a prescription for compounding in a Berlin pharmacy. The same prescription was subsequently filled in St. Louis. We noticed something in the demeanor of the local druggist which convinced us that he considered his price low when he asked one dollar for the prescription. He then asked us if we would satisfy his curiosity by telling him what we paid for filling the same prescription in Berlin. He was surprised when we replied forty-eight cents, or two marks.

#### Board of Pharmacy Members and the A. Ph. A.

—Just at the present time the pharmacy laws exist in practically all of the States and Territories. Thus, we must look upon the members of the boards of pharmacy as pharmacists holding a rather firm grip upon the destinies of their profession. The true purpose of a just pharmacy law is to protect the public and better the condition of the druggists. Thus, it becomes the duty of board members to keep in touch and remain informed on all pharmaceutical affairs relative to legislation affecting the trade and education advancing the members of the profession.

It requires no argument to demonstrate that the American Pharmaceutical Association is by far the leading organization of this country, in the line of educational and legal pharmacy. In the Arkansas Department of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST for March, our correspondent informs us that a large portion of board members have not as yet joined the A. Ph. A. We are confident that this condition of affairs is due to the fact that the members have not been personally invited to affiliate with the national association.

We shall be surprised if the committee on membership fails to present a long list of applications of board members at the meeting next May.

**Mail Packages are Very Numerous** at the present time, and it seems strange that people do not learn to securely wrap articles intended for transportation by means of the mail service. The experience of the Post Office Department and of those who receive a large number of mail packages, show that many arti-

cles are lost through carelessness in packing. People do not seem to realize that a package must undergo considerable pressure and many hard knocks during the extraordinary experience of a mail bag.

Consul-General Jno. Goodnow, of Shanghai, informs this Government that many American packages are lost on account of the postal rules in that country. It seems that the Chinese Post will not take damaged parcels for interior points; thus many goods are not forwarded after reaching that port.

Since our readers frequently have occasion to send goods by mail, we feel that they should make use of their skill and practice in the wrapping of drugs, and see that every article prepared for post is securely protected against damage. Another caution which the Post Office Department systematically advocates is marking on every package the name and address of the party sending the same.

**Medical Books of Interest to Pharmacists.**—While members of the drug trade have frequent occasion to consult works on therapeutics and other departments of medicine, they seldom have their attention called to those books written for the entertainment of the doctor. Among the works of the latter class which appeal strongly to the honorable member of the medical profession, is "The Doctor's Window." It is a collection of poems by the doctor, for the doctor and about the doctor. It is edited by Ina Russelle Warren and enriched with an introduction by the late Dr. Wm. Pepper, of Philadelphia. So far as we are informed, no similar work for the pharmaceutical profession has ever been prepared. Many of the poems in the book before us, however, appeal as much, if not more, to the pharmacists than they do to the physician; thus, we feel that "The Doctor's Window" is most decidedly a medical book of interest to the pharmacists. It is published by Chas. Wells Boulton, of Buffalo, N. Y., and the price is \$2.50. Mention of other medical books of interest to pharmacists were made on page 328 of the November, and page 36 of the February issues.

**Ohio Pharmacists to be Made Doctors.**—A bill is before the legislature in that State which will have the effect, provided it becomes a law, of transforming into physicians all the pharmacists of the State. It is not likely that the bill will meet with the approval of the legislature, but it is another example of the queer ideas relative to the pharmaceutical profession, which the legislators have. The section which interests our readers is as follows:

Section 4403 f.—Any person shall be regarded as practicing medicine or surgery or midwifery within the meaning of this act who shall use the words or letters "Dr.," "Doctor," "Professor," or "M. D.," "M. B.," or any other title, in connection with his name which in any way represents him as engaged in the practice of medicine or surgery or midwifery, in any of its branches, or shall prescribe, direct or recommend for the use of any person, any drug or medicine, appliance, application, operation or treatment, of whatever nature, for the cure or relief of any wound, fracture or bodily injury, infirmity or disease.

**A Short Olive Crop** is the result of a spread of the fly known as *Mosca Olearia*, in South France. This fly deposits its eggs in the green olive fruit.

The grub destroys the olive, or at least renders it of an inferior quality for table use. For some years, edible olives have been declining in price, but the pest just mentioned has caused an advance to former prices which averaged 38c per kilogram.

Mr. Albert P. Skinner, the Consul at Marseilles, reports to our Government that no effort is being made to counteract the influence of the olive pest. The fruit growers look upon the operations of the insect as a dispensation of Providence, and feel that they must accept its depredations in meekness of spirit. The Consul suggests that spraying the trees with American spraying machines would effectually exterminate the insect.

**More Newspaper Science.**—The *Scientific American* says: "The Board of Health of New York City has received a communication from the Board of Health in Michigan stating that twenty clerks of that State who were working over old volumes of records were taken ill with consumption and died. The books were examined by a bacteriologist and were found to be full of tubercules and bacilli, and it is thought they became infected from a clerk who had consumption and who had the habit of moistening his thumb with saliva when turning the pages."

The expression "tubercules and bacilli" smacks of the newspaper reporter's language, and we surmise our esteemed exchange did not carefully consider this item before giving it indorsement.

**More Than a Dozen Pharmacy Laws Proposed for New York State.**—Missouri pharmacists and their Illinois friends are startled at each session of the legislature by the number of bills introduced which more or less affect the druggists. It is the New York pharmacist who has an undisputed right to be startled when he reads about the "dozen or more bills proposed for the control of his calling." The most distinctive feature of the whole matter is the evident intent and purpose of the bills. Most of them are innocent upon the face, but careful analysis shows that they are simply devices for the purpose of enabling politicians to share some of the reputed large profits of the retail druggists.

**Three Pharmacy Laws** exist in New York State. As a rule, one law is sufficient to cause dissatisfaction among many pharmacists. Complaints are evidently tripled in the Empire State where druggists and drug clerks must register whenever they pass from the jurisdiction of one board to that of another. Governor Roosevelt has been petitioned to appoint a commission whose duty it shall be to report ways and means for remedying the present evil. The "Rough Rider" Governor had perplexing experiences while in Cuba, and we trust will be able to deal with the present ones as successfully as he did with those coming his way during the Spanish war.

**"Publish More Examination Questions"**—is the request of several of our readers. We wish to inform one and all that the few questions we publish are simply sample sets. They are intended to give our

readers a general idea of the character of the examinations. They cannot possibly constitute a short road to registration. Those of our readers who are anxious to make a creditable examination should read some of the articles we publish on how to prepare for a number of the pharmacy board examinations. These must not only be read and studied, but the instructions followed out patiently and conscientiously.

**Prescription Commissions in San Francisco.**—When the A. Ph. A. visited the Golden Gate in 1889 many of the Eastern members were shocked and the local druggists pitted on account of the extent of the practice of giving physicians a percentage on the prescriptions which they send to a drug store. Time does not seem to have entirely eradicated the pernicious practice. A physician has recently sued a San Francisco druggist for \$300.00, which he claims is due him as commissions. The case was decided against the doctor, but we are informed that some physicians receive their commissions regularly and have no occasion to bring suit.

**The St. Louis Apothecaries' Association Wins** in the lawsuit brought by the State claiming that the local organization is a trust. Judge Ferris holds that the suit was brought against the organization, but asks for judgment against each member. This technicality causes him to throw the case out of court. Thus, the matter probably drops, but not until the St. Louis druggists, aided by their friends in other branches of the trade, have spent a large sum of money for lawyers' fees.

**Life as a Drug Clerk in England Worse Than War in Africa.**—A pharmacist at the front, in South Africa, writes home to a London pharmaceutical journal and gives an interesting account of the many exciting incidents of life in that section of the world. He speaks of the hardships of war, but grows enthusiastic over the radiant tropical sunsets and asserts: "It was better than being in a chemist's (pharmacist's) shop working to late hours at night."

**Hawaiian Pharmacy** is in the hands of those who have the price to pay the license. There are no pharmaceutical associations in existence in Hawaii, and the only special law governing the drug business is the statute requiring the vendor of drugs to pay a fee of \$40.00 for a license to sell poisonous drugs. No doubt the United States government will urge the requirement of professional qualifications in addition to the monetary consideration.

**A Permanent Home for the Drug Business** is what some of the Chicago druggists have in mind. The idea originated with Mr. T. N. Jamieson, whose executive ability in business and politics has become apparent during the past several years. We sincerely trust that the project will be pushed to maturity. Such action on the part of the profession in Chicago will no doubt stimulate the druggists of other cities to follow the good example.

## STRAY ITEMS AND COMMENTS.

**The Perpetual Light** apparatus manufactured by an Indiana inventor who sold stock to favored friends, has again attracted attention. It is now claimed that lightning bugs were used to supply illumination.

**English Drug Store Signs** conflict with local laws when they project over the pavement. We have similar regulations in this country, but they do not seem to be vigorously enforced.

**Olive Oil** has been disappearing from an English dockyard. Those in charge explain that it has leaked out during a period of a dozen or more years. They are, however, unable to explain the disappearance of over 200 gallons in a single night.

**Irish Drug Clerks** have an organization but are unable to find a suitable name for it. We suggest that they correspond with the secretary of the St. Louis Drug Clerks' Society, which organization has thus far been able to meet and overcome all difficulties in its path.

**Whale Baths** are recommended as a new cure for rheumatism. The patient bathes in the whale blubber. This is by no means a new remedy. The old-fashioned method was to cut a hole through the skin of the dead whale and let the patient remain for several hours in the whale fat.

**American Paint** will cover the greater part of the Paris Exposition. This is due to American enterprise in devising means of spreading paint at a lower figure than can be done by European painters. The value of the material is about the same, so that the difference in the bids is due to American ingenuity.

**Looking For Large Profits.**—The American Chemical Manufacturing Co. is the name of a new firm with the ambition of controlling those medical goods widely advertised and usually considered as specials. It is asserted that the firm, with a capital of \$500,000, will handle only such goods as show a large margin of profit.

**This is an Age of Economy.**—The firm of Swift & Co. have made an annual report showing that during last year over four million pounds of fertilizer, six million pounds of glue, twelve million pounds of artificial butter and thirty-one million pounds of crude fat were manufactured from the so-called by-products. This means that the above articles were saved from what has been going to waste in former years.

**How to Exterminate Rats.**—A very good suggestion has been made by a scientist who says that rats should be exterminated immediately to prevent the spread of the plague. The question arises, how can we dispose of these rodents? Various devices are suggested and methods proposed, but we fail to see any announcement based on the experience of governments in exterminating other pests. If the government will offer a good bounty for rat tails, the problem will be solved by the boys of the countries concerned.

**The Social Standard of the Pharmacists in England** is by no means satisfactory to those engaged in the calling of compounding and dispensing medicines. At least, so we judge from the following expression in a letter published by one of our London exchanges: "Dispensing is the only purely professional side of his calling, yet it is a truth, and one which might furnish an ironical comment on the aims and position of the Pharmaceutical Society, that those of its licentiates whose sole business it is to dispense, and who cannot in any way be regarded as tradesmen, are the worst paid and the least regarded of the pharmaceutical community."

**A Novel and Interesting Consumption Cure.**—New York City has many clubs—one of them is the "Suicide Club," whose members take their own lives at appointed dates. Another acts in the opposite direction and is called the "Century Club"—its members endeavor to live one hundred years. A woman belonging to the latter organization suggests that the best preventive for tuberculosis is what we call high living and late hours. No doubt this is an attractive treatment, but we believe the readers of MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST will profit by giving more attention to the rules and regulations for the prevention of tuberculosis, which we published on page 341 of the November issue.

**Pharmacists Who Are Fishermen** can now make money—at least, we suggest the possibility of doing so. It seems that a French chemist has discovered a method of manufacturing pearls and other ornaments out of fish scales. The United States Consulate, at Lyons, informs us that the supply of fish scales is by no means equal to the demand made by manufacturers. He says that a good price is paid. For the benefit of Dr. O. A. Wall, Sr., and other successful fishermen in the pharmaceutical profession, we will state that the scales should be sprinkled with salt as soon as removed from the fish, and packed in tin cans. For further information, address U. S. Consulate Covert, Lyons, France.

**Secure the Co-operation of Physicians** in your effort to dispense medicines of proper quality and correct identity. A Louisville pharmacist is doing this by having the following printed upon the back of the prescription blanks used by such physicians as look favorably upon the plan:

Take this prescription to a competent druggist and be willing to pay him a fair price for it. Underbidding in medicine should be discouraged. Drugs vary in price as much as dry goods, and, of course, as much in quality. But there is this important difference: you can form an idea as to the value of cloth from its appearance, but you must take your prescription on trust. While many honest druggists have felt compelled to enter the cut-rate competition, much to their financial injury—possibly ruin—the system offers a strong temptation for the less scrupulous to save themselves by using cheap and inefficient preparations, thereby doing injustice both to the physician and the patient.

We are anxious to see how generally the physicians of this country will take kindly to the innovation. We suggest that the pharmacists also have placed on the blank: "This prescription is not to be refilled without an order from the prescriber."

## EXAMINATION QUESTIONS.

## Louisiana State Board of Pharmacy.

**Weights and Measures.**—1. What is the difference between weight, specific gravity and specific volume?

2. I have powdered opium assaying 16½% morphine; on exposure it absorbs 10% moisture. If I make tincture opium with this moist powdered opium, what will be the percentage morphine strength of such a tincture?

3. What quantity of each ingredient should be used in making 30 grammes of ointment to contain 5% aristol, 2% cocaine, 10% lanolin and the balance vaseline?

4. How many grains of pepsin 1:1800 will equal 51 pepsin 1:3000?

5. What is the measure of 18 avoirdupois ounces of glycerin, sp. gr. 1.250, in Cc.?

6. How many grammes of ether, sp. gr. 0.750, will a pint bottle contain?

7. A piece of sugar weighing 150 grains was found to weigh, when immersed in oil of turpentine (sp. gr. 0.87), 68.43 grains; what is its specific gravity?

8. I have two ingredients—one 70% strength and the other 24% strength. I desire to mix 5 pounds of the 70% with such a quantity of the 24% as will make a 40% mixture. How much of the 24% should I use?

9. What quantity of solution of atropine sulphate containing 1 grain to 1 drachm should be used in making a 12-ounce mixture containing 1.64 grain of atropine sulphate to each teaspoonful?

10. What quantity of a 20% solution should be used in making 200 grammes of a 4% solution?

**Pharmacy.**—1. How are the titles of official substances indicated in the nomenclature of the U. S. P.? (b) Illustrate your meaning by describing the following: Alcohol, mistura, glycyrrhiza, composita.

2. Name the two principal solvents used in pharmaceutical operations. (b) When solids dissolve rapidly in liquids without chemical change, how is the temperature of the solution affected? (c) How affected if chemical action takes place?

3. Name ingredients in compound syrup of squills. (b) What is its common name? (c) What syrup contains aqua ammonia? (d) What syrup contains an official vinegar? (e) Should it be made with or without heat?

4. How would you prepare deodorized tincture opium?

5. What is the difference between a natural and an artificial emulsion? (b) Give an example of each. (c) What is the difference between emulsion and saponification?

6. What is styrax? (b) Describe its physical properties. (c) Into what official preparation does it enter as an ingredient?

7. What is the common name of oleum tiglii? (b) Is it a fixed or a volatile oil? (c) What is the difference between an ointment and a cerate? (d) What official ointment is made from an alkaloid? (e) What official cerate is used as a vesicant?

8. What is the difference between a precipitate and a sediment? (b) What is a precipitant? (c) What term is applied to the liquid which remains above the precipitate? (d) Name one official mercurial preparation made by precipitation.

9. What tincture is made by dissolving an extract in the menstruum? (b) What percentage of extract should the tincture contain? (c) What percentage of alkaloids should the extract contain?

10. Name tinctures, the active ingredients of which are represented by the following percentages:

(a) One 5% tincture, two 10% trs., two 15% and two 20% trs., one each 30%, 40% and 50% trs.

**Chemistry.**—1. What is an element? (b) A compound? (c) How would you distinguish between them?

2. What is a definite chemical compound? (b) What is a stable chemical compound? (c) Are all definite compounds stable?

3. What do you understand by allotropism? (b) Give an example. (c) By Isomerism? (d) Give an example.

4. What is latent heat? (b) When is latent heat rendered sensible? (c) When is sensible heat rendered latent. (d) What is the latent heat of water?

5. What is the formula of carbon monoxide? (b) Of carbon dioxide? (c) How would you distinguish one from the other?

6. What is iodine? (b) How met with in nature? (c) To what class of elements does it belong? (d) What is resublimed iodine? (e) How distinguish its compounds?

7. What is sulphur? (b) What is the difference between flowers of sulphur and powdered brimstone? (c) What acid does sublimed sulphur contain? (d) How may it be removed?

8. What two classes of compounds of iron are there? (b) How can their salts be distinguished physically? (c) How chemically? (d) Write the formula of both chlorides.

9. Write the formula of the following: (a) Ammonium hydrate. (b) sodium hydrogen phosphate, (c) magnesium sulphate, (d) chloroform, (e) ethyl alcohol.

10. Give tests to distinguish (a) sulphites, (b) thiosulphates. (c) nitrates, (d) lead, (e) zinc.

**Materia Medica.**—1. Define the following terms: (a) Anodyne. (b) antacid, (c) aperient, (d) chloroform, (e) demulcent, (f) diaphoretic, (g) emollient, (h) prophylactic, (i) rubefacient, (j) sialogogue.

2. What is aloes? (b) From what part of the plant and how is it obtained? (c) What two varieties are official? (d) What other variety is most used in commerce? (e) What is the dose?

3. What is turpentine? (b) How obtained? (c) What important oil is derived from it? (d) In what manner is the oil obtained? (e) What is the residue, and give its official name?

4. What part of rhubarb is official? (b) What special variety does the U. S. P. recognize? (c) What is the botanical source? (d) What is its important constituent? (e) Give dose as a purgative and laxative.

5. What is assafoetida? (b) To what constituent does it owe its peculiar odor? (c) Name an official preparation made with water? (d) One with alcohol? (e) What is the dose?

6. What is an alkaloid? (b) Outline a general method for obtaining them from the crude drug. (c) Name five official.

7. What is a glucoside? (b) How do they differ from alkaloids? (c) Name two that are official.

8. What are resins? (b) How do they differ from alkaloids and glucosides? (c) How are they prepared? (d) Name three that are official.

9. Give common name of the following: (a) Saccharin lactes, (b) sanguinaria, (c) sambucus, (d) myristica, (e) matricaria, (f) krameria, (g) juglans, (h) ichthyocolla, (i) hirudo, (j) granatum.

10. Give official name of the following: (a) Sweet flag, (b) male fern, (c) quebracho, (d) Canadian hemp, (e) Roman chamomile, (f) starch, (g) lard, (h) bitter apple, (i) castor oil, (j) savine.

In sending us the above questions, Secretary Godbold says that they are four out of the six sets. The two missing sets are oral questions.

**Nature's Message.**—"All glorious nature glows with life and bracing are the breezes, while rocks and hills their message bear of cures for all diseases. Down by the shore the grim, gray cliffs stand firm above the billow, and tell a wondering world the worth of 'Karma-Sarsaparillo.' Now Autumn has her paint-box out and daubs the billowy hills, and gorgeous foliage now surrounds the words: 'Take Pink-em's Pills.' The orchards stand with yellow fruit beneath high heaven's blue vault, and laden boughs caress the sign: 'Try Seidlitz Seltzer Salt.'—[Advertiser.

**Sand Bags Better Than Water Bags.**—Two pieces of flannel about eight inches square, made into a bag, filled with clean dry sand and securely closed, is a much more convenient method of applying heat to the body than is the ordinary water bottle. The sand moulds itself to the part of the body more readily than does the water, retains the form and remains warm for a greater period of time.

## PUBLIC EXPRESSIONS.

## Read This Before You Write.

Contributions on subjects of interest to the pharmaceutical profession are always welcome. Write upon but one side of the sheet and spell out in full the names of medicines; never use abbreviations. The editor pays no attention to anonymous communications.

**Condense the U. S. P.**—I wish to compliment Prof. G. D. Hinrichs on his article on the 1900 Pharmacopœia, as it appears in MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST for January, page 26. It is exactly the position I take and have been taking for years.—[WM. MITTELBAUGH, Boonville, Mo.]

**Substitute for Celluloid.**—If the untanned leather mentioned on page 13, January number of MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST, is rubbed down with dry water, it can be used to feel impalpable darkness. If treated with hot ice, it acts as a screen for the X-Rays from moonshine.—[J. F. LLEWELLYN, Mexico, Mo.]

**Make Use of the Daily Papers.**—I believe it would be a good idea to print in the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST the article in the Kansas City Times of January 18. It will serve to show druggists everywhere that they can use the columns of the secular press to do themselves justice in the eyes of the public—a thing we should have been doing all these years past. Those columns have been used to make it appear that the druggist is a dishonorable person. In this way we can disabuse the public mind of that erroneous and infamous conclusion.—[C. E. CORCORAN.]

**Organize City and County Drug Associations.**—The actual and distressing need of universal, thorough and practical organization has never been more apparent and imperative than it is to-day in the retail drug business.

The day of the department store is at hand, and our business and profession are in jeopardy; and if we do not organize and protect ourselves now as we ought to, and while we have a chance to, my friends, the time will come when our business shall entirely pass into the hands of the department stores, and all simply because we have neglected the duty of organization and self-protection.

The drug business is a profession and belongs only to the registered pharmacists of this republic, but if the department store gets in possession of it, nothing short of anarchy will ever cause it to let go again.

As our worthy secretary of the National Association of Retail Druggists so forcibly puts it, "we are like a great giant who, pitifully and unmindful of his vast strength, allows himself to be treated like a child."

We have the power to control the situation now if we would use it. This fact the N. A. R. D. is aptly demonstrating, and it remains for us simply to do our duty individually. "In unity there is strength." Therefore, let us get together, form associations in every section of the country, and transmit the accumulated power to the central station—the N. A. R. D., and try to aid them in the work of the national association with the vigor and enthusiasm necessary to insure the complete success of its plans. Pharmaceutically

yours, HENRY ROLLMANN, Chilton, Secretary Wisconsin Pharmaceutical Association.

**Iowa Drug Trade Fair.**—Trade, as a whole, is in



FLETCHER HOWARD.

pretty fair shape in this State. Prices are very well sustained and there is very little complaint in this line. In many towns, business is overdone. This was largely brought about by prohibition. For many years liquors could legally be sold only by registered pharmacists. The result was that a larger number of drug stores were started than could be made

profitable if limited to the legitimate drug trade. When the liquor laws were changed, allowing saloons to run, over one-half of the counties in the State became "wet." This took away the liquor trade from the drug stores and reduced the profits of the legitimate stores, and left in existence those which had been catering to the whiskey trade. Many of the latter class have gone out of business, but some continue, and while not making anything themselves, keep others from doing so.

Our pharmaceutical year, for renewal of certificates, ends March 22. These are now being received and renewals forwarded. Enclosed with each renewed certificate I am sending a circular letter about the N. A. R. D. The druggists, generally, are in sympathy with the N. A. R. D., but while I am receiving some financial returns from this letter, yet too many seem willing for others to do the work and pay the bills while they do nothing but receive the benefits.—[FLETCHER HOWARD, Des Moines.]

**The Situation in Tennessee.**—The Tennessee Association has been unusually active since their last annual meeting. At the last meeting much work was begun that will be productive of more good to the druggists of the State than the work for several years past. The membership of the State association has been almost doubled, and local associations have been organized in Nashville, Chattanooga, Jackson and Memphis; and the situation in these cities has been very much improved. The legitimate druggists of these cities have the cutters pretty well "on the hip," and the customers who know him now will soon know him no more. (May the Lord speed the day!)



R. W. VICKERS.

The helpful influence of the N. A. R. D. has been felt in this State. The druggists are beginning to realize that the national association has come to stay, and that its efforts are and can be of benefit to the profes-

sion. Indeed, the national association is the Star of Bethlehem, and it is through its efforts (largely those of Secretary Wooten) that the profession hopes to be led out of chaos into the light of fair profits and some remuneration for time spent and money invested. The officers and committees of the Tennessee association have begun preparations for the coming annual meeting, and are going to make all efforts to have one of the best meetings ever held.—[R. W. VICKERS, Secretary Tennessee Pharmaceutical Association, Murfreesboro, Tenn.]

**The Missouri Pharmaceutical Association and the N. A. R. D.**—The work outlined by the N. A. R. D. is of vital importance to all concerned, and it will be necessary to act carefully and with a full understanding of the position we assume. It means a great deal for the retailer, the jobber and the proprietary people. The plans of the N. A. R. D. can only be carried out if all work in harmony. There must be a thorough understanding before taking these steps.

Out East the work of the N. A. R. D. seems to progress nicely, and the prospects are certainly encouraging. But out here, especially in Missouri, things don't look so bright. In St. Louis, the birth-place of the N. A. R. D., things are rather unsettled, as far as I can judge. The jobbers seem to be rather wary of each other. The retailers are saying nothing; don't know how they stand in relation to the principles of the N. A. R. D. Will they stand by any orders promulgated by the N. A. R. D.?

We retailers in the country towns are not affected much by the cutting of prices, and consequently pay little attention to the matter. This is only human. So long as our business is not affected directly, or so long as we get fair prices at home, we are satisfied. We let the other fellows scratch for themselves. It is only when the shoe pinches that we squirm.

I have probably paid more attention to the N. A. R. D. work than any other retailer in this part of our State. I have inquired of our traveling men how they stand and what are going to be the results. I have asked them how other retailers in their territory seem to be interested; how the St. Louis retailers are acting and what they propose to do—in fact, I have tried to get all the information possible, to become enlightened on the subject. So far, I am as much in the dark as I was three months ago. The retailers throughout the State are totally indifferent on the subject. Is it worth the time and money to organize and pass resolutions, when the great majority is passive on the subject? I venture to state that if the Missouri Pharmaceutical Association membership were canvassed and the question put to them, "Are you willing to stand by the edicts of the N. A. R. D.?"—we wouldn't get an answer either way from twenty-five, much less an affirmative one. I think the editor will agree with me. Let the council of our association—or, better, the St. Louis Apothecaries' Association—take the matter up and show their hand.—[WM. MITTELBACH, Boonville, Treasurer Missouri Pharmaceutical Association.]

### What Happened to the "Apothecary-General."

The appeal of your correspondent, published in MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST for January, to the young pharmacist, advising him to keep out of public service, giving reasons therefor, should be taken most seriously by every pharmacist in civil life, whether in the employ of another or in business for himself. The encroachments of the medical profession upon the prerogatives of pharmacy are not alone felt in public service, so that the condition of the pharmacist therein should be most earnestly considered by us with a view of advancing his interests if possible.

We owe to the medical department of the Army the first attempt of systematic assumption of the duties of the apothecary by the physician, which was the beginning of this evil in the United States. It is a matter of history that an "Apothecary-General" was considered a necessity to the Army in the War of the Revolution, and the position was continued under act of Congress dated March 2, 1799. The then "Physician-General" made effort to have the position abolished in order to secure the duties and emoluments for his officers. This lively quarrel led Congress to abolish both positions by act dated March 16, 1802. The necessities of the service, caused by the War of 1812, caused both positions to be revived by act of March 3, 1813. By act of March 2, 1821, the then Surgeon-General won the battle by finally getting rid of the "Apothecary-General" and the "Apothecary" at one time. What representations were made to Congress to secure such manifestly improper legislation is not a matter of record, but probably the same as we hear now on the same subject. The result was that the profession has had, since that time, no proper representative other than the hospital steward. The positions of medical purveyor, created by act of July 28, 1866, were filled by the senior surgeons, who were in no way specially fitted for the duties of the position.

The various State governments are, by restrictive legislation, striving to protect the people from the mistakes of uneducated men who, if not restrained, enter the profession for the sole purpose of prostituting it. How much more so should the general government protect its wards and dependents from the ignorant persons who may be employed to dispense medicines; not that pharmacists now engaged are incompetent, but we read of nurses and orderlies being employed in public institutions to dispense, "under supervision," drugs to the inmates, thus showing that those in authority do employ improper persons for the purpose of saving money.

That great representative body of men, the American Pharmaceutical Association, some years since appointed a committee to consider the question. Dr. George F. Payne, of Atlanta, Georgia, is the chairman. The work has been energetically carried on, but much remains to be done. It is our duty to support this committee, both substantially and morally, individually and collectively, for its object is to make the profession we follow more respected.—[PHARMACIST.]

Send us your questions.

## QUIZ DEPARTMENT.

### Read This Before You Ask a Question.

Many questions are thrown in the waste basket each month on account of the correspondents failing to give name and address. The editor has a large basket for such questions. Write questions on separate sheets and on but one side of the paper. No questions will be answered by mail. Spell out in full every word; never abbreviate the names of medicines.

**Whitney's Volumetric Sugar Test (40).**—Who can give it?

**To Kill Bugs in Drugs (41).**—You did not sign your name.

**Temporary Permits in Illinois (42)** are not provided by the pharmacy law.

**The Chemistry of Oleomargarine (43).**—You forgot to sign your name to your letter of inquiry. Please note rules at the head of this department.

**What is Ki-Yai (44).**—We would like to know the answer to "Ki-Yai" (229), in Quiz Department, page 372, in MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST for December.

**Patent Medicines (45)** cannot be sold in Illinois by any one unless he or she is a registered pharmacist. General merchants at cross-roads are prohibited from handling patent medicines. So far as we know, this is the only State in the Union where such a law is in force.

**To Preserve Eggs (46).**—C. Reinhard has patented in Germany (D. R. P., 104, 109) a process for the preservation of eggs, which consists of treating them with sulphuric acid, whereby an air-tight film is formed over the surface of the egg, which protects it from decomposition.

**A Work on Oleomargarine (47).**—We recommend the following:

Victor Lang—Die Fabrikation von Kunstbutter. Band 31 von Hartlebens chemisch-technisches Bibliothek; price M. 1.80 Published by Hartleben, Vienna.

Dr. E. Sell—Ueber Kunstbutter. Ihre herstellung, sanitäre beurtheilung und die mittel zur unterscheidung von Milchbutter. 1886. Price M. 3.00. Published by Springer, Berlin.

**"Dehorning Sticks" (48).**—KHO fused and cast into sticks two or three inches in length have a successful reputation here. The calf is touched at from eight to ten days old, just when the horn is likely to appear. No pain and a certain cure is Ireland's verdict. Americans! Do not use the saw any more.—[S. HOGG, L. P. S. I., Pharmaceutical Chemist, Albert Hall Pharmacy, 110 Shankhill Road, Belfast.

**Quinine for a Monkey (49).**—The following is a copy of a rather odd note which was handed me by a small boy a few days ago at the drug store:

Please send me 10c worth of quinine in doses for a monkey 11 months old.

There were two questions to be considered in dispensing this: First, what size dose should I put up? and second, in what form should I dispense it—in powder, capsules or in syrup? We learn from Darwin's theory of the evolution of man, that man and

monkey are very closely related, but whether this relation is close enough for us to apply the ordinary rules of posology to His Monkeysip, is a question that has baffled me.

Answers to these questions, or any information pertaining to this subject, will be gratefully appreciated.

**Black Anilin Ink (50).**—Dr. L. Heydenreich gives the following formula for preparing anilin black ink which combines chemically with fibers and does not fade. (a) Crystallized copper chloride 4; sodium chloride 5; ammonium chloride 3; distilled water 30. (b) Anilin hydrochlorate 40; gum arabic 15; water 95. The two solutions must be kept apart and in the dark. When required for use, equal bulks are mixed together. If one solution only be preferred, then, before mixing with solution (a), 100 hydrochlorate acid is added to solution (b), and the whole boiled for some time. Though intended to dye filter-papers so as to contrast with white or colored fibers in the filtrate, the ink may be used for other articles, such as linen. Filter-papers are to be soaked in the ink for two days, dried, steamed for from 10 to 15 minutes, washed in soapsuds, and finally in distilled water.

**Missouri Pharmacy Law (51).**—We have submitted your questions to Secretary A. T. Fleischmann, of the Missouri Board of Pharmacy, and he answers as follows:

1. Has a registered druggist in the State of Missouri a right to sell cocaine without a prescription?

Yes. Section 3,044, Revised Pharmacy Laws, qualifies Section 3,043; no one can sell these goods legally unless it is done according to Section 3,044.

2. Has a registered druggist a right to sell any preparation of opium where the party wanting it says it is either for medicine or habit?

Yes—under the same conditions as above.

3. Does a registered druggist have to be the judge of a liquor prescription when written by a practicing physician, whether it is to be used for a medicine or beverage?

No—if he complies with Section 3,047.

4. Has a drug clerk, when perfectly competent, the right to fill a prescription or to sell any poison when the regular druggist is temporarily absent, say from one hour to two days.

No. He is not legally competent until he has complied with Sections 3,036 and 3,037.

**Gasolin Stoves (52).**—"Kindly inform me through the columns of MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST where I can procure a gasolin stove, like or similar to the one described under figure sixty-three (63) Remington's Practice of Pharmacy (third edition)."

Prof. Remington says: "I bought my gasolin stove that is represented in figure sixty-three in the Practice of Pharmacy, on Ninth Street, fourth door above Filbert, Philadelphia, at a store where they furnish all kinds of coal oil and gasolin fixtures. The stove has no mark upon it to indicate the maker, or I would send you the name. If your correspondent really wishes to get one, I will hunt it up for him. I have the one from which the figure was drawn still in active use, showing that it was well made, and so far have had no accident with it. It is, however, not a safe stove to use in the hands of young or inexpe-



rienced people, because such are by temperament unfit to handle gasolin in any form. There have been so many horrible accidents from the use of gasolin that I never recommend it without 'Caution' spelled with a capital 'C.'

**Syrup of Quinine (53).**—The preparation which you have in mind is made according to the formula contributed by Dr. J. C. Falk to the Missouri Pharmaceutical Association, in 1896.

**Mistura Contramara (a Quinine Disguiser).**

Chocolate (Baker's bitter).....	2 ozs. troy.
Extract of licorice (purified).....	2 ozs. troy.
Fluid extract of yerba santa.....	1 fl. oz.
Honey.....	5 fl. ozs.
Potassium carbonate .....	60 grains.
Saccharin .....	16 grains.
Oil of sassafras .....	4 minims.
Oil of anise.....	4 minims.
Oil of cinnamon.....	6 minims.
Oil of wintergreen.....	10 minims.
Water sufficient to make.....	16 fluid ozs.

Shave the chocolate into a mortar, mix it immediately with two fluid ounces of water and place the mortar in a moderately warm locality for one or two hours, stirring occasionally, so as to obtain a perfectly smooth paste; then add the honey and extract of licorice, mixing them well.

Dissolve the carbonate of potassium in one fluid ounce of water, and in this solution dissolve the saccharin. Add this saccharin solution to the previously obtained mixture of chocolate, honey and extract of licorice, and when the slight effervescence has ceased, add slowly and with constant trituration, the fluid extract of yerba santa. Now add the essential oils, and lastly, sufficient water to make the product measure sixteen fluid ounces.

Also see MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST, Vol. X, pp. 54, 79; and Vol. XX, pp. 100, 209.

**Blue Glass and Chemicals (54).**—You are right. Blue glass is no better than colorless glass in protecting chemicals. The large firm you mention is mistaken when they think blue glass will protect chemicals. They might as well try to cure rheumatism with light passing through blue glass, as was the fad a quarter of a century ago. The London *Pottery Gazette* says:

"H. J. Moller has examined by means of photographic tests, into the question of what colors in glass are the best for protecting chemicals from the actinic action of light. In this experiment he placed on photographic plates a number of plates of differently colored glass, exposed the plates for a uniform time to a uniform light, then developed the plates and noted the relative degree in which those exposed under the differently colored plates of glass were affected. In this manner the author examined the bromide and chloride of silver, those iron salts which are sensitive to light, mercury, chromium, gold and uranium salts, and potassium iodide. He found that black, red, orange, yellow, brownish-yellow and a pure green glass protected from the chemical action of daylight in about the relative order named. The dark bluish-green, violet, and

milky glass afforded some slight protection, and blue and clear glass afforded no protection whatever. The gold salts were protected by a bluish-green glass. Many other substances, such as chlorophyl, pyrogalol, chlorine, and sodium nitrocyanoide, comport themselves toward colored glass in about the same manner as do the substances mentioned above."

**Horse Liniments (55).**—

Oil of turpentine.....	1 fl. dr.
Oil of thyme .....	1 fl. dr.
Crude oil of amber.....	1 fl. dr.
Black oil.....	2 fl. drs.
Kerosene oil .....	6 fl. drs.
Water.....	6½ fl. ozs.
Soap .....	70 grs.
Caustic potash.....	6 grs.

Place the soap and the potash in a flask and dissolve in two ounces of hot water; mix the oils and add to the solution gradually, with vigorous shaking, and lastly add the water, continuing the agitation to make an emulsion.

Another formula for a "white oil," taken from an English source, is:

Rape seed oil.....	2 fl. ozs.
Soft soap.....	3 ozs.
Oil of turpentine.....	10 fl. ozs.
Stronger water of ammonia.....	2½ fl. ozs.
Acetic acid.....	2 fl. ozs.
Camphor .....	3 ozs.
Alcohol.....	4 fl. ozs.
Rectified oil of amber.....	2 fl. ozs.
Water sufficient to make.....	40 fl. ozs.

Rub the soap gradually with five ounces of water to form a smooth jelly; add the alcohol with the camphor dissolved in it; mix the turpentine and oil of amber, and add gradually to the mixture with constant stirring, aiding the emulsification by the occasional addition of a little water. Then add the ammonia, and transfer to an emulsion machine or large bottle, subsequently adding gradually the acetic acid diluted with eight ounces or more of water, continuing the shaking. Add the eggs one by one, and finally make up to forty ounces with the water.

A good stimulating liniment is made of—

Castor oil.....	2 fl. ozs.
Rape seed oil .....	2 fl. ozs.
Oil of turpentine.....	2 fl. ozs.
Stronger water of ammonia.....	3 fl. ozs.
Water.....	3 fl. ozs.

Mix the oils and add the water and ammonia.

The above formulas appeared in the *Druggists Circular*.

**Melons in Italy.**—Consul Hayden, of Castellamare di Stabia, on December 12, 1899, says:

In this portion of Italy, muskmelons at best are very inferior to the American fruit, lacking the sweet flavor of our melon. Strange to say, however, this same melon when reserved for consumption in winter is very acceptable. A custom exists here of pulling the melon from the vine while green, and hanging it up in the open air until winter, when it is eaten. The melon becomes not only far superior to the ripe fruit of summer, but quite equal to the American product. If this system could be adopted in the United States, it might prove of value.



## ARKANSAS DEPARTMENT.

BY W. W. KERR, SECRETARY ARKANSAS BOARD OF PHARMACY  
BATESVILLE.

**Motto:**—Spring will soon be upon us; time to go fishing—for more trade.

**Why is This Thus?**—This query presented itself to us upon comparing the lists of members of the various boards of pharmacy in this country with the membership of the American Pharmaceutical Association, and finding such a large majority of them not connected with that organization.

We confess that, without having ever looked into the matter, we had always taken it for granted that this majority was on the other side, and it was with no little surprise that we discovered our mistake; and with considerable mental emphasis we asked ourselves the question, "Why is this thus?" Members of boards of pharmacy are, as a rule, our most competent pharmacists. They are selected on account of their acknowledged fitness for their positions, and they must be competent, as otherwise they could not decide upon the competence of those who apply to them for registration; and professional competence includes general intelligence, as a rule. Under such circumstances may we not ask with astonishment why it is that out of about two hundred members of pharmacy boards over one hundred and thirty are not members of the A. Ph. A? Occupying the position they do, they stand in the presence of the profession (and especially that part of it that has just entered upon it) as the exemplars of pharmacy, and yet they have completely ignored that which, better than anything else, represents pharmacy in this country. The position, to say the least, is inconsistent, and should be somewhat embarrassing when they come to insist that others who apply to them for permission to practice the profession within their jurisdiction shall be up with the foremost in the procession. Besides, can they rightfully claim the best proficiency themselves when they have neglected to avail themselves of all available means of acquiring that proficiency?

They would hardly presume to decide upon the qualifications of others if they had never themselves studied some standard text book on pharmacy, either in college or out of it; and yet they have neglected the study of the best work on pharmacy in existence—the proceedings of the American Pharmaceutical Association, containing not only the best thoughts of Profs. Remington, Caspari and Coblenz, but of all our best thinkers and practical workers. This is not intended as a scold or a dyspeptic rail, but an appeal from a brother board member of nine years' experience, to all whom the shoe fits, to correct what it must be patent to them is a mistake, without further delay, and thus accomplish in fact what they are supposed to do in theory—uphold and elevate the profession of which they are the legal standards.

## IOWA DEPARTMENT.

**Below Find Letter of the Wapello County Druggists' Association to the druggists of Iowa; also resolution and proposed bill.**

The pharmacy law of Iowa exacts a direct tax from every registered pharmacist of the State; they have to pay this as the support of the law. There is no other profession in the State that is so treated. The grocery dealers all over the State sell what is termed "grocer's drugs," such as copperas, epsom salts, blue vitriol, sulphur, etc. In many places they sell the ready-sale patent and proprietary remedies without any cost, while the druggist who sells the same goods has to pay the tax. We now pray that the law will be so amended that all who deal in such medicines pay the tax, believing that it is but just and right.

**To the Pharmacists of Iowa and the Officers of County Druggists' Associations, Greeting:**—At a meeting of the Wapello County Druggists' Association,



J. H. MITCHELL.

held in Ottumwa on Monday, February 5, 1900, there was a resolution submitted for consideration, relating to and looking forward to the enactment of a law regarding the sale of patent and proprietary medicines, similar to that of Illinois. It was favorably adopted by a full vote of all members present and placed with the executive committee with instructions to see that a copy of it was placed in the hands of the druggists throughout the State, and ask their immediate co-operation in bringing same before the General Assembly of Iowa, now in session, and see that your representative and Senator is fully advised on the subject at once. We are reliably informed that there never was a more opportune time to do so than now, so we pray you to act at once. We herewith enclose a copy of the proposed amendment. If it is enacted, the sale of medicines and drugs are where they should be, and it places all stores in country villages where there is no drug store under the same tax and law that the druggists are under. As it is now, any grocery or store can sell grocer's drugs, as they are termed, or patent and proprietary medicines, without any expense, while we have to pay tribute each year to the State. Now, let us move together. Don't wait for your neighbor. We ask that you forward the reply of your representative and Senator to us at once. Respectfully submitted, J. H. Mitchell, W. D. Elliott, F. B. Clark, committee.

## Iowa Items.

*All the Druggists in Clarinda were assessed the mile tax, which is \$600.00 per year, in February.*

*Five Out of the Seven drug stores in Fairfield were enjoined from selling liquors the first week in February.*

*The Western Co-operative Association, of Ottumwa, have twenty-five well located drug stores for sale; they also secure positions for registered drug clerks, on easy terms.*

*The Druggists of Sigourney also know what an injunction is; while the eight drug stores in Centerville are shaking in their boots, knowing that the same dose awaits the coming of the judge.*

Doses are very likely to be found in the next revision of the United States Pharmacopœia. We only hope that all druggists and doctors will look for them when the new work is at hand.

## INDIANA DEPARTMENT.

"Those Were Money-Making Days," said Dr. Geo. W. Sloan, of Indianapolis, to a local reporter, when referring to his early life in Indiana. He continued as follows: "There is actually no comparison of profits now with profits we received from the drug business in those days. For instance, a popular sarsaparilla, which we bought at \$4.00 per dozen bottles, we sold at \$1.00 a bottle. A well-known cordial cost us 37½ cents per dozen bottles, and we sold it at 10 cents a bottle, and other profits were equally large. But goods sold now are of im-



DR. GEO. W. SLOAN.

mensely better quality than goods in those days.

"In 1850 and 1851 I, in common with others still living here, passed through an epidemic of cholera. There had been a revolution in Europe that caused a great emigration of French and German people. A good many came to Indianapolis and settled in the vicinity of North Noble Street and what is known as 'Irish hill.' They brought the cholera epidemic to Indianapolis.

Disease Scourged Indiana.—"For a time it raged fiercely. A man that worked for us—a very strong man, but a great whiskey drinker—died in four hours of the plague. Undertakers could not supply the demands made upon them, and the bodies were thrown into cheap coffins, covered with carpet, and hustled away in carts, instead of hearses, to the cemetery. For a long time it was virtually a crime to eat anything green. There was a City Board of Health then, but it was not overburdened with knowledge and was not clothed with any authority. All it could do was to advise. Finally the plague died out, and the town breathed more freely.

"In the year 1855 we sold at our store 15,500 ounces of sulphate of quinine. In that year the State was practically soaked in malaria, and trains were held at the depot long after starting time waiting for shipments of quinine into the malaria-infested territory about Lafayette and further north. Indiana was heavily timbered and covered thickly with underbrush. When the hot sun came out after long periods of rain, fermentation would ensue.

"People lived in log houses that were decaying, and slept close to the ground. As a result they inhaled the poisonous atmosphere and got sick. After the war, men that had saved money in army service invested it in saw mills, and the timber began to disappear. At the same time the tile men commenced their work, and, as a result, ague, which, up to 1870, had been the prevailing fashion, disappeared entirely."

Local Newspapers containing marked items of news of interest to the trade are welcome at this office.

## MARYLAND DEPARTMENT.

BY LOUIS SCHULZE, PH. G., BALTIMORE.

At the Monthly Meeting of the Maryland College of Pharmacy, the committee on revision of Pharmacopœia reported such changes and additions to be made as they thought desirable.

At a Meeting of the Executive Board of the Baltimore Retail Druggists' Association, held February 7, it was decided to put the card system into operation as soon as the consent of two hundred druggists had been obtained thereto.

Maryland Pharmacy Law.—A large delegation, representing the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association and the Baltimore Retail Druggists' Association, was before the House Committee on Hygiene, February 19, urging the passage of the Pharmacy Act, which is now before the House. They were opposed by Messrs. J. J. Gilbert and W. P. Clotworthy, who represent the jobbers of drugs and patent medicines. Mr. A. R. L. Dohme, of the firm of Sharpe & Dohme, made the principal address, and was followed by Mr. A. Corning and H. P. Hynson, of Baltimore. Mr. Gilbert also spoke. Mr. Dohme said in part:

"Don't you think it a just and necessary matter for legislation to make it possible that only competent persons may compound prescriptions for you, so that you may feel reasonably sure that you are giving them just what the doctor wanted them to have? It seems to me that there is no question as to the necessity for such a law. If there were, why should forty-four States, every State but Maryland, have one? Can there be a better argument for its necessity than that every State but Maryland has one? Now for the bill we pharmacists have introduced. We had to draw up some bill, and when we did so, let me assure you, gentlemen, that we did the only thing we could do—we studied the laws of many of the forty-four States of this United States, and made ours embrace all the good points that experience had proved desirable and necessary in those States.

To antagonize any man or any firm never entered our minds, for, gentlemen, none of us will be gainers by that law, and there could hence be no incentive to antagonize any one. The law we desire to have passed is to be one that will benefit only the public and protect them against incompetency.

In the delegation were:

A. R. L. Dohme, Baltimore; E. M. Forman, Centerville; D. G. Aughinbaugh, Hagerstown; W. C. Powell, Snow Hill; Louis Schulze, Baltimore; A. J. Corning, Baltimore; C. H. Ware, Baltimore; J. Webb Foster, Baltimore; A. Schrader, Baltimore; A. Schumann, Baltimore; H. P. Hynson, Baltimore; W. E. Turner, Cumberland; G. E. Pearce, Frostburg; W. Hultzman, Cumberland; E. T. Hall, Princess Anne; Harry Jarvis, Elkridge; W. M. Fench, Baltimore; H. Maisch, Baltimore; F. J. Lloyd, Pocomoke City; R. S. McKinney, Taneytown; O. C. Smith, Baltimore.

In addition it might be added that the bill was so amended before the committee as to be acceptable to all parties.

We Don't See Shepherds with crooks in the United States. The *Chemist and Druggist* says: "A shepherd was making some purchases in a druggist's shop in Perth. Seeing a piece of resin on the counter, he was examining it, when the druggist said, 'That's mastic.' 'Na, it's no' your stick,' replied the shepherd, holding up his crook, 'for I cuttit that ane oot o' Campsie Glen no' a month syne.'"

## MISSOURI DEPARTMENT.

**The Missouri Pharmaceutical Association** meets at Pertle Springs (Warrensburg), June 12 to 15.

**The Next Regular Examination** by the Missouri Board of Pharmacy will occur at Kansas City, Monday, April 9.

**Missouri Board of Pharmacy** information can be obtained by addressing the Secretary, Dr. A. T. Fleischmann, Sedalia, Mo.

**How to Prepare for Board Examinations.**—Special articles on this subject have been published in the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST, as follows:

Arkansas—May, 1895, page 190.  
Missouri—June, 1895, page 230.  
Iowa—July, 1895, page 286.  
Illinois—October, 1895, page 432.  
Wisconsin—December, 1895, page 514.  
Missouri—June, 1896, page 300.  
Nebraska—November, 1896, page 496.  
Arkansas—April, 1898, page 110.  
Virginia—March, 1899, page 76.  
Rhode Island—October, 1899, page 300.

**Missouri Board of Pharmacy Examination Questions** are not made public. Much information about the examinations and advice of service to candidates can be found in the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST, as follows:

1888, volume 9, pages 237, 259.  
1889, volume 10, pages 37, 118, 277.  
1890, volume 11, pages 257, 68, 218, 230.  
1891, volume 12, pages 39, 289, 317.  
1892, volume 13, pages 211, 243.  
1893, volume 14, page 56.  
1894, volume 15, pages 26, 112.  
1895, volume 16, page 230.  
1897, volume 18, page 47.

**Fifty-four Years a Missouri Druggist.**—I located in the city of Richmond, Mo., as a physician, May 1, 1846, being a graduate of the Louisville Medical School, session 1845-46. The same year that I located here I engaged in the sale of drugs and continued the same continuously to this time, secondary to my professional duties. I have never practiced medicine nor sold drugs anywhere except at Richmond. During my long stay here I have shared a large patronage from the people, for which I am truly grateful.

My business life, both as physician and druggist, has been of the most pleasant character, as well as profitable. I have made thousands, lost thousands, and given away thousands for various purposes. My



W. W. MOSBY.

success in business I attribute to a proper exercise of my God-given powers. My life has been one of strict sobriety, energy and promptness in business, and courtesy to all.

Nearly all of my drug purchases in times past have been made in St. Louis, of the following firms: Charless & Blow, Richardson & Co., Wetzel & Brother, Collins & Brother, D'Oench & Reeves, Blakesly, Mellier, Snow & Co., Meyer Brothers—by all of whom I have been treated with the utmost kindness. The incidents in my professional life have been many and various, and, if all told, would make a volume. This short letter must suffice for the present.—[W. W. MOSBY, M. D., Richmond, Mo.]

**The Outside Druggists of Kansas City** are having it pretty blue these days. The arch cutter here calls his store "The Owl," but the rest of the down-town druggists are just as owlish as he is—in fact, they out-owl (or rather out-howl) the owl, and, in consequence, the trade has all gone down town. All business on Main and Walnut Streets, from Ninth to Twelfth, is done on the hurrah plan—on the department store plan. They are selling the goods almost at cost, are working their very souls out, and just barely get along. With the investments they have and the way they work and worry, they ought to be able to buy several houses and lots or a nice farm each year. We outside druggists cannot see wherein the N. A. R. D. is doing us any good. The down-town druggists say that they are afraid to take any steps toward stopping price-cutting by making the N. A. R. D. effective in our case, but we fellows begin to have a strong suspicion that they are glad to have things the way they are. About the only way to do business in a city any more, is to go down to the trade center and do business on the hurrah plan.—[C. E. CORCORAN, Kansas City, Mo.]

### Reflections.

Quality has its value in men as in goods.

The young man who loads himself with debt to get into business and become his own master, soon finds that the governor of his load is the worst boss he ever had.

If the public were always willing to pay for good quality they would always be able to get it, but when they are only willing to pay the price of poor quality, they are almost sure to get it.

Pleasant civility is the most potent factor in the successful conduct of business, and the person whose nature evolves it naturally has a great advantage over the one who is obliged to manufacture it from policy.

The man who will carefully calculate the profits and losses of some feature of his business each day for a month, will have learned lessons in that time that ordinary conduct of business would not teach him in years.

## MONEY-MAKING PHARMACISTS.

### How to Succeed in the Retail Drug Business.

#### "How to Make the Drug Business Pay."—

"He who by the plow would thrive,  
Must himself either hold or drive."

—[J. L. PARSONS, Durango, Colo.]

**My Way of Making a Drug Store Pay** is to give the business my undivided attention. Gain the confidence of the public by dealing honestly, pleasantly, and make no misrepresentation. If occasion requires, refund their money as cheerfully as you take it. Pay careful attention to the children customers. Be patient. Don't try to make "it all" on one sale. The drug trade, like others, has too many men in business, instead of business men.—[R. L. HORN, Centralia, Mo.]

**Your Inquiry Is Equally of Interest to the Man of Means** and long established, as to the new aspirant for business success. My experience would lead me to suggest: First, understand your business and its wants thoroughly. Give its interests much thought. Do more work than you expect of your help. Keep down, to a very safe limit, your personal and family expenses. Be quick to see and take advantage of business opportunities, and don't advertise your business if you cannot compel a second thought, and that thought creditable to you.—[HARRY BRISLEY, Prescott, Arizona.]

#### I Will Say, My Experience and Success have

been as follows: I always make it a rule to keep everything in stock that is advertised; buy the purest drugs and chemicals that the market affords; mark the cost and selling price on every article in stock; sell to all customers alike and get good prices for good goods, and my customers would come back for more. I never cut prices on patent medicines—if a customer wanted them, he would pay full



W. F. BAUM.

price; if he did not, he would not take them at any price. I never paid any attention to cut prices or cut-rate stores, as they only run a short time and are always failures.

You can fool the people part of the time, but you can't fool them all the time.—[W. F. BAUM, Danville, Ill.]

**Don't Be a Back Number or a "Has-Been."**—Do not sit around waiting for full prices on patents, or expect to bring about a revision of natural laws by "resoluting." Put up your own remedies; advertise them, sell them, make them so that they will back up any statement you make.

Don Quixote did not succeed in destroying the

windmills with his eloquence or his javelin, or whatever he used; neither can you destroy or even check the department stores with resolutions or legislation; they have come to stay, and don't ever try to think different.

Go through these stores occasionally; many little points may be picked up that will be useful in your business. Sell patents the same way they do; keep up with the times; have signs on the counters; have prices on your goods; neat signs all over. I do not mean any kind of an old sign; get heavy card-board, dark colors, white letters and figures; get a sign writer to make them for you. Do business as near a cash basis as possible; discount your bills. Do not buy from every Tom, Dick and Harry, that comes along; concentrate your accounts, so that if anything does happen you can get accommodation, and the whole town will not say he owes me so and so.

Do not tell your troubles to the customers—they have some of their own. If you sell a thing at cost, make them think you are making money; they will think so anyway, no matter what you say.

Guarantee all rubber goods and tooth brushes, and when the customer comes for an exchange, do it as cheerfully as you sold it.

Instead of resoluting around on what things should be, and moaning because they are not, take something for your liver and reach out after business. Now-a-days, you must go after it; keep chasing it; and don't forget that there is a fellow just ahead of you, and more of them just behind you.

Study your advertising; do not use church and lodge programmes, hotel registers, etc. Get out some neat, plain circulars; do not try to get the history of China in them; have something to say, say it and stop; send one out with each package; give them a fresh one now and then. Write letters to every physician in the vicinity; tell them what you have; tell them something new; invite them to call and see your dispensing department; get them coming, keep them coming.

Go after the nurses the same way; keep a record of them—when they are in and out; make them feel that you are interested in them and their patients; get blanks printed for them to keep records of their cases; supply them with printed lists of "wants" for obstetrical cases and operations; they will use them, and these little slips have brought back many times their cost.

Do not have a dice-box in the store; it will drive away more trade than you can make. A drug store is no place to loaf; do not encourage it.

Clean and dress your windows at least once a week; have them fresh and attractive—good place to use signs.

Sell only the best of everything; sell cheap; satisfy your customers; make them feel satisfied; refund their money if necessary; do it cheerfully. It is not what you can make off a customer the first time, but in keeping them coming that pays. Keep your eye on that fellow just behind you.—[B. S. COBBAN & Co., Sixty-third and Butler Streets, Chicago, Ill.]

## ST. LOUIS LOCALS.

**The Missouri Beer Brewers** and beer drinkers think they have a laugh on the Missouri Legislature. At a recent session of this august body a law was passed stipulating what should constitute proper ingredients for the manufacture of beer. Water was omitted from this list. It will require an enterprising tablet manufacturer to place on the market a beer conforming with the Missouri law.

**The Alumni Association of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy** held their annual meeting February 20. The attendance was large and reports of officers and committees interesting. After the business session the members adjourned to the Arabian Nights, and enjoyed a collation. W. C. Bolm acted as toastmaster and the members did the rest. The new officers are:

President—R. S. Vitt.  
First Vice-President—Dr. O. A. Wall, Jr.  
Second Vice-President—Geo. R. Merrel.  
Recording Secretary—Dr. H. A. B. Klippel.  
Corresponding Secretary—O. H. Elbrecht.  
Treasurer—Chas. Gietner.  
Registrar—Chas. W. Stockhausen.  
Executive Committee—Dr. Otto F. Claus, Theo. F. Hagenow.

**The Incorporation of the Frost-Johnson Drug Company**, announcement of which was made February 20, is an event of more than passing interest, not only to those in the drug business but to the general public. The capital of the concern is recorded as \$20,000, all paid up. Those interested are Fletcher V. Johnson, Louis E. Frost, O. P. Johnson and V. O. Saunders. Mr. Johnson, the president and general manager, is well-known, especially so as the manager of the popular drug store at 518 Olive Street. Louis E. Frost is no less a figure in the business world, having been for ten years with Mellier Brothers, and for seven years a partner in the well-known firm of Frost & Ruff. The new company will do business on the popular price plan at the old Alexander store, 518 Olive Street.

**William F. Kahre, of the Druggists' Bowling League.**—Mr. Kahre began his bowling career three seasons ago, when the Druggists' League was organized. He was selected as captain of the Mustards of that league. The team finished in third place. His average for this season was 41.67. Last year he was appointed to captaincy of the Catnips of the same league, which team won one of the series, but lost on the roll-off, after a bruising finish on the part of their opponents. He finished the season with an average of 44.51, winning the individual championship of the pill-rolling league. He also bowled with the Schaabs of the Southern League, receiving a five-pin handicap, finishing the season with an average of 49.23 for 140 games.

Mr. Kahre began the present season as captain of the Catnips as well as president of the Druggists' League. He is also taking a prominent part in the Southern League race as a member of the Nationals. His average in the Druggists' League, up to date, is

47.62, a remarkable improvement over the past two years. He is second in the league race.

Mr. Kahre throws a speedy ball with apparently no effort, his only regret being that he cannot bowl it as well with less speed.

**Secretary Paul Schneider, of the Druggists' Cocked-Hat League**, has compiled the averages of all the members of that organization who have participated in forty or more games. Kahre and Neu are now tied for the lead, each expert having an average of 47.30. Back of that pair come Nieman and Enderle, who are also on even terms. Kahre was the most unfortunate as regards punching out the center pin, and "Lengthy Bill's" picking was far better than any of his associates. The averages follow:

Individual Averages.

Name of Player.	No of games	Percent of cock pins.	Percent of missed pins	Average per game.
Kahre.....	75	1 61	4.13	47.30
Neu.....	80	1 16	4.91	47.30
Nieman.....	80	1 35	4.98	47.20
Enderle.....	80	1 16	4.80	47.20
Aszman.....	78	1 28	5.73	45.89
Biltz.....	80	1 06	5.66	45.65
David.....	50	1 02	5.70	45.14
Nay.....	80	1 15	5.22	44.62
Hornburg.....	75	1 08	7.33	43.46
Wetzel.....	40	1 00	7.50	43.18
Graham.....	80	1 05	7.37	42.91
Reisse.....	75	1 36	7.67	42.08
Beell.....	70	1 26	6.98	41.85
Ernst.....	80	1 04	7.51	41.81
Cassel.....	75	1 09	6.70	41.93
Pange.....	80	1 36	6.52	41.80
Hobbs.....	80	1 06	7.47	41.58
Schneider.....	80	0 95	7.50	41.04
Woehrlin.....	75	1 00	7.38	40.62
Decker.....	40	1 32	7.52	40.58
Lawrenz.....	65	1 08	7.61	40.14
Dieknite.....	80	1 27	7.58	39.58
Bauer.....	55	1 23	7.91	39.08
Waldeck.....	75	0 98	9.00	39.00
Klippel.....	60	1 06	8.01	39.00
Jost.....	40	1 18	8.50	38.58
Severson.....	75	0 90	7.80	37.78
Brimmer.....	70	1 18	9.40	37.53
Nies.....	70	0 98	9.85	36.32
Self.....	45	0 94	11.40	35.02

**League Records.**—High single game—Pange, 78; high five games—Kahre, 284

**St. Louis in 1839.**—Dr. Albert E. Ebert, of Chicago, sends us an editorial from the Chicago *American* for August 15, 1839. Mr. Ebert says:

"This author had recently been abroad (judging from some other articles that I have come across) and was telling his readers about the sights he had seen when away from the straggling town of Chicago. I wish you would print it in the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST so that others can read what Chicago old fellows used to say about her big sister on the big river." The editorial is as follows:

St. Louis, the Great City of the West, is a prodigy among the prodigies of Western enterprise. As you cross the turbid waters of the Mississippi, from the Illinois shore, you have a fine and favorable view of the city. Front Street, with its long line of stores of all sorts and sizes—the thirty or fifty steamers that rear their forest of pipes in the spacious levee, of all grades, from the "Meteor" that flashes over the waters, to the "Ark" that bides with her "creeping things" her appointed time, con-

vey to the stranger, perhaps, an exaggerated impression of the real magnitude of the city. In Front Street, and in the fleet of steamboats that line in long succession the shore of the Mississippi, you have the vast outlines of a city which the imagination eagerly fills up on a corresponding scale.

But St. Louis Needs Not the Aid of Fancy's Sketch—her vivid and wonderful realities are but imperfectly known—her rapid and startling strides to population, wealth and magnificence, but partially appreciated.

The city is situated on the West bank of the Mississippi, about twenty miles below the mouth of the Missouri, with whose current the father (or, rather, the mother) of waters proudly refuses at first to lose her identity, but keeps her own side in sullen dignity for many miles, until a reconciliation at length takes place, amid the tears and smiles of the wayward *Misses*. And although we may not be able to sing with the melodious Moore:

"There is not in this wide world a valley so sweet,  
As that vale in whose bosom the bright meet;"

yet with him we may join—

"Oh! the last rays of feeling and life must depart  
Ere the bloom of that valley shall fade from my heart."

St. Louis Has Been Correctly Described as occupying a plain which rises gently at an angle of about two and a half degrees to a distance of 400 yards from the river, terminating in a horizontal plane which extends far to the West, North and South. The city is built entirely over a substratum of limestone which runs from the bed of the river along the whole Eastern front of the city, extending a great distance above and below, and back into the interior. The population of the city proper is computed at over 16,000—of which about 573 consists of blacks—and that of the suburbs is estimated at 5,000 more.

It Already Contains a Fine Court House, situated in a beautiful square; a hospital dedicated to and superintended by the Sisters of Charity; an orphan asylum; eight or ten churches, including the one or two now in progress of erection; two or three market houses—the principal one at the corner of Market and Front Streets, which, in the morning and evening, it is a curiosity to visit, to witness the variety of beings, of productions and of incidents which crowd this vital thoroughfare; a manery (for the Roman Catholic population in this city are numerous and wealthy), an academy, several seminary schools, an interesting museum, a superb brick theatre, etc. St. Louis may be styled *par excellence* the City of Buildings. We venture to say that there is no city in the Union that erects, or is now erecting, as many buildings in proportion to its size and population, as St. Louis. Buildings are starting up in every direction, and those, too, generally of a substantial and elegant character.

Though the Streets including the Old French Part of the city are, of course, narrow and contracted, yet the new portions now building up are laid out with a yankee liberality and enterprise which favorably contrasts with the French mode of building cities. The old Court House, we understand, is to be torn down, and a magnificent one erected in its place. A splendid public house of brick is now erecting—which is to be longer than the famous Astor House—located in a pleasant and eligible part of the city and extending through from street to street. Its cost is estimated at \$150,000, is built by a company, and is designed to be completed in about a year.

It is to be kept by Messrs. Stickney & Knight, the present popular proprietors of the National Hotel, at a rental of 6% on the cost of the building—they are also furnishing the house, which will probably cost at least \$50,000.

It is a Subject of Common Remark and Surprise that St. Louis, justly celebrated as she is for her enterprise and many attractions, has no good public house. We allude now to the buildings; for the National, though a miserable old tenement, scarcely boasting of a single bedroom for the convenience of the traveller, in its scanty dimensions, is still well kept and gives general satisfaction.

St. Louis is a Blasting, if not a Blasted Place.—Explosions of one kind or another are constantly going on. In the ceaseless march of improvement, rocks are blown down and removed, or prepared for the foundations of human structures.

We were recently sitting by the window in the counting room of a store on Main Street when several panes of glass were unceremoniously jarred out by an explosion of a rock in the rear

of the building. It is a common affair and produces no notice among the citizens. They are accustomed to dodging the rocks; but the uninitiated stranger must keep his *eye skinned*, or it will be skinned for him! But, in one article, we can barely touch at the growing greatness and eccentricities of this Western metropolis.

Being the Great Depot of the Country West of the Mississippi to the shores of the Pacific, fed by those fiery meteor steamers that daily ply in fleets between the cities of New Orleans, Pittsburg and the intermediate points, which loom up from the shores of the Mississippi and the Ohio, and to the Upper Mississippi on the North and the Missouri on the West, the sources of her greatness are inexhaustible. No circumstances can direct or destroy her rapidly increasing trade. The foundations of her commercial prosperity are as solid as her massive rocks—as broad and enduring as her mighty rivers.

Ed. Roberts is opening a new drug store in East St. Louis.

Mrs. C. A. Bendel and Alfred Witmann were married February 6.

A Decision has been rendered in the druggists' anti-trust trial.

Doshing Bros. have opened a store at Grand and Lindell Avenues.

The Hall Drug & Surgical Co., 710 Pine Street, has retired from business.

Wm. Angermueller, Twelfth and Chouteau Avenue, has been quite sick.

H. C. Brenner has purchased the Republic Pharmacy, 710 Olive Street.

Col. C. P. Walbridge has been re-elected president of the J. S. Merrell Drug Co.

The Anti-Monopoly Drug Co., have discontinued their Lindell Hotel Pharmacy.

Morris English, formerly manager of the Hall Drug & Surgical Co., has gone to Colorado.

J. A. Pfunder's drug store, Marcus and St. Louis Avenues, was damaged by fire January 31.

Ernst Ricker, 900 South Fourth Street, was held up in his store on the evening of February 4.

Robert Knoll has purchased the drug store at John & Florissant Avenues, from Isaac Reinhold.

Our Old Friend, Roy T. Dreyfus, is manager of Ryan's Pharmacy, Ninth and Destrehan Streets.

J. C. Hester, formerly with the Wolff-Wilson Drug Co., has gone on the road for Parke, Davis & Co.

Wm. F. Germann and Miss Anna Armbruster, both of Fort Smith, Ark., were married on February 27.

Pfeffer's Pharmacy, Eleventh Street and Lafayette Avenue, has recently secured a sub-station post office.

T. L. Miller, manager of Hahn's drug store, at 4800 North Broadway, will, in a few days, marry Miss Lizzie Plager.

A. J. Hoenny, of 3631 North Grand Avenue, is one of the St. Louis druggists interested in microscopical work.

L. E. Beckman, representing the S. G. Adams Stamp and Seal Co. in St. Louis, has many friends among the drug trade.

R. H. Gaertner, of 1400 St. Ange Avenue, is one of those pharmacists who attend strictly to business, and profits thereby.

Chas. Stockhausen, 1937 Park Avenue, wants Alumni members to send in their photos, or notify him and he will call for them.

H. F. A. Spiker, wife and daughters, leave for Europe in about a month. They know how to have a good time and make the most of life.

The Father of Geo. Stiehl, Ph. G., chief clerk at Griesbach's pharmacy, Thirty-third Street and Easton Avenue, died after a short illness, on March 2.

Thomas S. Glenn, of 2338 Washington Avenue, is always busy and has the name of being one of the most careful and competent pharmacists of the city.

Henry Keim recently purchased the drug store at Eighteenth Street and Cass Avenue, from J. H. Friedberg. He was married February 15, to Miss Sophia Marz.

*The Old Polish Drug Store*, at Twentieth Street and Cass Avenue, was sold at auction February 11. It was bought in small portions by various druggists.

*Albert Nay*, of 801 Pine Street, is an enthusiastic bowler and has long been identified with the drug trade, and is one of those men who make friends wherever they go.

*Dr. W. D. Aufderheide* is a prosperous pharmacist at 2752 Arsenal Street. He is also a graduate of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, where he made a good record.

*Albert Bilts*, is now looking carefully after his pharmacy at 1637 South Broadway. He has not, however, forgotten his army experience, where he made a brilliant record.

*J. N. Massot*, of 5315 Arsenal Street, has been a pharmacist all his life. He can give his friends in the profession many interesting accounts of incidents in the St. Louis drug trade.

*Ed. Drace, Ph. G.*, has purchased the Bartlett Pharmacy, Thirty-second and Chestnut Streets. He is having it repapered and painted, and is making many other improvements.

*J. P. Mathudy*, of 2750 Russell Avenue, served his apprenticeship under the well-known Henry Braun. Like his preceptor, he is very popular in the trade and equally appreciated by customers.

*J. E. Koch*, of 2280 South Jefferson Avenue, has one of the best arranged drug stores that can be found in this country. His residence is also a model of convenience and is indeed a home-like place.

*J. H. Guettmann, Ph. G.*, has purchased the Goode Avenue Pharmacy at Goode and Easton Avenues. F. M. Buch, former proprietor, has gone to Bentonville and purchased a drug store from Block & Co.

*Twice Within One Week* thieves entered the apartments above J. H. Martin's drug store, 3342 Olive Street, occupied by J. C. Rofter, Dr. Hinchey and J. H. Martin, and carried away most of their personal effects.

*Mr. Gus. Brandon*, of 2721 Franklin Avenue, is one of the pharmacists of this city who has many friends in the trade. He is a graduate of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, and at one time was very active in the Alumni Association.

*Geo. A. Lucking*, of 3145 Lafayette Avenue, is a graduate of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy class of 1883. He made a good record among many classmates, and has continued this reputation in business to which he is careful and attentive.

"*St. Louis Water*" is the title of an address to the citizens of this city, by Prof. G. D. Hinrichs, of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy. The author has given much careful attention to the subject, and what he has to say will interest every citizen.

*Otto Sassman, Ph. G.*, has given up the drug business and is now looking after a cigar stand in the Mermod-Jaccard building, Broadway and Locust Street. Mr. Sassman is a young man of pleasing address, and has an accommodating disposition. He will undoubtedly make friends and do well in his new enterprise.

*Dr. A. G. Enderle*, of 600 Chestnut Street, is a graduate of the Missouri Medical College and the St. Louis College of Pharmacy. He practices medicine and looks after his drug store. This does not prevent the doctor from finding time for bowling—a game of which he is very fond—and his record has added credit to the St. Louis Bowling League.

*Fred Whitcomb*, formerly associated with M. W. Alexander, always has an eye open for business. His advertisement in a daily paper for a drug clerk with a moustache, brought him not only the desired assistant but considerable free advertising. Of course, Mr. Whitcomb was looking for a young man in whom his customers could place confidence.

**Colored Red Pepper.**—During a discussion in the *Chem. Zeit.* as to the presence of barium in vegetable powders, it was stated that cayenne occasionally contains the metal because it is sometimes adulterated with a barium ponceau lake for the purpose of giving it a brilliant fiery color.

Follow our working formulas.

## NO TAX REQUIRED.

**Mr. G. W. Wilson**, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, says the following is an alphabetically arranged list of medicinal articles, all of which are either patented or trade-marked, or both, that have been from time to time submitted to chemical examination in the laboratory of his office, and found to be definite chemical compounds, therefore un compounded drugs or chemicals, and as such entitled to exemption provided under Section 20 of the act of June 13, 1898, as construed by Mr. Justice Brown, of the United States district court for the southern district of New York (Treasury decision No. 20634; 91 Fed. Rep., 608.) This list includes also the twelve articles mentioned as exempt in the decision of Mr. Justice Brown above referred to. Collectors and revenue agents will furnish copies of this list to subordinates, that they may compare with it suspected patented or trade-marked medicinal drugs or chemicals, holding such as are not contained herein to be taxable:

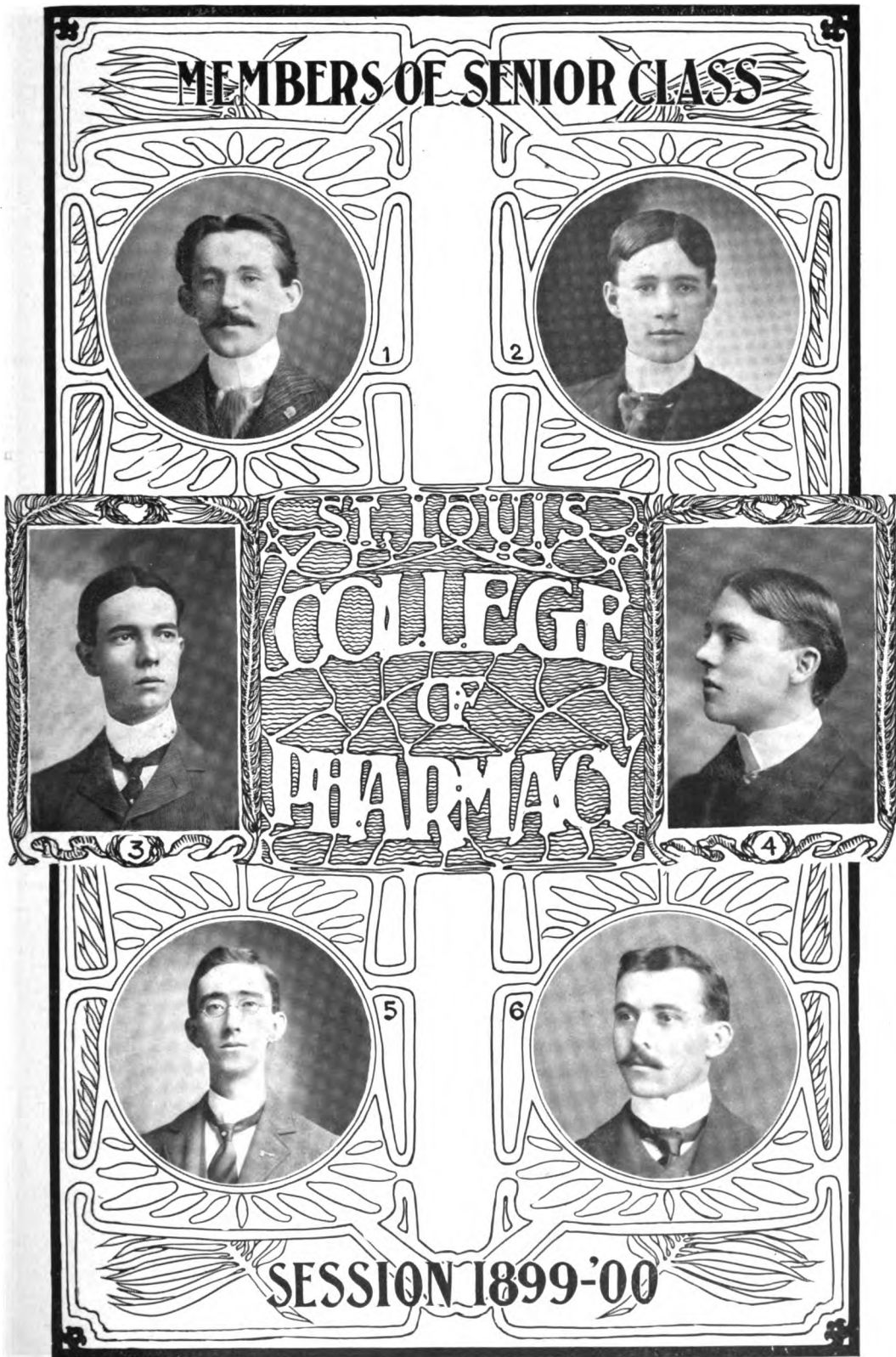
Acid, Carbolic, Merck.	Iosophan.
Agathin.	Lycetol.
Airol.	Lysidine.
Alumol.	Neurodin.
Antifebrin.	Oleoguaiacol.
Antiseptic crede.	Orphol.
Apolysin.	Orthoform hydrochloride.
Aristol.	Orthoform, new.
Baking soda, Arm & Hammer brand.	Parachlor-salol.
Baking soda, Cow brand.	Paraform.
Benzosol.	Phenacetin.
Beta-eucaine.	Phesocoll hydrochloride.
Blennostasine.	Piperazine.
Bromalin.	Protargol.
Chloralamid.	Pyoktanin, yellow.
Dermatol.	Pyramidon.
Dithion.	Pyrodin.
Duotal.	Quinalgen.
Eudoxine.	Salacetol.
Euphthalmine	Salipyrin.
Euphorine.	Salol.
Euquinine.	Salophen.
Europhen.	Soziodole mercury.
Ezalgine.	Soziodole sodium.
Ferropyrine or ferripyrine.	Soziodole zinc.
Formalin.	Sulphonal.
Geosot.	Stypticin.
Guaiacol-salol.	Tannoform.
Guajacetin.	Tannigen.
Guaiaquin.	Tannopine.
Heroin.	Thermodin.
Holocain.	Trional.
Hydrogen dioxide, Oakland brand.	Triphenin.
Hypnal.	Tussol.
Iodole.	Urotropin.
Kryofine.	Water, distilled.
Lactophenin.	Xeroform.

Respectfully,

G. W. WILSON, Commissioner.

**The Only Sure Way.**—Pittsburg Dispatch: Country Doctor (catechising)—Now, little boy, what must we all do in order to enter heaven? Boy—Die. Country Doctor—Quite right; but what must we all do before we die? Boy—Get sick and send for you!





1. E. A. LeBien, President.
3. Henry M. Mitchell, Secretary.
5. H. N. Force, Treasurer.

2. J. E. Craig, Sergeant-at-Arms.
4. Geo. Neves, Valedictorian.
6. D. F. Wulfman, Vice-President.



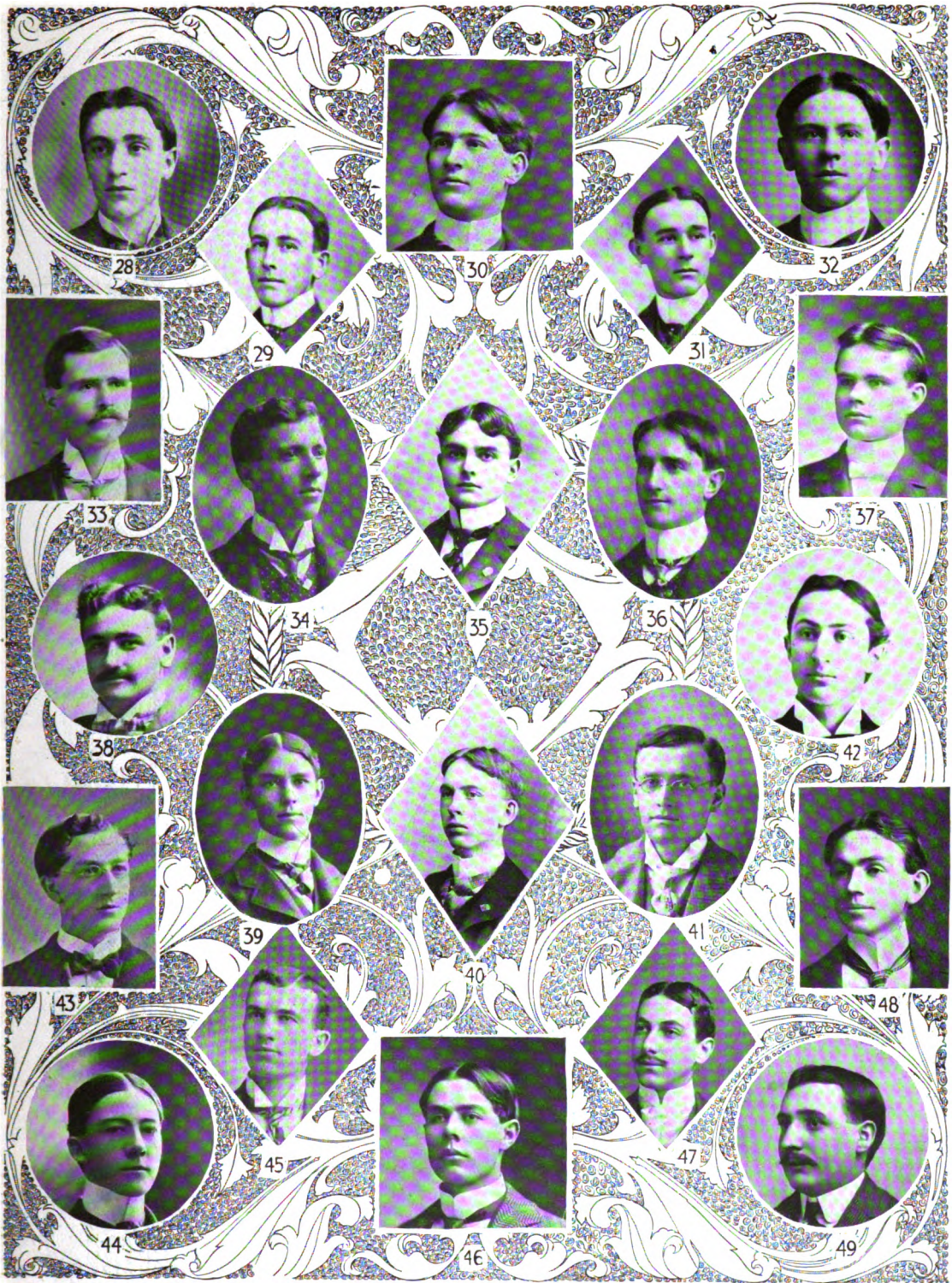


7. F. W. Dueckel.
8. J. U. Scharff.
9. H. S. Forman,
10. John H. Bohue.
11. C. W. Craemer,
12. F. E. Williams, Jr.,
13. J. P. Schmidt.
14. W. C. Middlesworth,

15. Elmer R. Smith,
16. Edgar Roberts,
17. N. J. Fippert,
18. Geo. W. Bader,
19. Albert A. Fricke,
20. C. G. Mueller,
21. C. E. Miller,

21. Richard M. Moews,
22. Edgar Cunningham,
23. Chas. J. Goessler,
24. A. C. Wagner,
25. Adolph Steimel,
26. Clyde H. Magruder,
27. A. H. Hoelscher.





28. A. E. Ringwald,  
29. S. H. Wilson,  
30. Geo. Elmbeck,  
31. E. M. Reinhard,  
32. Edward H. Kerstner,  
33. T. F. Cranford,  
34. Wm. C. Fahrenhorst,  
35. Edmund Salinger,

36. Chas. H. Roberts,  
37. Paul H. Glessow,  
38. Wm. C. Lieser,  
39. Fred G. Weiss,  
40. E. P. Angermueller,  
41. A. O. Herpolsheimer,  
42. Ralph T. Hill,

43. Arthur E. Kring,  
44. C. W. Bush,  
45. J. S. English,  
46. Emmett J. Griffin,  
47. Herman Frank,  
48. Chas. J. Holbrook,  
49. Theo. J. O. Engelskind.

**THE 1898-99 AND 1900**

**PRESIDENT ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦**



— H. F. A. SPILKER. —

♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ **ST. LOUIS**

**COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.**



## IRELAND DEPARTMENT.

BY S. H., BELFAST.

Below is a copy of the written part of our pharmaceutical license examination here in Ireland, held in January. It may interest you to contrast with the examining bodies in your country.

That we may get fair play in the matter, it is as well for me to say that the *viva voce* part of our examination, not represented here, of course, is the most testing, and unless you had a sample of it from some of the candidates, you could form no just criterion of the comparative stringency of our examinations with yours.

E. g., the pharmacy paper enclosed, is very meagre, as you see, and as this is the most important subject, you can have no idea about our practical work in dispensing and the *viva voce*.

**Examination Papers of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.**  
—Examination for license, January, 1900.

**Materia Medica**—1. State how gallic and tannic acids are prepared. State how they may be distinguished.

2. Scammoniae resina. State how it is prepared, and give test or tests for adulteration.

3. What is nux vomica? State amount of alkaloid in each of its preparations. Give dose of each preparation.

4. Give the botanical source, N. O., and distinctive characteristics of the following:

Colocynthis pulpa,  
Conium [*sic*] folia,  
Digitalis folia,  
Euonymi cortex.

**Botany**—5. The seed-lobes of a bean consist chiefly of starch. State what changes take place during the process of germination. Describe fully the cause and effect of the changes.

6. Give an account of the structure and function of a leaf. Enumerate some of the commoner forms, and state how you would distinguish between simple and compound leaves.

7. Describe the different kinds of fruits met with in the N. O. *Rosaceae*, giving an example of each.

**General and Pharmaceutical Chemistry**—Time: Two and a half hours. Six questions only need be answered.—1. Calculate from the following data the density of a powder which is not acted upon by oil of turpentine:

Weight of empty 100-Cc. flask..... 56.2 grammes.

Weight of flask filled to mark with turpentine.....142.6 grammes.

Part of the turpentine poured out.

Weight of flask and remainder..... 60.3 grammes.

The powder was now added. The weight of flask and contents was found to be.....201.9 grammes.

Turpentine was now added until the flask was filled to the mark. The total weight was.....246.3 grammes.

2. Describe, with equations, the reactions which take place when solutions of the following substances are mixed. Name the compounds formed:

(a) Potassium iodide and copper sulphate.

(b) Potassium iodide and mercurous nitrate.

(c) Sulphuretted hydrogen and ferric chloride.

(d) Sulphuretted hydrogen and arsenic acid.

(e) Caustic potash and copper sulphate.

(f) Caustic potash and zinc sulphate.

3. Describe, as well as you can, the chemical changes which take place when white of egg is acted upon by pepsin.

4. Give three methods by which hydrocyanic acid may be made. How may it be prepared in the anhydrous state?

5. How would you proceed to test a sample of sodium soap for

presence of unsaponified oil or fat alkaline hydroxide, alkaline carbonate, and potassium soap?

6. What do you understand by the terms strong acid and weak acid, concentrated acid and dilute acid?

7. What is the action of heat on silver cyanide, potassium ferrocyanide, manganese dioxide, ammonium sulphate?

8. What is meant by the phrase "asymmetric carbon atom?" Write the formulæ of two pairs of stereochemical isomers, showing the different position of groups, as well as you can, on a plane surface, and indicating the asymmetric carbon atoms.

**Practical Chemistry**—Time: One hour and a half. 1. Determine what the substances A and B are.

2. You are given a decinormal solution of silver nitrate, and a solution of common salt. Prepare from the latter a fifth-normal solution, and verify its strength.

**Practical Pharmacy**—1. Write out the formula and directions for preparing the B. P. confections.

2. Enumerate the preparations containing liquorice, giving the dose for each. Write the formula for two liquid preparations into which it enters.

3. State fully the B. P. directions for preparing—

Glycer. plumb. subacet.

Tr. kino.

Ung. sulphur. iodid.

Syr. pruni virg.

Lotio hydr. nigr.

4. How are the ointments containing alkaloids made? Name them, and give their strengths.

5. State briefly the provisions of the Poisons Act.

**Two Important Internal Revenue Rulings.**—The *Midland Druggist* says: "The United States Internal Revenue Bureau gave, during January, two important decisions affecting physicians and druggists.

The first, that a physician who prescribes and sells to his patients whiskey, brandy, wine or any other alcoholic liquor that is not compounded into a medicine by the admixture of any drug or medical ingredient therewith, is required to pay special tax as a retail liquor dealer (\$25.00 per year), even though the alcoholic liquor thus furnished be prescribed as a medicine only, and so used.

The second applies to druggists, and in effect is: That every malt extract, composed of malt liquors combined with drugs, may be sold by druggists by the bottle under labels specifying the diseases for which it is a remedy, without rendering the druggist liable as a retail dealer in malt liquors, if they sell it in good faith for medicinal use only."

**How Cinnamon Is "Faked."**—The *Chemist and Druggist* says: "An interesting article on the methods of 'faking' cinnamon, plumbago and other Ceylon products is published in a recent issue of the *Overland Times*, of Ceylon. It appears that one Matthes Appoo is the genius who presides over the "business," and very cleverly he manipulates it. The adulterant which he uses for cinnamon is guava, or jungle-bark, which costs about 6d. per pound in Colombo. This bark is carefully peeled, prepared and dried as cinnamon, and closely resembles it in appearance. The sweet odor and the still sweeter taste peculiar to cinnamon are managed in a few hours by immersion in large tubs of the waste-water from the distillation of cinnamon oil, and afterwards, when dry, by the slightest touch on each end of a bundle of the false guava pipes with a cloth saturated with cheap cinnamon oil.

## N. A. R. D.

**The Cleveland (O.) Pharmaceutical Association** keeps up its energetic work.

**The Vermont Pharmaceutical Association** has paid its assessment upon 143 members and contributed \$10, in addition, to the N. A. R. D.

**National Treasurer Heller** has received the 1900 dues of the Waverly (N. Y.), Sayre and Athens (Pa.), and the Hancock County (Ind.) associations.

**Local Organizations.**—A constitution and set of by-laws for the use of local associations have been approved by the executive committee. Copies may be obtained of the national secretary, 153 LaSalle Street, Chicago.

**F. A. Stuart Company, of Marshall, Mich.** (manufacturers of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, etc.), have reduced their prices to \$2, \$4 and \$8, and are conforming in all ways to the requirements of the N. A. R. D. plans.

**The Kenton County (Ky.) Pharmaceutical Association** is now affiliated with the N. A. R. D. Its officers are: F. W. Dlesi, president; Thos. Ferris Bolt, secretary; K. G. Zwick, corresponding secretary, and W. G. Schickler, treasurer.

**Honest, Open Criticisms Invited.**—Although the work of the N. A. R. D. is coming to be recognized universally, even in those places where trade conditions are the worst, there are found in some communities druggists who, for selfish reasons, oppose its efforts at amelioration, and endeavor by sneers and innuendoes to prevent the success it might otherwise attain. Frank, open criticism of the N. A. R. D. is a help rather than a hindrance to its work; the real foes of the cause, if it has any, are those who sneer and cavil, but who say nothing that is worthy of the serious consideration of unselfish open-hearted men.

**Substantial Support.**—During the last fortnight, Treasurer Heller has received the following donations: From the Walther-Robertson Drug Co., Pittsburgh, \$50; from the Head of the Lakes Retail Druggists' Association (Pabst offer), \$1.52; from A. F. Scheldrup, Stoughton, Wis., \$1. During the time named the dues of the following associations have been paid in whole or in part: Kenton County (Ky.) Association; St. Louis Apothecaries' Association; Richland County (O.) Association; Rhode Island Pharmaceutical Association; Madison (Wis.) Association; Head of the Lakes (Minn.) Association; Rockford (Ill.) Association; Manhattan (New York City) Association.

**"Toronto, Canada, February 12, 1900.**—Mr. Thos. V. Wooten, secretary N. A. R. D.: *Dear Sir*—At the semi-annual meeting of the council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, just concluded, a resolution was passed, 'that two delegates of the council be sent to the next meeting or convention of the N. A. R. D.'

The delegates appointed were J. F. Roberts and myself. \* \* \* My object is for the council to secure all the information possible and to have such an enthusiastic report from the delegates that the council will advise an immediate organization and take the initiative themselves as leaders in the various electoral districts into which our Province is divided, and thereby establish the association much more firmly than we can otherwise do. I am an enthusiastic believer in some such plan as you are working. \* \* \* When and where do you propose to hold your next convention? Thanking you for the papers and information supplied me, I am, yours very truly,  
JOHN HARGREAVES."

**Afraid of Fifty Cents.**—To the secretary of a local association who writes that he fears some of his members are going to "kick" when the matter of annual dues is brought up, an officer of the N. A. R. D. has written as follows: "I think you will have but little difficulty in collecting the dues of your membership, because of the moderateness of the assessment and the fact that everything that a well-directed effort can accomplish for the improvement of the condition of the drug trade is being accomplished by our executive committee. It might be well to direct the attention of those of your members who are disposed to be parsimonious to the fact that the N. A. R. D. has already saved them in reduced prices on proprietaries many times the amount of their assessment. One of the most discouraging things the national executive committee has to contend with is the low estimate apparently placed upon its work by some druggists who have not the slightest conception of the sacrifices its members are compelled to make in their efforts to advance the common good. If the plans of the N. A. R. D. fail, it will be because of the indifference of the drug trade to its own welfare, and its disposition to quibble over the expenditure of money in order to carry on its work. There is hardly one of your members who would not willingly give up half a dollar for four cigars, and yet when this money is asked in order to enable a national association to do what it can for promoting the financial welfare of the drug trade, some of them, according to your letter, are likely to evince the disposition of some men who are accustomed to ask their wives, 'What did you do with that quarter I gave you last year?' I have too much confidence in the druggists of — to think that they would throw the N. A. R. D. overboard on account of the pittance they have been asked to contribute for its support."

**Miss Skeen**—"Where did you graduate from, Mr. Gill?" **Mr. Gill**—"From the school of pharmacy." **Miss Skeen** (with surprise)—"Is it possible? What a strange choice for a young man brought up in the city!—but if I remember rightly your grandfather was a farmer, too."

**You Can Sell** your store by advertising in MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST.

## SALESMEN'S DEPARTMENT.

**Mr. I. Sloan**, representing the Kress & Owen Co., has been spending some time in St. Louis. He is looking after the Missouri territory in a very careful and energetic manner. Members of the medical profession are always pleased to greet him.

**Mr. P. C. Westmoreland**, who travels in Georgia in the interest of the Meyer Brothers Drug Co., met with the loss of his residence through fire, at Greenville, Ga., last month. Mr. Westmoreland had a pleasant home which, fortunately, was insured. Owing to the extreme cold weather, the family suffered much discomfort, but we are pleased to note that all are well at the present writing.

**R. Burnett Taliaferro** first saw the light at Brownsville, Tenn., December 15, 1865, and resided under his father's roof until 1879, when he moved to Hickman, Ky., for the express purpose of learning the retail drug business under his uncle, F. P. Fortune, who at that time conducted a small store; and as Burnett was the only clerk, he had to act in the capacity of porter, errand boy, etc. The first lesson his uncle taught him was economy, and as a result he saved \$30 out of his first year's salary of \$5

per month, board, washing, etc., being included. The second year his salary was advanced to the magnificent sum of \$10, with board, etc., included, out of which he saved \$60 during the year. He continued two years longer with his uncle, at the expiration of which time he was released from his engagement that he might accept a place on the road, in Western Tennessee and Southern Kentucky, with J. B. Wilder & Co., of Louisville, Ky., with whom he continued for two years. About this time T. P. Fortune found a good opening at Memphis, and induced Mr. Taliaferro to quit the road and return to Hickman and help him close out his business there. This was soon accomplished, a ready purchaser being found, and Mr. Taliaferro settled down as a member of the firm of T. P. Fortune & Co., who conducted the Gayosa Pharmacy in Memphis. Not being satisfied with his previous experience in pharmacy, Mr. Taliaferro set to work diligently to further prepare himself by attending a school of pharmacy during the day, and putting in his evenings at the store. As soon as he felt qualified to take charge of the prescription department of the business, he gave this feature his entire attention, and, in fact, continued in this department until 1890, after which time he did the

buying and looked after certain details of the business. The firm T. P. Fortune & Co. were at this time enjoying a business of about \$18,000 per annum, and in October, 1894, when Mr. Taliaferro sold out his interest to accept a situation with the Meyer Brothers Drug Co., the business of the Gayosa firm had grown to \$33,000 per annum.

For five years our friend Taliaferro has ably represented the above house, and that he has well served his friends and patrons, as well as his employers, will be duly attested by the drug trade all over the States of Mississippi, Alabama, and throughout Southern Tennessee.

**C. J. Steward.**—It affords us much pleasure to present to our subscribers and friends a likeness of Mr. C. Jack Steward, a popular and hustling representative of the Coca-Cola Co.



C. J. STEWARD.

Mr. Steward was born in Decatur, Ga., in 1873, and spent the earlier years of his life in that quiet little town. For two years after leaving college he was a jolly pedagogue, trying, as he says, to "teach the young shoot how to idea."

In 1897 he accepted a position which necessitated his removal to Kansas City, where he remained until April, 1899, when he went with the Coca-Cola Co.

Since engaging with that firm, his business has taken him into about fifteen States—from the Lakes to the Gulf—and everywhere the demand for his popular drink is increasing. He is now on his way to Minnesota and Wisconsin, where he will spend most of the season pushing the "Drink of the Age."

A friend says:

"Give him an order on this trip  
And take our little 'tip'—  
If you push his drink according to his say,  
Your fountain trade will grow,  
'Tis true—for figures show  
Coca Cola sales increasing every day."

## MATRIMONIAL.

**Parsons-Knight.**—Dr. S. C. Parsons, a prominent druggist of Columbus, Ga., was married January 28, to Miss Nora Helen Knight, of Rolla, Ga. The couple are now at home in their new residence in Columbus. The doctor's return with his bride was quite a social event in Columbus, and one of the pleasant occasions of the new year.

**Perfect Health** is that condition of the body when digestion is so perfect that the physiological balance between the destruction and construction that goes on ceaselessly in cell life is daily kept normal.—[E. B. WARMAN.

## THERAPEUTICS FOR PHARMACISTS.

**Thirst and Dry Mouth.**—Dissolve a teaspoonful of gum arabic in a glassful of water and add two teaspoonfuls of glycerin, then sufficient lemon juice to flavor agreeably.—[*Odontologie* 2, v., 306.]

**Local Applications of Castor Oil.**—Beloll asserts that warm castor oil thoroughly applied to the abdomen is often as effective in the case of a child as if taken internally.—[*New York Medical Journal*, October 22, 1898.]

**Lunar Caustic with Cocaine.**—To make the application of silver nitrate in sensitive places less painful, simultaneous use of cocaine nitrate is recommended. The hydrochloride is not suitable for this, as it precipitates silver as chloride.—[*Ztsch. f. Ph.*]

**Removal of Warts.**—Wydal, in the *Journal of Medicine*, of Paris, suggests a simple remedy for the removal of warts, which consists of some *sapo viridis* spread upon flannel and applied to the warts for some fourteen days, at the end of which time they become so soft as to be easily shelled out.

**Lime in the Eyes.**—Lime frequently causes great pain in the eyes, yea, it sometimes destroys the sight. A simple remedy, which at once removes the pain, is to wash out the eye with sugar water. The lime in this case enters a chemical combination, which soon takes away its corroding action.—[*Monatsh f. Hom.*]

**Potassium Chlorate for Burns.**—The immediate application of a cold saturated solution of potassium chlorate has an excellent effect on burns, relieving the pain rapidly. Superficial burns may be permanently dressed with a solution of the salt; but deeper wounds should be treated with full antiseptic precautions.—[*Semaine Med.*]

**Prophylaxis of Chapped Hands.**—After washing the hands with non-irritating soap, rub in the following lotion and allow it to dry on the hands. It is especially recommended to physicians and surgeons. Alcohol, 80 grams; glycerin, 35 grams; rosewater, 30 grams; salol, 2 grams; tincture of musk, 2 drops.—[*Morel-Lavallée in Gaz. Méd. de Liège.*]

**Collodion for Corns.**—*Rundschan* states that the action of salicylic acid in salicyl-collodion for corns is considerably increased by the addition of lactic acid, which in itself is an active destructive of unhealthy skin, but is harmless when applied to healthy skin. The formula recommended is salicylic acid and lactic acid, of each ten parts; collodion, eighty parts. Dissolve and mix.

**Bed Sheet Stretcher.**—Dr. Jacobsohn exhibited at a recent meeting of the Verein für innere Medizin, an apparatus for preventing the folding and rumpling of the sheets of bed-ridden patients. The apparatus consists of an iron frame, the foot plank being removable. The side planks are inserted into the hems of the sheet and the foot plank is then adjusted. The

sheet can be tightened by screws.—[*Deutsche Med. Woch.*]

**Mud as a Cure for Insect Bites and Stings.**—An Australian journal names this as a new remedy, and describes it under the name of "Earth Cure." Clay mud has long been recognized as a serviceable application for the stings of bees, wasps, etc. The writer has a very grateful remembrance of its soothing effect during his experience as a barefoot boy. We believe that the treatment is still popular in many sections of the United States.

**The Treatment of Warts.**—Louvel-Dulongpre advocates the following painless treatment, which also has the advantage of leaving no cicatrix: A concentrated solution of bichromate of potash in boiling water is prepared by gradually adding to the latter enough of the salt to make a saturated solution. On cooling, a certain quantity of the salt will again crystallize out. The supernatant fluid is to be applied once a day by means of a brush.—[*Pediatrics*, 5, 279, after *Med. Neuigkeiten*.]

**The Removal of Moles.**—Moles on the face are now being successfully treated by the use of sodium ethylate. The mole is painted with the sodium ethylate, a fine glass rod being used. When the mole has a varnished look, the ethylate is gently rubbed in with the glass rod to make it penetrate more deeply. The mole turns nearly black, and a hard crust forms over it, which is nearly three weeks in becoming detached. When it comes off, the mole is much lighter than before, and this treatment can be continued until the mark is scarcely noticeable.—[*Buffalo Medical and Surgical Journal*.]

**Degeneracy of the Mamme.**—The latest signs of the degeneracy is that pointed out by Heger, who appeals to young men on behalf of posterity to select women with well-developed breasts for their wives; he quotes statistics to prove inability to nurse a child is a sign of degeneracy, and produces degeneracy. Among other facts, he points out that in a certain district which supplies large numbers of wet nurses to the city, the percentage of men physically incapable of military service amounts to 30 per cent. He also remarks upon the surprising number of deformed nipples encountered in the hospitals. Fehling mentions "hollow nipples" as occurring in 6.7 of his obstetric cases. Heger warns mothers not to allow the clothing to constrict the growing breasts of their daughters, and urges general hygiene as the best method to develop them.—[*Journal of Surgery and Gynecology*.]

### A Horse's Prayer.

Up hill hurry me not,  
Down hill trot me not,  
On the level spare me not,  
In the stable forget me not.

**The Man** who relies on the advertising he did last year soon finds that he likewise has to rely on the sales he made last year.

## NECROLOGY.

**Dr. W. A. Fioto**, of Lockwood, Mo., died January 24. He was much interested in professional work, and a close student. He had many friends, who join in extending sincere sympathy to the bereaved family.

**Robert Gaunt**, who graduated at the St. Louis College of Pharmacy with honors, in the Spring of 1899, died at Vienna, Ill., last month, as the result of a severe attack of typhoid fever. Mr. Gaunt was in the employ of W. C. Simpson, President of the Illinois Board of Pharmacy. He refers to him as a splendid young business man. His classmate and intimate friend, S. Jackson Brown, in writing to us, says: "Rob was liked by most



ROBERT GAUNT.

everybody, and quite a few of the citizens escorted the remains to Grand Chain to be interred. Gaunt was registered by examination in Illinois last May. We went up to Springfield together. We had planned to visit St. Louis next April, for the commencement exercises, but when taken sick he said to me that he would not go to St. Louis, as he would never recover from his present illness." Mr. Gaunt leaves a wife and two children, who have the sincere sympathy of his classmates and many friends.

**Wm. E. Bard, Sr.**, died at his home in Sedalia, February 14. He had been in poor health for some years. Mr. Bard was born in Pennsylvania, in 1840.

In 1859, Mr. Bard engaged in the drug business at Georgetown. A year later he came to Sedalia and opened a drug store where Hinsdale & Menefee's barn now stands, the firm being W. E. Bard & Co. Later, Mr. Bard entered into a co-partnership with Dr. R. T. Miller, and for twenty years the firm was Bard & Miller. Subsequently it became W. E. Bard & Son.

Mr. Bard had been a Mason for the past thirty-four years, and treasurer of his local lodge. He was a prominent member of the Republican party, but refused to accept office. He was a deacon in the First Christian Church of Sedalia.

At a meeting of the Sedalia Retail Druggists' Association, held February 16, the following resolutions on the death of W. E. Bard, Sr., were adopted:

**WHEREAS**, It has pleased God in His providence to remove from our midst our co-worker and fellow-member, William E. Bard; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That in the death of W. E. Bard we have lost one of our sincerest friends and fellow-workers; that his devotion to the best interests of his profession and his dislike for questionable business methods has set us an example which we would do well to follow. We are glad to testify to the value of a life which has impressed itself on his professional brethren, his fellow-citizens and the Christian community of the city in which he has resided during the past thirty-six years.

*Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be published in the daily papers.—[Aug. T. Fleischmann, Mertz & Hale, A. S. McGowan, Thos. J. Fletcher, Otis Smith, Phil. E. Ott, Servant-Harker Drug Co., J. L. Kautzman, Dow & Myers.

## PURE FOOD AND DRUG LAW.

Senate Bill No. 2426 was introduced January 15, read twice and referred to the committee on Manufactures. Any of our readers can obtain a copy by addressing the Hon. Wm. E. Mason, Washington, D. C., who introduced the bill.

Under date of February 1, Mr. A. E. Ebert, member of the A. Ph. A. special committee on National Legislation, wrote Senator Mason as follows:

*Dear Senator*.—I am much interested in your pure food and drug bill, and so are the members of the American Pharmaceutical Association. After looking over the bill carefully, I find three slight changes which I think ought to be made in order to conform the details of the bill to the general theory of it, so far as it relates to drugs. This theory is (and it is one which I heartily approve) that the term "drugs" should include only those recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia or in the National Formulary. I have always considered that such a provision would have a tendency to raise the general standard of the drug trade; and this I take to be one of the objects of the bill.

Under these circumstances, the word "drug," in line twenty-five on page six, and the like word in line eleven on page eight, should be eliminated. So far as I can see, the insertion of this word at these two points involves a departure from the theory of the bill and would make the law difficult of construction. The proviso (at the foot of page six) is a part of that portion of the bill relating exclusively to foods, and apparently the word "drug" has gotten in at this point by accident. The only effect of it in this place would be to raise a doubt as to whether the definition of "drug" in Section 5 was intended to mean what it says.

The same argument applies to the word "drug" in Section 7 on page eight; for, if a blended "drug product" is recognized in the Pharmacopoeia or the National Formulary, surely the Secretary of Agriculture is not expected to prescribe how it shall be branded; and if it is not so recognized, it is (and ought to be) outside the scope of the bill. This Section is closely associated with other provisions relating exclusively to food products, and I cannot believe that it was intended to extend this section to drugs. Otherwise, every bottle of medicine in the country might have to be branded under the direction of the Secretary of Agriculture.

For a somewhat similar reason, I think the word "cosmetics" in Section 5 should be omitted. There is no demand whatever from the Pharmaceutical Societies or from those who are seeking to secure the highest standard for drugs, to have cosmetics mixed up in the business. The question of pure food and drugs is a great and an important one; but the regulation of face powder, which the ladies use, is hardly an important enough matter to be mixed up with the subject of food and drugs. It is a letting down of the standard to call a cosmetic a drug within the meaning of this act. If the United States Government is going into the business of regulating face powder, then surely it ought not to overlook hair oil, and I trust you will agree with me that neither of them ought to be in this bill. With kindest regards and best wishes, I am, yours truly,

ALBERT E. EBERT.

The letter was referred to Mr. H. W. Wiley, chief of the Division of Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture, who answered as follows:

*Dear Sir*.—Senator Mason has referred to me your letter of February 1, suggesting certain amendments to the Mason Bill, S. No. 2426.

I have written Senator Mason that I think the suggestions you make are just and that the changes in the bill in conformity therewith will be advantageous. I enclose you a copy of the bill amended in accordance with your suggestions, which I hope will meet with your entire approval.

We are glad to have these suggestions made from friends of the measure, for you can easily see that it is impossible for any one committee, or even two or three committees, to put everything in a bill that should go in, and leave out everything that should be left out.

We shall be glad if your association will urge the members of Congress, and especially the members of the committees having charge of these bills, the passage of the Brosius Bill, H. R., No. 6246, and the Mason Bill, S. No. 2426.

I sincerely hope that you will be able to attend the congress called for the promotion of these bills, in Washington, on March 7. Very truly yours,

H. W. WILEY.



## EDITOR'S TABLE.

Any book reviewed in this Department may be obtained upon receipt of price at the office of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST.

**An Elementary Laboratory Guide for Students in Materia Medica and Pharmacy.**—By Pierre A. Fish, D. Sc., D. V. M., Assistant Professor of Comparative Physiology and Pharmacology, New York State Veterinary College, Cornell University. Published by the author, Ithica, New York, 1900. Price, 75 cents.

This volume is intended for use among the author's students. It is, no doubt, useful for this purpose. We commend the thoughtful and systematic manner in which Dr. Fish endeavors to interest first-year students of veterinary medicine in a subject which becomes practical only after reaching clinical medicine.

**A Guide to the Study of Pharmacognosy, or the Essentials of Materia Medica of the Vegetable and Animal Kingdom, for the use of Junior and Senior Students in the Buffalo College of Pharmacy.** Compiled by John R. Gray, M. D., Ph. G., Professor of Pharmacognosy, Buffalo College of Pharmacy, Department of Pharmacy, University of Buffalo. Buffalo: Peter Paul Book Co., Printers, 1894.

The author wrote this book for the laudable purpose of giving his students a text-book adapted to his plan of instructions. It, however, has much to recommend it to the general student. It is a very practical work, as the author recognizes the wants of the student and gives him essentials without a mass of confusing collateral matter. At the same time quiz book style is avoided.

We hope Dr. Gray will revise the work and publish a new edition, with a view of its more general adoption by teachers and students.

**The Antiquities of Tennessee and the Adjacent States, and the State of Aboriginal Society in the Scale of Civilization Represented by Them.**—A Series of Historical and Ethnological Studies. Illustrated with twenty-one full page photo-type plates and 252 wood cuts of Pottery, Idols, Pipes, Flints, etc. Second edition, with new chapters, illustrations and notes. By Gates P. Thurston, vice-president of the Tennessee Historical Society. Royal 8vo. Cloth, net, \$4.00.

The pharmacist is in a position to collect antiquities and study ethnology. We find that many druggists are interested in Indian relics of the flint and stone class. Among the Western members of the profession are found quite a number who handle more modern Indian curios in every-day trade.

All of these classes of students of history will find much of interest and instruction in the book before us. It can be ordered from the author, Gen. G. P. Thurston, of Memphis, who will also send sample pages on request.

The illustrations are fine, and the descriptions are very explicit. The author is a true student and enthusiast, whose only interest in the book is to disseminate knowledge on the subject treated. The text is elaborated from papers read before historical societies.

**A Manual of Organic Materia Medica and Pharmacognosy.**—An introduction to the study of the Vegetable Kingdom and the Vegetable and Animal Drugs. Comprising the Botanical and

Physical Characteristics, Source, Constituents, Pharmacopoeial Preparations, Insects Injurious to Drugs, and Pharmacal Botany. By Lucius E. Sayre, B. S., Ph. M., Dean of the School of Pharmacy; Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy in the University of Kansas; member of the Committee on Revision of the United States Pharmacopoeia. Second edition revised, with Histology and Microtechnique, by Wm. C. Stevens, Professor of Botany in the University of Kansas. With 374 illustrations, the majority of which are from original drawings. Philadelphia: P. Blakiston's Son & Co., 1012 Walnut Street, 1899. Price, \$4.50.

Previous editions of this text and reference book have been noticed in these columns. We have not as yet found time to carefully note all the changes in the issue before us. Our attention, however, has been especially attracted by the new chapter on Histology and Microtechnique. This portion of the volume is by Wm. C. Stevens, Professor of Botany in the University of Kansas. It consists of over 170 pages of text and plates, or about one-fourth of the volume. We suggest that the chapter would form a convenient and useful volume if published by itself. It is applicable in places where the entire book would be unnecessary, expensive and cumbersome.

Any one who has had much experience in microscopical work will decide, before reading far in this chapter, that the author is a practical and observing worker. He realizes the little difficulties experienced by the student, and forewarns him against mistakes which are likely to occur.

The pages devoted to the selection and use of apparatus is very explicit and well illustrated, mostly with cuts from apparatus made by the Bausch & Lomb Optical Company. A few original drawings are introduced. Among those particularly useful are the ones showing the different methods of sectioning roots, stems and rhizomes. We fully agree with the author in his statement that the microtome is preferable to free-hand cutting, even when working with fresh material.

The only suggestion we have to make is that the future editions should give more attention to the finishing of mounts for use as permanent preparations. By use of the turn-table and a good cement, mounts can be quickly sealed so that they will last as long as the glass on which they are mounted.

### St. Louis Visitors.

NAME.	FIRM.	LOCATION.
A. W. Buchheit.....		Grand Island, Neb.
Ed. Burke .....	Smith Drug Co. ....	Texarkana, Tex.
Mr. Crockett .....	Palace Pharmacy .....	Ft. Smith, Ark.
S. W. Culp .....		Morrisonville, Ill.
M. J. Hogan.....		Taylorville, Ill.
Dr. J. W. Newton .....		Maysville, Ark.

### Hope — A Fantasy.

Men paint hope as an angel in thin clothes,  
But 'tis not so;  
Hope is the hay held before a donkey's nose  
To make him go.

—[Chicago Record.

What is the office of the saliva?

"The mouth." (Office hours not stated.)—[From New York Board Examinations.

## FORMULAS.

### Diabetic Lemonade.—

Citric acid.....	5 grms.
Glycerin.....	20 to 30 grms.
Water.....	1000 cc.

—[*Therapeutic Review.*]

### Tea Hair Tonic.—

Strong infusion of black tea.....	1 pint.
Bay rum.....	4 ounces.
Oil of lavender.....	1 drachm.
Alcohol.....	4 ounces.
Glycerin.....	4 ounces.

**Non-Poisonous Phosphorus Matches.**—According to Courtois-Suffit, the dangers attending the manufacture of phosphorus matches may be entirely obviated by using phosphorus sesquisulphide, which is non-toxic, instead of poisonous white phosphorus. The formula for the paste for the match heads is: Phosphorus sesquisulphide, 6; potassium chlorate, 24; zinc white, 6; red ochre, 6; powdered glass, 6; glue, 18; water, 34.—[*Rev. Pharm.*, 7, 67.]

**Fluid Extract of Rhamnus Frangula.**—Aweng recommends the following method of procedure for the preparation of this extract, and claims that it removes the active principles of the bark, but not the bitter nauseous glucoside: The powdered bark is heated with water on a water-bath for one hour to destroy the ferment present; it is then allowed to stand for twelve hours to deposit any secondary glucoside which may have dissolved, and finally percolated with cold water. The percolate, after the addition of glycerin, is evaporated to a fluid extract on the water-bath. Another method is to extract the bark by percolation with 60 per cent alcohol, distilling off the solvent, evaporating the residue to an extract, redissolving it in water, filtering, adding glycerin to the filtrate, and evaporating to a fluid extract.—[*Pharm. Cent.*, 39, 778.]

**Cascara Sagrada, Fluid Extract Of.**—Wm. Bichy, of Germantown, Pa., contributes the following to the *American Journal of Pharmacy*:

"After having tried all published formulas for the extract of cascara sagrada that came under my observation, and finding them deficient in preservative properties, that is, the extracts all precipitated heavily after a few weeks, I endeavored to find a more suitable menstruum for the drug, and believe I have succeeded. With this note you will find a specimen of the fluid extract remaining clear after six months' standing, and prepared by the following process:

Drug in No. 60 powder.....	1 lb.
Alcohol.....	1½ pts.
Water.....	¼ pt.

Moisten and pack in percolator; macerate for forty-eight hours; collect the first 13 fluid ounces, evaporate the remainder to 3 ounces, and mix with the reserved portion.

Among the many readers of the *Journal* some may have had the same trouble with cascara, which may be avoided by using the above menstruum."

## NEW REMEDIES.

**Cognac de Perou.**—By dissolving 50 Gm. of balsam Peru in a litre of cognac, Schmey (*Deutsche med. Zeit.*) obtains what he terms "Cognac de Perou," with which he claims to have cured cases of advanced tuberculosis. It is administered in teaspoonful doses every two hours, either alone or in milk. A little food such as egg or milk should be taken immediately before the dose. It is stated that the cinnamic acid contained in the balsam acts as well when given in this way as when injected hypodermically. The favorable influence of cognac alone (in medicinal doses) in cases of tuberculosis has been previously pointed out by Dettweiler and others.—[*L' Union Pharm.*, 40, 448.]

**Induline.**—(L) Montreal.—Induline is a coloring matter, derived from aniline. Induline 3B is prepared by heating a mixture of aniline, aniline chloride and diazo-amido-benzene. Azophenine is the principal body formed, but, by heating to 125-130°, the azophenine disappears, and, after standing for some time, the formation of induline 3B is complete. Its salts dye wool and silk a light blue. Induline 6B is prepared by heating the reaction mixture to 165-170°. Various indulines may be prepared from violaniline with aniline and acetic acid. For further information look up Roscoe & Schlorlemmer's "Chemistry."

**Sphagnol.**—Is an empyreumatic product obtained by destructive distillation of turf or peat. It is a mixture of anthracene, phenol, cresol and cresylol.

**Arsenic Caseinate.**—A patent has been taken out for the preparation of a combination of arsenic and casein, by heating casein in aqueous or alcoholic solution with an arsenic haloid. The arsenic caseinate obtained dissolves easily in water, and in weak alkaline solutions, from which it is reprecipitated by acids.—[*Pharm. Cent.* 40, 575.]

## STRAY ITEMS.

**Mr. W. W. Dutton**, of Newport, has bought out the City Drug Store at that place, and will consolidate the stocks, reducing the number of stores if not the amount of drugs.

**W. H. Halliburton** has resigned his position with the Lincoln Drug Co. and accepted one with the W. S. Merrell Chemical Co., as their Arkansas representative. William is a hustler, and we wish him much success.

**Mr. Louis Keebler**, one of the best-known pharmacists of Butte, Mont., died of pneumonia, February 9. Mr. Keebler was a native of St. Louis, where he was born about fifty years ago. He has been in Butte for the past eleven years and became known as one of the most competent druggists in that section of the State. He leaves a wife and two small daughters, who, at the time of his death, were visiting his mother in St. Louis.

## INCIDENTS FROM REAL LIFE.

**By What Two methods may cells increase in number?** A medical student says: "Butting and Ficial."

**Board Examination Answers.**—The law of conversation of energy is—

Symbols are used to abbreviate atoms.

Metals are formed by base-forming elements, and non-metals are formed by acid-forming elements.

A property of a base is its pleasant taste.

A moving car is called kinetic energy.

Acids are called H acids when they contain no O, and O acids when they contain no H.

The meter is the meridional circumference of the earth.

Energy is the nerve power which wills a person to do anything.

**George F. Barth as a Drug Clerk.**—I served in the

Mexican war, returning to Pittsburg in 1848, where I found a situation in a drug store. Much superstition existed among the older people. One old man called for twenty-five cents' worth of powdered human skull for the cure of headache. I endeavored to convince him that we did not handle it, when the proprietor overheard my conversation and told the customer that I was



GEORGE F. BARTH.

a new clerk and not acquainted with this valuable drug. The customer went away with a powder that answered his purpose.

The drug store was headquarters during the evening for policemen. Every hour they would step out, announce the hour and the condition of the weather. As an example: "It's 11 o'clock, and cloudy weather!" It was no pleasure for me to sit up so late to accommodate the police, but I could not help it.

From Pittsburg I went to Gallipolis, Ohio, and soon had a situation. The first day I found my employer busily engaged cutting out a pair of trousers. He explained to me that he was a tailor before he became a pharmacist and occasionally cut out a suit of clothes for a customer just to accommodate him, somewhat on the plan that we now sell postage stamps, keep a directory and furnish free telephone to customers.

As a German pharmacist I thought I understood my profession, so protested when the proprietor took me to the laboratory (cellar) and asked me to make putty. He explained to me that it was the American way of doing business and I consented to follow instructions. I also made blue mass, blue ointment and, in the winter, tallow candles.

My salary for all of this was \$15 per month, with board and washing.

From Ohio, in 1852, I went to Charleston, Va. (now West Va.). Coming from a free State I was looked upon as an abolitionist. A merchant next door to the store proved that I was one by pointing me out in the act of sweeping the store. He said that only white trash would do such work. The proprietor's slave got mad at me when he found me sweeping.

**Some of the Peculiar Things London People Want.**—Curiously worded advertisements, which are funny without intent, are common in London papers, it would seem. An English periodical offered a prize the other day for the best collection of such announcements and the following is the result:

"Annual Sale Now on. Don't go elsewhere to be cheated—come in here." "A lady wants to sell her piano, as she is going abroad in a strong iron frame."

"Wanted—Experienced nurse for bottled baby." "Furnished apartments suitable for gentlemen with folding doors."

"Wanted—A room by two gentlemen about thirty feet long and twenty feet broad." "Lost, a collie dog by a man on Saturday answering to Jim with a brass collar around his neck and a muzzle."

"Wanted—By a respectable girl, passage to New York; willing to take care of children and a good sailor." "Respectable widow wants washing for Tuesday." "For sale, a piano-forte, the property of a musician with carved legs." "Mr. Brown, furrier, begs to announce that he will make up gowns, capes, etc., for ladies out of their skin."

"A Boy Wanted who can open oysters with a reference." "Bull dog for sale; will eat anything; very fond of children."

"Wanted—An organist, and a boy to blow the same."

"Wanted—A boy to be partly outside and partly behind the counter."

"Wanted—For the summer, a cottage for a small family with good drainage."

"Lost—Near Highgate archway, an umbrella belonging to a gentleman with a bent rib and a bone handle." "Widow in comfortable circumstances, wishes to marry two sons."

"Wanted—Good boys for punching." "To be dissolved of, a mail phaeton, the property of a gentleman with a movable headpiece as good as new."

And this last a copy of an inscription painted on a board which adorned a fence in Kent. "Notis: If any man's or woman's cows get into these here otes, his or her tail will be cut off, as the case may be."

### A Scientific Version.

Scintillate, scintillate, globule vivific,  
Wonderingly contemplated by men scientific;  
Elevated and poised in the ether capacious,  
Resembling a coruscant gem carbonaceous.

—[*Chemist and Druggist.*]

**The Pennsylvania Hospital**, the first establishment in America devoted to the relief of the sick, was chartered by the Assembly of Pennsylvania at the solicitation of Benjamin Franklin and others, in 1751.

## PRESCRIPTION CASE DEPARTMENT.

BY PROF. J. M. GOOD, PH. G., HON. M. D., DEAN ST. LOUIS COL-  
LEGE OF PHARMACY.

Correspondence for this department is solicited.

**Unguentum Benzoini Compound.**—"S. H.," Belfast, Ireland, asks for a formula for compound ointment of benzoin. Perhaps some of our readers can furnish it. If it has any properties other than those of a balsam to preserve the fatty vehicle from rancidity, they must lie in the ingredients which go to make up the compound.

**Fowler's Solution with Tincture of Ferric Chloride.**—"H.," of Bentonville, Ark., writes: "What will be the action and the results in the following mixture?"

R Liq. potass. arsenit. .... f3ii.  
Tr. ferri chlorid. .... f3vi.

Mix.

Upon mixing the above, quite an active effervescence follows. This is caused by the action of the free hydrochloric acid, in the tincture, upon the undecomposed potassium carbonate in the Fowler's solution. The potassium chloride formed dissolves in the liquid. The mixture remains clear and has a deeper color than the original tincture of iron. "H" fails to mention his experience with the mixture.

**Oil of Almond, Essential.**—"Inquirer" writes: "Kindly let me know the cause of the formation of crystals in the essential oil of bitter almond. My sample is two years old; it has been kept in a glass-stoppered bottle." Time is an important factor in the change. The oil obtained by distillation from the bitter almond cake, cherry-laurel leaves, etc., consists largely of benzoic aldehyd ( $C_6H_5COH$ ). By oxidation the aldehyd is changed to benzoic acid ( $C_6H_5COOH$ ). The acid appears in the liquid in the crystalline form noticed by "Inquirer." As it is the result of a change in the oil, the phenomenon is peculiar to old samples. The synthetic oil has a definite, chemical composition. It is the variety now most abundant in commerce.

**Saline Ingredients in Pills.**—"C. M. S.," St. Louis, says: "How would you compound the enclosed prescription?"

R. Kali Iod. .... 10.  
Quin. Sulph. .... i.  
Ext. Gentiane. .... q. s.  
Mft. Capsule. .... No. 15.

Sig. One 3 t. d."

With a rather firm extract of gentian there should be no difficulty in forming a mass sufficiently adhesive to be filled into capsules.

To form pills of these ingredients, and of saline substances generally, resin cerate is a good excipient. The salts should be finely pulverized and mixed with some inert, impalpable powder before adding the excipient.

Potassium permanganate, which is always decomposed by organic substances such as compose the

ordinary pill excipients, may be formed into a mass with powdered kaolin or Fuller's earth and resin cerate.

**Prescription Difficulty.**—"M. F. W." writes: "The enclosed prescription forms a liquid when the ingredients are triturated together. It was dispensed in capsules, as the physician directs. He was not satisfied, however, and said he wished a 'mass' formed of the mixture before putting it into the capsules. How could I form a satisfactory mass?"

The prescription is as follows:

Take of oleoresin cubeb. .... 3i.  
Para balsam copaiba. .... 3ss.  
Scale pepsin. .... gr. xxiv.  
Phenyl salicylate. .... 3i.

Mix and put in twenty-four capsules.

Take one every four hours.

The physician should expect a prescription of the above composition to form a liquid.

To form it into a mass, add to it—

Powdered soap. .... gr. x.  
Powdered tragacanth. .... gr. x.  
Powdered elm bark. .... q. s.

and dispense in forty-eight capsules, directing two capsules to be taken at a dose.

The addition of these ingredients does not form a tenacious mass, but it is sufficiently adhesive to be filled into capsules. The physician's consent to the additions is desirable, notwithstanding the fact that they are harmless.

**Metric Equivalents.**—"Subscriber" sends us a copy of an order in which the quantities are expressed in terms of the French (or decimal) system and asks to have it explained. We give it, with equivalents in avoirdupois weight, in parallel columns.

Gum arabic, 6 kilos equal 6,000 grammes, equal 13 lbs.  
3 ozs. .... 280 gr.  
Gilding size, 0.12 kilo equals 120 grammes, equal 4 ozs. .... 100 gr.  
Nigrosine, 0.15 kilo equals 150 grammes, equal 5 ozs. .... 127 gr.  
Glycerin, 0.7 kilo equals 700 grammes, equal 1 lb. 8 ozs. .... 303 gr.  
Stearin-olein, 0.1 kilo equals 100 grammes, equal 3 ozs. .... 730 gr.  
Pear oil, 24 grammes equal 24 grammes, equal ..... 370 gr.  
Salicylic acid, 5 grammes equal 5 grammes, equal ..... 77 gr.

In this statement the kilogrammes are first converted into grammes by multiplying by 1,000. This, as in arabic notation, is accomplished by moving the decimal point three places to the right. In practice, small quantities should be expressed in grammes, not in the decimal part of a kilogramme. The conversion of weights from one system to another is necessary or desirable only for the purpose of comparison. Presuming that such an order would be presented only where the metric system is in common use, the merchant, with the actual weights at hand, would find filling it a very simple matter. A formidable array of figures showing metric equivalents carried out to several places of decimals will discourage any one but a mathematician. It is mainly because the system has been approached from this point of view that its introduction into England and the United States has been so persistently discouraged.

**Make Ready** for spring trade.

## NOTES ON PHARMACOGNOSY.

BY OTTO A. WALL, M. D., PH. G.

[Copyrighted.]

[Continued from page 58.]

California. — **D.** The form and size of the leaves are well shown in the drawings. Variable, short-petioled, obovate or oblong, apex somewhat obtuse, base wedge-shaped and margin with three to six teeth on each side, veins prominent beneath, light-green, nearly smooth, often much broken and crumbled; odor agreeably aromatic and taste slightly aromatic. Mexican Damiana consists of small smooth leaves (*a*, *b* and *c*, in the illustrations), and California Damiana consists of larger and broader leaves with redundant margin (fig. *d*). — **c.** Volatile oil and resin. — **U.** Generally reported to be a valuable aphrodisiac. Stimulant, tonic and diuretic. Dose: 5 to 10 grams in fluid extract.

**False Damiana** consists of the leaves of *Aplopappus* (or *Haplopappus*) *discoideus* (*Compositæ*), which are frequently sold as Damiana. Figure *e*, shows appearance and size. About 2 to 3 cm. long, oblanceolate, with from one to three dentations on each side, rough, and minutely dotted; frequently mixed with the flower-heads (or with parts of same, involucre, florets and hairy pappus) of the same plant. The odor and taste of False Damiana differs from that of the genuine drug, and resemble more those of *Grindelia*. These leaves contain resin, but lack the aroma of true Damiana, and when present must be considered as adulteration.

**Salvia.**

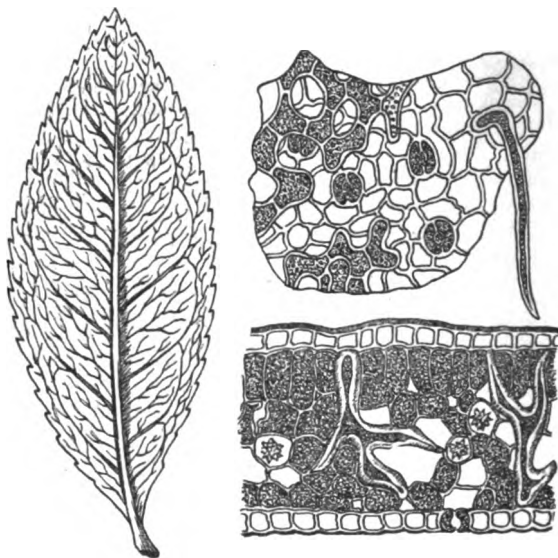
**N. Sage.** — **o.** The leaves of *Salvia officinalis*; *Labiata*. — **H.** Cultivated. — **D.** With long petiole, ovate-oblong, about 5 cm. long, base rounded, apex obtuse or subacute, margin delicately crenulate, thick, somewhat wrinkled, grayish-green, soft-hairy and glandulous on under side; odor aromatic, taste aromatic, bitter, somewhat astringent.

Wild, gray, thick sage is considered the best ("Italian Sage"). — **c.** Volatile oil, some resin, tannin, etc. — **U.** Stimulant, astringent and vulnerary. Dose: 2 to 5 grams in infusion. The infusion is a popular gargle for sore throat, etc.

**Thea.**

**N. Tea.** — **o.** The leaves of *Thea Chinensis* (*Sinensis*); *Ternstroemiaceæ*. According to Hayne there are three distinct varieties of this plant: *Thea Bohea*,

*T. viridis* and *T. stricta*, distinguished by shape of leaves and fruits. — **D.** In the trade these leaves are found rolled into little balls or cylinders, varying in size, and in color from bluish-green to blackish. The leaves themselves, when unfolded after steaming or infusing, are found to be short-petiolate, oval to oblong-lanceolate, 25 to 75 mm. long, about half as broad, acute at both ends, margin serrate, smooth or slightly hairy and glandular along the veins on the under side; odor peculiar and taste astringent and bitterish. The drawing of a whole leaf shows size, shape and venation of a large leaf and the other drawings show a portion of the epidermis of the under side (*a*) and a section of the leaf (*b*) with the peculiar sclerenchyma cells in its interior. — **c.** Volatile oil, up to 3 or 4 per cent of theine (identical with



caffeine), up to 20 per cent tannin, etc. — **U.** Stimulant, nervine and astringent. Mainly used in infusion as a drink, the habitual and excessive use of which may produce nervous and digestive derangements.

Tea is commercially divided into a number of varieties, which may, however, be broadly grouped as *black* and *green* teas. These varieties are obtained from the same plant, the differences depending on size and age of leaves, time of gathering, mode of preparing, as well as on peculiarities of soil and climate. In the following lists the names of these varieties are given in the order of quality, beginning with the finest, made from the tender leaf-buds, down to the coarsest, from the hard and woody expanded leaves.

**Black Teas;** with leaves usually merely rolled into cylinders; *var.*: Flowery pekoe, orange pekoe, pekoe, pekoe souchong, souchong, congou, bohea.

**Green Teas;** with leaves usually rolled into balls or twisted cylinders, and generally colored green artificially; *var.*: Gunpowder, imperial, hyson, young hyson, hyson skin, caper.

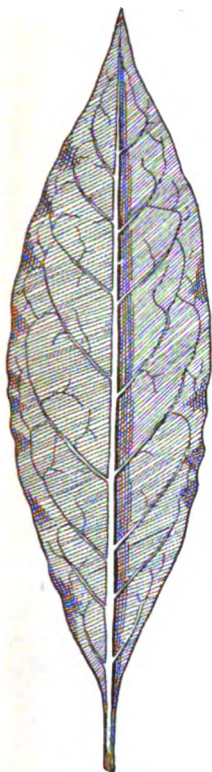
Green teas are considered better or more fragrant, but they contain more tannin and are therefore more



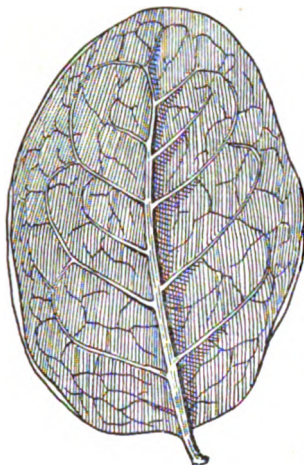
astringent. Adulteration with other leaves can be determined by infusing the leaves and then spreading out and comparing the suspected leaves with the known shape and structure of the genuine leaves.

#### Laurus.

**N. Laurel Leaves, Bay Leaves.** — **o.** Leaves of *Laurus nobilis*; *Lauraceae*. — **H.** Europe. — **D.** The figure shows size and venation; short petiole, oblong or oblong-lanceolate, acute at both ends, about 7 to 10 cm. long, margin entire and somewhat wavy, finely veined on under side, pellucid-punctate, greenish-brown to brownish, odor agreeably aromatic and taste



LAURUS.



BOLDUS.

bitterish. — **c.** Volatile oil, some bitter substance, tannin, etc. — **u.** Employed as a flavoring in cooking.

#### Boldus.

**N. Boldo, Boldo Leaves.** — **o.** The leaves of *Peumus Boldus*; *Monimiaceae*. — **H.** Chili, cultivated. — **D.** Broadly oval, about 5 cm. long, margin entire, rough on both sides from raised glands, glossy on upper and hairy on under surfaces, brownish-green to reddish-brown; disagreeably fragrant and pungently aromatic and bitter. — **c.** About 2 per cent volatile oil,  $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent of the alkaloid boldine, some aromatic resin, tannin, etc. — **u.** Stimulant nervine, excitant; also useful in inflammations of genito-urinary organs, in hepatic affections, etc. Dose: 0.1 to 0.5 gram, best in fluid extract.

#### Rosmarinus.

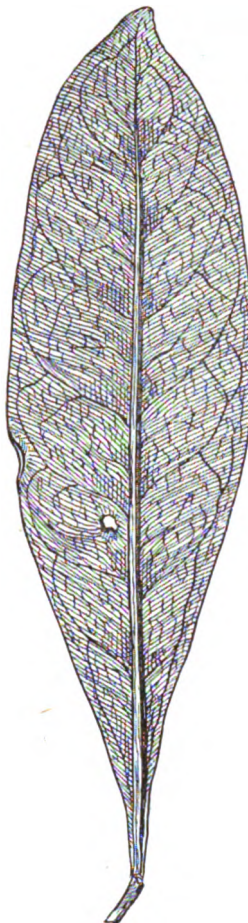
**N. Rosemary Leaves, Rosemary.** — **o.** The leaves of *Rosmarinus officinalis*; *Labiatae*. — **H.** Cultivated. — **D.** Linear, nearly sessile, about 3 to 4 cm. long, 1.5 to 2 mm. broad, margin entire and slightly revolute, dark-green above, whitish woolly, glandular and with prominent midrib underneath; odor camphoraceous, taste strongly aromatic. — **c.** Volatile oil and bitter extractive. — **u.** Stimulant, diu-



retic, diaphoretic, carminative and emmenagogue. Dose: 1 gram or more in infusion.

#### Duboisia.

**N. Duboisia Leaves.** — **o.** The leaves of *Duboisia myoporoides*; *Solanaceae*. — **H.** Australia. — **D.** Short-petiolate, broadly lanceolate, about 7 to 10 cm. long, 20 to 30 mm. broad, rather thin, smooth, apex acute, base long and tapering, margin entire and somewhat wavy, midrib coarse and prominent, odor slight, but disagreeable if any, and taste bitter acrid. — **c.** Duboisine (similar to hyoscyamine or atropine), resin, etc. — **u.** Rarely used except for the manufacture of duboisine. The action is similar to that of belladonna, like which it is used. Excito-motor, in large doses narcotic poison, anodyne; dilates the pupil of the eye. Dose: 0.05 to 0.3 gram in fluid extract.



DUBOISIA.

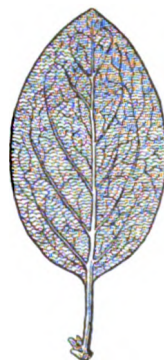
#### Manzanita.

**N. Manzanita.** — **o.** The leaves of *Arctostaphylos glauca*; *Ericaceae*. — **H.** California. — **D.** Ovate-oblong, or elliptical, petiolate, about 5 cm. long, apex acute, base obtuse, margin entire, thick, hairy, pale-green; without odor, taste astringent and somewhat bitter. — **c.** Arbutin, about 10 per cent tannin, etc. — **u.** Used like uva ursi; astringent, diuretic, tonic. Dose: 2 to 8 grams in fluid extract.

*Gaultheria* and *Chimaphila* are rarely met with in trade as leaves alone, and for this reason they have already been fully described under Group XXXIV, Leafy Twigs. As garbled lots, consisting of leaves alone may, however, be met with occasionally, they are also mentioned here.

**Eriodactylon** is officially and generally described as "leaves" and **Manzanita** would therefore be looked for here, but as a matter of fact this drug always consists of twigs with leaves attached, belonging therefore under Group XXXIV, where it has been described and figured.

See also the next group.



MANZANITA.

## WORKING FORMULAS.

BY ALBERT E. EBERT, PH. M., PH. D., CHICAGO.

**Preparations to Clean Clothes.**—Benzin or gasoline is the best material to clean cloth with, and largely constitutes the detergent agent of preparations for that purpose.

### Bassett's Powder for Galls.—

Charcoal, powdered..... 1 av. oz.  
Friar's balsam..... 1 fl. dr.

Mix and sift through a fine sieve. Directions: Sprinkle on the raw or injured surface. When such preparations as the above are called for, we believe that we do a humane act if we recommend the use of the compound tincture of benzoin (Friar's balsam) simple and alone, as in itself it is a valuable and efficient remedy for all kinds of sores, bruises or cuts.

**With What Coloring Matter** can I use an alcoholic solution containing 6% castor oil that will give the solution the same color without precipitation that burnt sugar will give a watery solution?

ANSWER:—Use Bismark brown, which is soluble in alcohol and by which any shade can be obtained. This analine color must not be used where the preparation is for internal administration.

**Cement for Tin.**—Please give the best preparation for gumming salve labels on tin boxes, which will not dry and loosen where there is a trace of vaseline on lid?

ANSWER:—No paste will stick to tin with a coating of vaseline on it; the only thing to do is to clean the tin, and then any flour paste with a drachm of powdered borax to the pound of flour paste will do the work.

### German Bird Paste.—

Sweet almonds..... 4 av. ozs.  
Corn meal..... 8 av. ozs.  
Saffron, American..... 10 grains.  
Yolk of eggs..... 2  
Honey enough to make paste.

Beat together the ingredients until a smooth paste is formed, then make into suitable form for attaching to bird cage. This paste is similar to what is sold as bird manna.

**Logwood Chips Dyeing.**—For every pound of fabric use one pound of logwood chips; extract these by two gallons of boiling water. In this logwood solution allow the goods to remain for several hours, after which they are taken out, allowed to drain so as to remove excessive moisture, then immersed in a solution of sulphate of iron containing two avoirdupois ounces of the salt to a gallon of water, allowed to remain ten or fifteen minutes, removed and whipped out and hung up to dry.

### To Remove Freckles —

Borax, powder..... 1 av. oz.  
Potassium chlorate..... ½ av. oz.  
Glycerin..... 1 fl. oz.

Alcohol..... ¼ fl. oz.  
Rosewater..... 12 fl. ozs.

Mix. Apply several times a day with sponge.

**Clarifying Syrup.**—Can you give us information about clarifying syrup with sulphur?

ANSWER:—The clarification of saccharin solutions depends largely upon what has caused the cloudiness. Is it due to suspended matter or to fermentation? Is it a cane sugar syrup or a glucose syrup? If due to suspended matter, filtration through a filtering medium will clarify it; if due to fermentation, in case of a cane sugar syrup mix with milk of lime, then sulphur it by passing the vapors of sulphurous acid gas into it, heat up and filter; if a glucose syrup, use carbonate of lime in form of whiting or marble dust, then sulphur it, heat and pass through a filter, which may be what is known as the bag filter or filter press in the manufacture of sugar or syrup.

**For Cleaning Wall Paper.**—Take the inside of a fresh loaf of bread and knead it until all the air has been expelled. When cleaning the paper always rub in one direction, removing the soiled surface of the dough from time to time. Wallpaper that has been swept with a broom or wiped with a cloth cannot be successfully cleaned by the above method.

### Smelling Salts.

Ammonium carbonate..... 4 av. ozs.  
Water of ammonia, concentrated..... 2 av. ozs.

The ammonium carbonate must be free from all efflorescence and be broken into small fragments, placed in a wide-mouthed glass-stoppered bottle with the concentrated ammonia water, and stirred daily for a week or so. In filling small bottles with the salt, preserve the pieces as much as possible and perfume with oil of lavender flowers, with the addition of a little oil of rose or neroli to round off the lavender.

### Inhalents for Asthma, Hay Fever, Colds, Etc.

1. Tincture of Iodine..... ½ fl. oz.  
Carbolic acid, liquefied..... ½ fl. oz.  
Spirit of peppermint..... 2 ½ fl. ozs.  
Water of ammonia..... ½ fl. oz.

### Mix.

2. Tincture of Iodine..... 1 fl. oz.  
Oil of turpentine..... 2 fl. drs.  
Oil of eucalyptus..... 2 fl. drs.  
Spirit of peppermint..... 1 ½ fl. ozs.

### Mix.

3. Menthol..... 120 grs.  
Thymol..... 60 grs.  
Eucalyptol..... 1 fl. drs.  
Oil of wintergreen..... 3 fl. drs.  
Alcohol..... 2 fl. ozs.

### Mix and dissolve.

4. Camphor..... 120 grs.  
Menthol..... 60 grs.  
Carbolic acid crystals..... 60 grs.  
Ether..... ½ fl. oz.  
Alcohol..... 2 fl. ozs.

Rub the camphor, menthol and carbolic acid together until liquefied, then add the alcohol and ether.

The solution of the above formulas is dropped upon absorbent cotton, which should be kept in tightly stoppered bottles. The vapor is to be inhaled frequently.

## THE MARKET REVIEW.

We are pleased to note the continued activity in the drug business during February, which has shown a marked increase over the same period for last year.

The tendency of prices continues upward, although none of the commodities so affected have assumed a speculative tone. The outlook for a large Spring trade is good.

The Paint trade is better than usual at this season. The high prices of Oil and Turpentine have a tendency to lessen the amount of business in the Paint line.

We give below the more important changes occurring during the month.

Advanced.	Declined.
Quinine,	Balsam Peru,
Acid—Acetic,	Blue Vitriol,
Citric,	Cocaine Hydrochlorate,
Carbolic,	Menthol,
Picric,	Oil Cake,
Salicylic,	Potassium Bichromate,
Tannic,	Root, Ipecac,
Ammonium Iodide,	Seed, Hemp,
Arsenic Iodide,	
Berries, Prickly Ash,	
Bismuth Preparations,	
Chloroform,	
Copperas,	
Glycerin,	
Gum Camphor,	
Indigo Madras,	
Iodine Resub,	
Iodoform,	
Lead Iodide,	
Lycopodium,	
Mercury Iodide,	
Oil—Castor,	
Special Com'l Castor,	
Fish,	
Potassium—Chlorate,	
Iodide,	
Root—Hellebore,	
Sarsaparilla,	
Serpentaria,	
Salt Soda,	
Sodium—Iodide,	
Salicylate.	

**Quinine**, during the first part of February, was firm. The sale of bark in Amsterdam, on February 15, resulted in about a 20 per cent advance over previous sales, and nearly the entire offerings of bark were closed out at this advance. This condition was predicted in our former reports, and in consequence of the above sale, manufacturers marked up their prices as follows:

P. & W. to 38c in 100s; 47c in oz. vials. N. Y. and M. B. at 36c in 100s; 45c in oz. vials.

The future outlook is indicated by the present market conditions.

**Opium** has been in light demand during the month, and with favorable reports of the crop condition existing in Europe, this market eased off to \$3.30 to \$3.50 per lb.

**Morphine**.—In ½s, ounce boxes at \$2.50 for P. & W.; N. Y. and M. B. 10c less. Ounce vials \$2.35 for P. & W.; N. Y. and M. B., \$2.25.

**Acid**.—*Acetic* has advanced as follows: No. 8, to

6½c in gals., 8c in lbs.; 36 per cent pure U. S. P., which is usually sent on open orders unless otherwise specified, at 10c per lb.

**Citric**.—Notwithstanding the season has scarcely commenced on this article, many other features favorable to an advancing market have taken place, and prices have been marked up. Large contracts for future deliveries have been made, and foreign markets for crude material have advanced. It is believed that higher prices will follow favorable indications. The present figures are 43c to 48c.

**Carbolic**.—We herewith give a proclamation issued by the Queen in reference to this article, which may be of interest to our readers, indicating the condition of Carbolic Acid. As a large percentage of the Carbolic Acid manufactured in Europe is obtained from the crude which is manufactured in England, this proclamation makes it difficult for European manufacturers to fill their contracts. Refined Crystals are, therefore, very scarce, and prospects are good for higher prices. Now offered in pound bottles at 48c.

**THE CARBOLIC ACID PROCLAMATION**.—From *Paint, Oil and Drug Reporter*:

Following is the official form of the rather remarkable proclamation of the Queen, forbidding the export of Carbolic Acid, Cresylic Acid and Picric Acid. The measure is unnecessarily sweeping, as the desired result could have been secured without interfering with what, under the circumstances, may be called a legitimate use of these articles.

"BY THE QUEEN—A PROCLAMATION.

VICTORIA R.

Whereas, by "The customs and inland revenue act, 1879, Section 8, certain goods may, by Proclamation or Order in Council, be prohibited either to be exported or carried coastwise; And, whereas, We, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, deem it expedient and necessary to prohibit the goods hereinafter mentioned to be exported or carried coastwise; We, by and with the advice aforesaid, do hereby order and direct that from and after the date hereof, the following goods, being articles which We have judged capable of being converted into or made useful in increasing the quantity of Military Stores, that is to say: Picric Acid (Trinitro-phenol), Trinitro-cresol, Carbolic Acid (Phenol), Cresylic Acid (Cresol), shall be, and the same are hereby prohibited, either to be exported from the United Kingdom or carried coastwise.

Given at Our Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, this eleventh day of January, in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand Nine Hundred, and in the Sixty-third Year of Our Reign.

God Save the Queen."

**Picric** has advanced to 55c.

**Salicylic** has been marked up on account of the action in England referred to above. Now quoted in lb. papers at 75c.

**Tannic** has advanced to \$1.00 per lb.

**Ammonium Carbonate** now quoted at 11½ to 14c; powdered 12½c to 15c; 10 lb. cans, 14½c.

**Ammonium Iodide** now \$4.25 per lb; 42c per oz.

**Arsenic Iodide** has advanced to 45c in ounce vials.

**Balsam Peru** has felt the effect of the large supply. Price has been reduced to \$2.05 per lb.

**Beans**.—*Mexican Vanilla* of prime quality still command high prices. Now quoted as follows: 7 in. \$13.50 to \$14.00; 8 in. \$14.25 to \$15.00; 8½ in. \$15.00 to \$15.50.

**Berries**.—*Prickly Ash* have advanced to 75c per lb. *Saw Palmetto*, to 35c.



**Bismuth Preparations have all advanced as follows:**

Bismuth Citrate.....	2 40
Bismuth Citrate, 1 oz. c. v., i. c.....	22
Bismuth Citrate and Ammonia.....	2 40
Bismuth Citrate and Ammonia, 1 oz. c. v. i. c.....	22
Bismuth Nitrate, Crystals, 1 oz. c. v., i. c.....	30
Bismuth Oxide, Hydr.....	2 90
Bismuth Oxide, Hydr. 1 oz. c. v., i. c.....	35
Bismuth Oxychlor.....	2 15
Bismuth Oxychlor, 1 oz. c. v., i. c.....	30
Bismuth Salicylate, 64%.....	2 40
Bismuth Salicylate, 64%, 1 oz. ctn., i. c.....	25
Bismuth Subcarbonate.....	2 25
Bismuth Subcarbonate, 1 oz. c. v., i. c.....	25
Bismuth Subgallate.....	2 00
Bismuth Subgallate, 1 oz. ctn., i. c.....	20
Bismuth Subiodide.....	3 90
Bismuth Subiodide, 1 oz. c. v., i. c.....	35
Bismuth Subnitrate, bulk.....	1 65
Bismuth Subnitrate, 5-lb. boxes.....	
Bismuth Subnitrate, 1-lb. boxes.....	
Bismuth Salicylate, 40%.....	2 15
Bismuth Salicylate, 40%, 1 oz. ctn.....	23

**Blue Vitriol** has declined  $\frac{1}{4}$ c. Now quoted at  $5\frac{1}{2}$ c in bbls.; 6c in 100s; 7c to 8c for smaller quantities.

**Caffeine, Pure.**—Price now quoted is \$4.25 per lb. Citrated \$3.00.

**Chloroform.**—Manufacturers have marked up the prices to 50c to 55c as to quality.

**Cinchonidine Sulphate.**—P. & W. and N. Y. Q. brands are quoted at 42c in ounce vials; M. B. at 41c.

**Cocaine Hydrochlorate.**—The influence of the very high price for this article has induced unusual efforts in producing the crude material, which, on account of the large supply, has caused manufacturers to reduce the price to \$5.00 per ounce, for M. B. in ounce vials. Other brands 10c higher.

**Copperas** has advanced 5c per 100 lbs. Now quoted at 85c in bbls.;  $1\frac{1}{2}$ c to 3c in smaller quantities.

**Glycerin.**—Manufacturers have advanced their prices to  $16\frac{1}{2}$ c in 50 lb. cans for M. B.; Gordon's and M. & R. to 17c.

**Camphor.**—In our May (1899) issue of this journal we referred to the conditions affecting this article, and as our predictions of the situation at that time have about been realized, we reproduce herewith a portion of the same.

"The Japanese Government has taken steps to regulate the output of camphor from Formosa, to take effect July 1, when it is expected to place such restrictions as will bring in as much revenue from this article as is possible. This will undoubtedly be confirmed, as the Japanese look to the interests of their own people as much as possible. Since Japan obtained the Island of Formosa from China, the camphor industry has been on a very unsatisfactory basis, and this present action on the part of the government was deemed necessary to overcome its present demoralized condition.

It is generally understood that the distillation of camphor will be under the supervision of the Japanese Government, whose Parliament has passed a bill authorizing a large expenditure of money for putting in effect the necessary equipments for the proper supervision of the industry. The Japanese are displaying their usual acumen and may be expected to look after their own interests first.

The annual production of camphor from Formosa is limited to 4,000,000 lbs., and it has not yet been decided whether the government will sell at auction or receive private bids. The general review of the situation, we believe, promises much higher prices within a few months."

The present price in ounce cakes is 68c; 63c in bulk. A further advance is likely.

**Indigo, Madras**, has advanced to 65c per lb.

**Iodine, Resublimed**, and all its preparations, have advanced. It is thought that a combination on this article is being effected. Now quoted in lbs. at \$3.75.

**Iodoform** now quoted at \$3.85.

**Lead Iodide** now quoted at 30c per oz.

**Mercury Iodide**, Red, \$3.00 per lb.; yellow, \$2.75 per lb.; green, \$2.75 per lb.

**Leaves, Digitalis**, selling at 27c.

**Henbane**, 30c.

**Lycopodium** has again advanced. If the African war continues, other advances are likely. Now quoted at 65c.

**Menthol**, reduced to \$3.40.

**Oils, Essential.**—

**Anise**, now firm at \$1.75 to \$1.85.

**Wintergreen**, True, \$2.50; artificial, \$1.00.

**Wormwood** has been reduced to \$6.00.

**Oils, Heavy.**—

**Castor**, No. 1, Sparkling M. B. has advanced to \$1.02 in 5-gal. cans; No. 3, 94c.

**Globe Salad** is higher, the range being 59c to 62c.

**Miner's Winter White** 59c to 62c.

**Miner's Winter Yellow** 54c to 57c.

**Fish, Straits (Tanner's)** advanced to 43c to 48c. **Banks (Tanner's)** advanced to 42c to 47c.

**Special Commercial Castor** has advanced to 55c to 60c.

**Lard**, Extra Winter Strain, 58c to 60c.

**Lard**, No. 1, 50c to 55c.

**Linseed** continues high. Now firm at 55c for Raw and 56c for Boiled.

**Neatsfoot**, Extra, advanced to 60c to 65c. No. 1, 50c to 55c.

**Sperm**, Winter, Bleached, quoted at 85c to \$1.00.

**Oil Cake** has been reduced to \$24.50 per ton; \$1.50 per 100 lbs.

**Potassium Bichromate** has declined; now 13c to 14c.

**Potassium Chlorate** has experienced another advance and is now quoted at 14c to 16c in Crystals. Powdered 1c higher. Granular 17c to 20c.

**Potassium Iodide**, in sympathy with Iodine, advanced to \$2.45 to \$2.50.

**Root, Hellebore**, White, Powdered.—The heavy demand for this article as an insecticide, as well as an adulterant of insect powder, has caused it to advance. Now 11c to 14c.

**Ipecac** has been reduced to \$3.50 per lb.

**Sarsaparilla** (Honduras) has been marked up to 40c to 45c. Mexican, 40c to 45c.

**Serpentaria** (Virginia Snake) has advanced to 60c.

**Sal Soda** has advanced to \$1.20 in kegs.

**Seed, Celery**, now quoted at 11c to 15c.

**Canary**,  $4\frac{1}{2}$ c to 5c. Recleaned,  $5\frac{1}{2}$ c to 6c.

**Hemp**, Russian and Domestic, have been reduced to  $5\frac{1}{2}$ c to 7c.

**Mustard**, Brown, (Calif.) 9c to 12c; Yellow 8c to 11c.

**Sodium Bichromate** has declined to 15c to 18c per lb.

**Iodide** is quoted at \$3.50 per lb.—an advance in sympathy with Iodine.

**Salicylate** has been marked up to 77c.

**Sugar of Milk**, Powdered, 15c to 20c is now asked.

**Turpentine** continues firm. 60c in bbls. is now asked.

### New and Seasonable Sundries.

**Bag**, Paige's Odorless, Moth and Dust Proof. For the storage of clothing, furs, blankets, hats, etc., air-tight. Made in 3 sizes. Just in season for storing winter clothing. 30x50, each 50c; 24x48, each 40c; 22x30, each 35c.

**Braces**, Knickerbocker Shoulder, prices reduced. 1st quality, doz. \$8.50; 2nd quality, doz. \$6.50; 3rd quality, doz. \$4.50.

**Brushes**, Bailey's Rubber, have advanced as per list herewith:

Bailey's Rubber Bath Brush, doz. \$13.20; Bailey's Rubber Shampoo Brush, doz. \$6.60; Bailey's Rubber Complexion Brush, doz. \$4.40; Bailey's Rubber Hand Brush, doz. \$4.40; Bailey's Rubber Toilet Brush, doz. \$2.20; Bailey's Rubber Tooth Brush, No. 1, doz. \$2.20; Bailey's Rubber Tooth Brush, No. 2, doz. \$2.75; Bailey's Rubber Blacking Dauber, doz. \$2.20.

**Soap**, Bailey's Complexion, doz. 80c.

**Crutch Tip**, Bailey's "Won't-Slip," doz. \$1.20.

**Cleaners**, Wall Paper, will soon be in demand for Spring house cleaning.

Wall Paper Cleaner, "Diamond," gro. \$15.00, doz. \$1.50; Wall Paper Cleaner, "Absorine," gro. \$18.00, doz. \$1.75; Wall Paper Cleaner, "Sulphur Carbon," small, doz. \$1.80; Wall Paper Cleaner, "Sulphur Carbon," large, doz. \$3.60.

**Cotton, Crown Absorbent**.—Latest prices.

1-lb. cartons, 1b. 25c; ½-lb. cartons, 1b. 30c; ¼-lb. cartons, 1b. 35c; 2-oz. cartons, 1b. 40c; 1-oz. cartons, 1b. 45c; ½-oz. cartons, 1b. 65c; 1-lb. rolls, 1b. 20c.

**Dyes, Easter Egg**.—White Rabbit Egg Dyes, 40 5c packages in box, box \$1.00; White Rabbit Paper Dye, 40 5c packages in box, box \$1.00; Fleck's German Egg Dyes—No. 1 Outfit \$1.00; No. 2 Outfit \$1.00; No. 3 Outfit \$2.75.

No. 1 Outfit contains 3½ dozen 5c packages; each 5c package contains 6 colors: Red, Purple, Green, Orange, Scarlet and Yellow, and 6 Sheets Paper Dyes, assorted colors and designs—enough to color and decorate more than 100 eggs, and each egg different.

No. 2 Outfit contains 3½ dozen 5c packages Fleck's Paper Dyes, for decorating Easter Eggs; each 5c package contains 24 sheets assorted colors and new designs. 48 eggs can be decorated with a 5c package, as the Dye Papers can be used a second time.

Above Outfits are packed in handsome display boxes, with attractive colored labels, showing colors and decoration of Eggs. Each Outfit also contains two kinds original six-color window hangers, etc.

No. 3 Outfit is to introduce Fleck's 10c goods; contents are as follows: 2 dozen Jim Crow Corn Salve; 1 dozen Crow Toothache Remedy; 1 dozen Fleck's Toothache Gum; 1-12 dozen Anti-Bacco-Chew Gum; ¼ gross 5c packages Dyes. (Outfit No. 1, as above.)

**Paas' Egg Dyes**—Contains 40 5c packages Union Package Tablets, in envelopes containing 12 colors (Tablets), eight pictures (Dewey, etc.) and brush. Per package, \$1.00.

**Paas' Calico Picture Paper**—Contains 36 5c packages, large white envelopes with 12 sheets Calico Picture Paper, every one capable of being used several times; Transfer Pictures of Rabbits and other Animals, Flags, Flowers, etc., in a number of colors, all in one operation. Per package, \$1.00.

**Easter Novelty Assortment**.—These goods will soon be in season and orders should be placed at once.

The assortment affords the dealer a liberal profit at retail prices usually obtained for such goods; at \$5.00 net. This assortment contains toy rabbits, chickens, etc., for Easter gifts.

**Extract Narcissus Buds**, Imperial Crown.—This grand new odor is now ready for the market. This perfume is unlike any other odor ever put out; it is strictly up-to-date, is very strong and lasting. Bear in mind that one drop of Narcissus is equal in value to twenty drops of the regular run of perfumes.

**Narcissus Buds**, Imperial Crown, No. 151, trial size. Put up one dozen on a card, at 75c per dozen.

**Flower Seed "Box G."**—A seasonable bargain at \$3.00 per box. Retail for \$12.00. If the dealer disposes of but half the box the profit afforded him will be over 100 per cent. These boxes contain a full assortment of the choicest seeds.

**Glazier's Points**, further advanced. In cases of 100 ¼-lb. packs, per case \$7.50; dozen \$1.00.

**Gum, Chewing**, Van Cullen Bros.' Grape Fruit.—5 boxes or more at 50c per box; box at 55c.

**Harmonicas** have advanced.

34 B, Hohner, doz. \$1.85; 3C, N, D. Hohner, doz. \$4.50; 70 Hohner, doz. \$3.25; 1896 Hohner, doz. \$2.10; 1896½ Hohner, doz. \$4.25.

**Nipples**, Davidson's Patent Pyramid.—No. 62, White, gro. \$3.00, doz. 30c; No. 66, Black, gro. \$3.25, doz. 30c; No. 68, Maroon, gro. \$3.25, doz. 30c.

**Paper, Diamond and Pearl Writing**, in one-pound packages, in three sizes: Octavo, Commercial and Packet, each size in two colors, white and cream. The price is low for this grade of paper, and when sold at retail for 15c a pound it makes a good leader.

**Octavo**, Plain, Pearl (cream), 1b. 12c; Ruled, Pearl (cream), 1b. 12c; Ruled, Diamond (white), 1b. 12c; Plain, Diamond (white), 1b. 12c.

**Commercial**, Plain, Diamond (white), 1b. 12c; Ruled, Diamond (white), 1b. 12c; Ruled, Pearl (cream), 1b. 12c; Plain, Pearl (cream), 1b. 12c.

**Packet**, Plain, Pearl (cream), 1b. 12c; Ruled, Pearl (cream) 1b. 12c; Ruled, Diamond (white), 1b. 12c; Plain, Diamond (white), 1b. 12c.

**NOTE**.—Octavo size requires 50 No. 4 Baronial envelopes to 1 lb. of paper. Commercial size requires 40 No. 5 Baronial or Commercial envelopes to 1 lb. of paper. Packet size requires 35 No. 6 Commercial envelopes to 1 lb. of paper.

**Photographic Supplies**.—Note the advance on Dry Plates. No change in list prices, but discount reduced as follows:

Seed's Gilt Edge No. 27, Cramer Crown, Hammer Special Extra Fast, 15%; Seed's 23, 26 and 26x, Cramer Banner, 20%; Hammer Extra Fast, Fast and Slow, 25%; Cramer Isochromatic, Medium and Instantaneous, 10%; Seed's Non-Halation, Special List, 10%; Hammer Aurora Non-Halation, Special List, 15%.

**Plasters**, M. B. Court.—Imperial Court, 3 piece, white, flesh and black tracing cloth, gro. \$1.50, doz. 15c. Favorite Court, 3 piece, white, flesh and black, gro. \$3.00, doz. 30c.

**Soap**, Carbolisoap, Cole's, advanced to \$2.00 doz.

**Soap**, Moorish.—Put up 1 doz. in a box, each cake wrapped; gro. \$4.50, doz., 40c. The largest 5c cake of toilet soap made.

**Straws**, Stone's Julep, Paper.—Put up in boxes of 100 and 500—50,000 straws in a case. Per 1000 straws 65c. Specify whether 100s or 500s are wanted.

**Syringes, The Pearl Rapid Flow, Fountain;** in paper box, with three hard rubber screw pipes, infant, rectal and bent vaginal.

2-quart, doz., \$11; 3-quart, doz., \$12; 4-quart, doz., \$13.

**Syringes, Phyrne,** bulb, doz., \$6.

**Toothpicks.**—Big values which should be carried by every druggist.

Toothpicks, Ideal, in cartons, 50 boxes each, per carton, \$1.75; White Maple, 16 cartons in case, 3 dozen boxes in a carton, per carton, \$2; White Maple, hotel, 2,500 picks in a box, in cases of 50 and 100 boxes, per case of 100s, \$16.

**Unguentine.**—

Collapsible tubes, doz., \$2.00; screw cap jars, per jar, \$1.00; hospital, 5-lb. tins, per tin, \$4.75.

### Changes and Additions in Proprietary Goods.

**Anti-Grippine.**—Doz., \$1.25.

**Balm, Kay's Lung.**—Liquid, doz., \$1.75; large, \$3.75.

**Kay's Lung.**—Tablets, doz., \$1.75; vest pocket size, \$1.75.

**Bromo-Nervolene,** doz., \$3.50.

**Compound, Ponca.**—Price reduced to \$3.00 doz.

**Waterbury's Cod Liver Oil,** doz., \$8.00; G. & C., \$9.00.

**Cream, Dr. Allen's Malt,** doz.,  $\frac{1}{4}$ s, \$2.10;  $\frac{1}{2}$ s, \$4.20; 1s, \$8.40; 5s, \$32.00.

**Croupine, Dr. Lanoix,** doz., \$2.00.

**Cure, Daisy Corn,** doz., 85c.

**Kay's, Catarrh,** doz., \$3.75.

**Kay's Pile,** doz., \$3.75.

**Plantation Chill,** in both tasteless and plain form, has been reduced in price from \$4 to \$3.75 per dozen, and the former bonus offer of two dozen free on gross lots has been withdrawn.

**Shield Catarrh,** doz., \$4.00.

**Dust, Death,** 10c size, doz., 75c; 25c size, doz., \$2.00.

**Honey Tolu, Yager's,** doz., \$2.00.

**Kidneycura, Kay's.**—Tablets, doz., \$7.75.

**Killer, Lee's Lice,** advanced; doz., qts., \$2.75;  $\frac{1}{2}$  gals., \$4.80; 1 gal., \$7.50.

**Lee's Gopher,** doz., \$6.00.

**Liniment, Johnson's Anodyne, Med.,** doz., \$4.25.

**Yager's,** doz., \$2.00.

**Milkline,** reduced; doz., small, \$4.00; large, \$8.00; hospital \$32.00.

**Oxidine,** doz., \$3.75.

**Paste, American Roach and Rat,** advanced; doz., \$1.

**Peptonix,** advanced; doz., \$4.25.

**Pills, Red Cross Tansy,** doz., \$8.00.

**Robin's Cascara Compound,** mild, doz., \$4.80; strong, \$7.20.

**Powder, Dixie Fever and Pain,** doz., \$1.75.

**Presto,** advanced; small, doz., \$2.00; large, \$4.00; ointment \$2.00.

**Remedy, S. Grover Graham's Dyspepsia,** small, doz., \$4.00; large, \$8.00.

**Restorative, Ricord's Vital,** advanced; doz., \$9.00.

**Salve, Findley's Eye,** doz., \$1.25.

**Dr. Holtin's,** doz., \$2.00.

**Sarsaparilla, Yager's,** doz., \$4.00.

**Stom-Ac-Olds, Morrow's,** doz., \$4.00.

**Sulphume,** reduced; doz., \$8.00. Special, doz., \$16.00.

**Syrup, Ramon's English Cough,** doz., \$2.00.

**Tablets, Holtin's Dyspepsia,** doz., \$2.00.

**Stuart's Catarrh,** doz., \$4.00.

**Stuart's Dyspepsia,** \$1.00 size reduced to \$8.00 doz.

**Tongaline,** reduced; 8-oz., doz., \$8.00; 5-pint, each, \$5 50; tablets, (all combinations), doz., \$8.00.

**Tonic, McQueen's Wakeo,** advanced; doz., \$3.75.

**Ramon's Pepsin Chill,** doz., \$3 75.

**Mrs. Newlywed**—I was going to have a sponge cake as a surprise for you, dear, but I confess it was a failure. **Mr. Newlywed**—What was the matter? **Mrs. Newlywed**—I don't know for sure, but I think the druggist sent me the wrong kind of sponges.—[Philadelphia Record.]

## SEASONABLE GOODS.

The up-to-date pharmacist is careful to look ahead and order goods that will be in season for a few weeks to come. The following list is suggestive:

Acetanilid,  
Acid, Carbolic,  
Acid, Tannic,  
Ammonia,  
Arsenic,  
Balsam Fir,  
Balsam Peru,  
Bark, Elm,  
Bark, Wild Cherry,  
Cod Liver Oil,  
Rock Candy,  
Rock Candy Syrup,  
Camphor,  
Extract Licorice,  
Flower Seeds,  
Glycerin,  
Insect Powder,  
Olive Oil,  
Quinine,  
Sal. Epsom,  
Saltpetre,  
Mothine, in Marbles or Flakes,  
Oleophane, Petrolatum,  
Paris Green,  
"Pure Food" Spices,  
Atomizers,  
Fever and Weather Thermometers,  
Brushes, Hair, Cloth and Tooth,  
Camphor Ice, Imperial Crown,  
Cream, Salvia, Imperial Crown,  
Cream, Cold, Imperial Crown,  
Witch Hazel and Glycerin Lotion,  
Cough Drops, "Old Homestead," Horehound,  
Writing Paper,  
Tablets, Pens and Pencils,  
Chamois Skins and Sponges,  
Purses, Pocket Books, Bill Books,  
Easter Egg Dyes,  
Whiskey, Brandies, etc.

### Changes in the Pharmacopœa Austriaca ed VII.

The following are additions:

1—Acetphenetidinum, 2—Amylum Oryzae, 3—Antipyrinum Coffeino citricum, 4—Antipyrinum salicylicum, 5—Aqua kresolica, 6—Bismuthum subgallicum, 7—Charta sinapisata, 8—Codeinum hydrochloricum, 9—Coffeinum Natrio-benzolicum, 10—Collemplastrum adhaesivum, 11—Collemplastrum salicylatum, 12—Extractum Chinae (improved), 13—Extractum Condurango fluidum, 14—Extractum Hydrastidis fluidum (improved), 15—Extractum Quebracho fluidum (improved), 16—Extractum Rhamni Purshiani fluidum (improved), 17—Ferrum oxydatum saccharatum, 18—Ferrum sulfuricum praecipitatum, 19—Formaldehydum solum, 20—Fructus Capsici, 21—Fructus Piperis nigri, 22—Kresolum, 23—Kresolum liquefactum, 24—Liquor Capsici compositus, 25—Natrium hydroxydatum, 26—Oleum phosphoratum, 27—Oleum Resinae empyreumaticum, 28—Pastilli Hydrargyri bichlorati corrosivi, 29—Phosphorus, 30—Pilulae ferri carbonici, 31—Resina elastica, 32—Resina Podophylli, 33—Resorcinum, 34—Saccharinum, 35—Sandaraca, 36—Sebum ovile, 37—Sebum salicylatum, 38—Stearinum, 39—Sulfonalum, 40—Suppositoria Glycerini, 41—Syrupus Sennae cum Manna (improved), 42—Theobrominum, 43—Theobrominum Natrio-salicylicum, 44—Tinctura Aloës composita, 45—Tinctura Rhei aquosa (improved), 46—Tinctura Strophanti (improved), 47—Trionalum, 48—Unguentum Acidi borici, 49—Unguentum Diachylon (improved), 50—Unguentum Glycerini (improved), 51—Unguentum Hydrargyri (improved), 52—Unguentum sulfuratum (improved), 53—Vinum, 54—Vinum album, 55—Vinum rubrum, 56—Vinum Malagense, 57—Vinum Marsalense, 58—Vinum Chinae ferratum, 59—Vinum Condurango, 60—Vinum Pepsini, 61—Vinum Rhamni Purshiani.

# Meyer Brothers Druggist

**PUBLISHED MONTHLY IN THE INTERESTS OF THE ENTIRE DRUG TRADE.**

No. 4.

Entered at the Post-Office at St. Louis, Mo., as second class matter  
in January, 1895.

## Meyer Brothers Druggist

**C. F. G. MEYER, Publisher.**

H. M. WHELPLEY, PH. G., M. D., . . . . . EDITOR

### TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

United States and Canada, per year	-	-	-	-	-	\$1 00
Foreign (Postal Union), per year	-	-	-	-	-	1 25
Single Copies	-	-	-	-	-	10

Sample copies sent free on application.  
Please remit in funds that are bankable in St. Louis.  
To discontinue a subscription, notice must be sent to office of  
publication and all arrears paid.

### ADVERTISING RATES.

(WE HAVE BUT ONE PRICE).

One-fourth page,	6 months	-	-	-	-	-	\$ 45 00
"	1 year	-	-	-	-	-	82 50
One-half	6 months	-	-	-	-	-	87 00
"	1 year	-	-	-	-	-	157 50
One page	6 months	-	-	-	-	-	160 00
	1 year	-	-	-	-	-	300 00

**Address all communications to the**

**MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST.**

**222 South Broadway, ST. LOUIS, MO., U. S. A.**

**From an English Drug Journal.**



**An Unprofitable Order.**—"Please, missus wants a stamp, an' she said as the stores was shut *you* might as well poison this cat." (Fact, vouched for by the artist).

# Editorial

**Mr. W. B. Kerns**, of Bunceton, Mo., a new member of the Board of Pharmacy, is represented on the first page of the cover of **MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST** for April.<sup>1</sup> Mr. Kerns is successor to Mr. F. W. Sennewald.

**Sleeping Apartments for Drug Clerks.**—The Minister of the Interior for Austria may not have ever been a drug clerk, but he is certainly kindly disposed towards them. This is evidenced by a recent ruling for which he is responsible. The new regulation specifies that drug clerks must not be required to sleep in the store or rooms used as a store-house for drugs and medicines.

The MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST has, on several occasions, called its readers' attention to the necessity of healthy accommodations for those who must answer the night bell. The practice of sleeping in the store brings one in contact with a medicine-laden atmosphere both day and night. As a rule, the air is bad during business hours, and worse when the store is closed for the night. At this time, when pure air is most needed, the room does not get even the occasional ventilation caused by the opening of doors as customers pass in and out.

It is gratifying to find that many stores have special accommodations for the clerks so that they will be convenient for nocturnal calls but out of the medicated atmosphere while sleeping. Occasionally, pharmacists with the best of intentions unwittingly defeat their own object when they provide a separate and special sleeping room. We have in mind those bedrooms which are also used as stock-rooms. In them we find stored loose drugs, paper packages and other collections of roots, herbs and chemicals which laden the atmosphere with active therapeutic agents as well as odors unpleasant to the sensitive mucus membrane of the human nostrils.

Improved sleeping quarters for drug clerks will come slowly in this country where personal liberty is the watchword, nor can we expect such an improvement to materially lengthen the expectancy of life among pharmacists. Mr. Ferdinand Michael has just celebrated his jubilee as assistant at the old-established apotheke at Plauen, in Saxony. During

these fifty years Mr. Michael has served under seven principals. It will require more perfect hygienic surroundings for many generations before American drug clerks will look back upon half a century of service in a single drug store. Nor can we credit the living customs of Mr. Michael with this extraordinary service. He no doubt belongs to a family of long-lived and persevering people.

The efforts in Europe to guard the lives of drug clerks is the natural outcome of the growing attention given the subject of hygiene and public sanitation. It has long been considered a crime to permit a fellow human being to take his or her own life. Science has pointed out that arsenic, pistols and other agencies employed by the usual suicide are by no means the only methods of shortening one's own life. The sources of danger do not multiply as some secular writers facetiously state, but bacteriology and other sciences and arts acquaint us with our environments and point out dangers never before recognized. It is only a few weeks since Professor Flügge, a German experimenter, demonstrated that the human breath may be laden with disease germs which are more dangerous than the disagreeable cigarette, onion or balsam of copaiba breath.

Since writing the above we have found in the *New York Medical Journal* an item germane to the subject, since it illustrates how general the study of hygiene has become. The item reads as follows:

"According to the *Maryland Medical Journal* for March, among the good things said at the last meeting of the Medical Society of the State of New York, one of the best came from Dr. John H. Pryor, of Buffalo, who illuminated the economic aspect of State cure for consumptives in these words:

'What we ask for is that the consumptive shall be taken care of at the right place and at the right time until he is well, and not at the wrong place and at the wrong time until he is dead.' It is merely a question of whether we shall pay early or late. The consumptive is a public charge. We can admit the obligation early and make terms, or we can postpone payment until judgment by default is entered, covering every item of the account.'

**The Pure Food and Drug Congress.**—There were congregated in Washington last month some 250 representative men, whose object boded no good to the adulterator of food and drugs in the United States. It was the third annual meeting of the Pure Food and Drug Congress, whose earnest endeavors should be applauded and encouraged by the entire country. The object of the meeting was to urge legislation against adulteration, now so generally practiced not only with food products but drugs as well. It is to be earnestly hoped that the congress members and their friends will succeed in showing our Congressmen the necessity of such legislation.

There were in attendance delegates from thirty-one States, Territories and the District of Columbia; also from thirteen national and ninety-five State and local organizations, making a total of 258 registered delegates. The character of the gentlemen assembled,

representing leading manufacturers of the different food products, pharmacists and members of the leading drug firms of the country, certainly showed that it was a meeting for no small purpose, and that widespread interest was being taken in the movement.

There is now a bill before Congress, proposed by the Hon. Mr. Brosius, of Pennsylvania, the object of which is to restrict the sale of adulterated foods and drugs; and the meeting was called for the purpose of indorsing this bill and to urge upon Congress to make it a law. That such a law is necessary has been conclusively shown by the Senate committee on manufactures, who have been engaged a long time in making thorough investigation on the subject of food and drug adulteration. They have reported that not only the health of the people is jeopardized, but that our markets for these products are also in danger of being lost to us through this pernicious practice of adulteration.

Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Wilson, handled the manipulator without gloves in his remarks to the congress. Among other things, he said: "We must protect the weak from the unscrupulous, and we must protect our homes from the invaders. Gentlemen, let me say to you that the man who sells an article he knows to be different from what it purports to be is a common thief, and the man who sells food that is deleterious to health and life is a common murderer." Very strong words, and yet he was warranted in speaking them.

Senator Mason is one of the most ardent champions of pure food in the United States Congress, and his address to the delegates was full of good, practical advice. He told them to agree upon a bill, general in its character, and then go home and create public sentiment in favor of its passage. He asked them to write, and have everybody write, to senators and representatives, urging favorable action upon the bill at an early date. Senator Mason declared that he believed the pure food bill to be of equal importance with the Puerto Rican tariff bill.

The cause is a just one, and it is hoped that public sentiment will be aroused to the importance of this measure, and that we will not be lacking in this essential for the protection of human life. All civilized foreign countries have long ago realized the necessity of such laws and have had them in force, operating to the benefit of the honest dealer and to the detriment of only the manipulator and the cheat.

**The Apprentice Question** has been given a new impetus by the Illinois Board of Pharmacy, the A. Ph. A. and some of the State associations. It is not, however, as new as some seem to think. We accidentally ran across the following in a copy of the *Chemist and Druggist* of London, for 1881. It shows what was being agitated in Philadelphia a score of years ago:

"American Apprentices.—The executive committee of the Trade Association of Philadelphia has recently issued a circular treating of apprentices and their proper training. They recommend that an apprentice,

on entering a pharmacy, must furnish satisfactory evidence of good character and integrity; that he should have a good elementary education and fair penmanship, and know orthography and arithmetic, as far as proportion and fractions, both vulgar and decimal. Next, it is advised that a trial of three months be agreed upon, and, when agreement is made, the student's term should conform to the rules and requirements of the College of Pharmacy, and that the following terms be agreed upon: For the first year, \$50; second year, \$75; third year, \$100; fourth year, \$150; and the student to receive from his employer full-course tickets to lectures of the College of Pharmacy of that city, in the third and fourth years; no student to be engaged under 15, nor over 17 years of age; that the agreement be executed in writing, setting forth the compact on an honorable basis, free from legal binding. Finally, that the apprentices should not be entrusted with the higher responsibilities of the business until they have had at least two years' experience of store routine, and even then under guarded care."

**Carthagena Ipecac** has been on the market for some time and commonly sold as the Rio drug. Practical experiments and the usual course of trade failed to find any reason why the Carthagena drug should be under a ban.

The recent movements in favor of a pure food and drug law brought out the true condition of affairs and directed the attention of the drug section of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation to the injustice of the custom regulations. The result of the agitation is a removal of the legal prejudice against Carthagena Ipecac, and its admission under the same terms as Rio. Some predict a great reduction in the price of ipecac as a sequel to the new ruling. In the London market Rio sells for about 80 cents per pound more than Carthagena. In this country the latter had no legal standing and when sold bore the name of Rio. The probabilities are that it will now bear its own cognomen and bring the same price as Rio Ipecac. The price of Rio may fall slightly but not to any great amount. A few pharmacists have objected to the admission of the out-cast drug, but captious criticisms of the action are not in order. It is likely the United States Pharmacopoeia will follow suit and make both drugs official.

**The Number of Deaths From Consumption** causes that disease to rank far beyond the plague as an agency destructive to human life. It does not, however, arouse the same fear that is attached to the plague and some other less destructive diseases. It is interesting to note in this connection that when a person dies from tuberculosis the germs are no longer dangerous. Experiments made by the celebrated Dr. Klein, of Germany, demonstrate that it is impossible to produce cultures of the tubercular germs from those found in the body of an animal dying from the disease.

Nor was he able to infect a living animal with the germs. While this is true of tuberculosis, conditions are different with typhoid fever, cholera and many

other germs. The experiments prove that many disease germs live from one to two or three weeks after death and burial of the animal which has succumbed to their ravages.

**An Early Closing Law** in New South Wales went into effect January 1. It is a lengthy document and seems to be all the more intricate and confusing on that account. If the law-breakers of that country took as carefully for technicalities as they do in the United States, it is probable that many loop-holes will be discovered in the new law. It groups together chemists' shops, druggists' shops, private dispensaries, public dispensaries and flower shops in one of the four subdivisions of places of business, giving no exception to the general law. The stores just mentioned shall close at nine o'clock five days in the week and at eleven o'clock Saturday evenings.

**Medical Works of Interest to Pharmacists.**—One of the most erudite and interesting medical writers of this country is Dr. P. C. Remondino, of California. His "History of Circumcision" is much more than a mere statement of historic facts. It discusses this ancient and modern practice in the light of hygiene. The book also contains collateral matter of fascinating interest. It is published by F. A. Davis, of Philadelphia, Pa. Other medical works of interest to pharmacists were mentioned in MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST for November, page 328; February, page 36; March, page 68.

**Artificial Indigo**, as stated in a recent issue of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST, is making unmistakable inroads on the natural indigo market. The growers in Java and India fight the synthetical article as laborers do the introduction of labor-saving machinery, and with about the same effect. The demand for the dye increases, but the price slowly declines. Technical and commercial chemistry is revolutionizing many industries, and the wise indigo grower will soon seek other avenues for investments.

**Counterfeit Shellac.**—During the rebellion much was heard about counterfeit money. Since then, the public is continually warned by the daily and weekly press against counterfeit patent medicine. Now we find that the wholesale trade is warned against counterfeit shellac. The firms in India have taken steps to prosecute all American dealers who counterfeit their brand of shellac. These warning notes should be sounded for the information of the retail drug trade and the varnish dealers.

**Dexterity in the Drug Business** is required of the successful pharmacist, not only in the making of pills, forming of emulsions and the spreading of plasters, but also in dispensing neat and attractive packages. Probably one of the best examples of dexterity acquired by practice is that of cutting corks by hand. At the present time our corks are mostly machine-cut, but the older readers of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST will remember the hand-cut corks, which were practically as good as those of the present day.

## STRAY ITEMS AND COMMENTS.

"The Galen Lodge of Free Masons" is the name of a blue lodge in London. The pharmacists of that city find time not only for work but also for refreshments.

**Faith Healing** was given as the cause for action in a suit for divorce entered by a Chicago ex-congressman. It is probable that the disagreement over the method of treating the members of the family when sick was the immediate cause of the action for divorce.

**Artificial Corks** must come in the course of time, as the supply of cork is gradually diminishing. Up to the present time no satisfactory substitute has been found. The writer has a number of bottle stoppers made of roots, for use in the drug trade of Mexico. They are, however, a poor substitute for even a poor quality of cork.

**Consulting Surgeons** at the seat of war in South Africa, who have been sent to the front by the British government, receive a salary of \$25,000 per year. No doubt our English readers regret that there is no demand for the pharmacists. In fact, the pharmacists who enlist in the British army receive a very small and insignificant remuneration.

**Alcohol** is an antidote for carbolic acid—at least so says a New York physician. This will furnish another excuse for the use of alcoholic beverages. If alcohol is serviceable as an antidote for this poison, whiskey will answer the same purpose if taken in sufficient quantity. No doubt many people will cultivate the same fear of carbolic acid poison as they have of snake bites.

**Dr. Keeley, of "Keeley Cure" Fame**, died recently at his home in California, while under the treatment prescribed by Christian Science. It is not strange that one who would successfully further the "Keeley Cure" scheme should take kindly to the mysteries of Christian Science healing. It is still less strange that such treatment should fail to prolong his life, when heart disease was his trouble.

**The Scarcity of Soap Among the Boers** is attracting much attention in the lay press of England. *Truth*, of London, points out that too great importance is attached to this feature of Boer life. The editor claims that the rough clothing worn next to the skin by the Boers answers the hygienic purposes of soap. He calls attention to the fact that Napoleon used bran in place of soap, and that French ladies have discarded soap for vaseline.

**The Early Closing Movement** is by no means confined to the United States. The druggists of West Berlin, with one exception, close their establishments at nine o'clock on Sundays and holidays. The *Chemist and Druggist* says that up to date no complaints have been made by customers. We congratulate the

Berlin druggists upon their good judgment in carrying out their plan without giving attention to the one dissenting voice. Our experience has been, in this country, when one druggist objects the others give up the plan.

**Patent Medicines in Germany.**—The *Reichs Anzeiger* says:

"The following is a resume of the law now before the German Federal Council for sanction, regulating the sale of patent and secret medicines:

These are not (1) substances and preparations contained in and sold under the names given in the German Pharmacopoeia; (2) substances recognized by medical science and practice as effecting cures; (3) all substances stated to be disinfectants, perfumes, food and condiments, and all strengthening preparations. The public advertising of secret medicines is prohibited; the bottles or receptacles containing the substance and covers must distinctly show the name of the article, and that of the maker, with his address, as well as that of the firm which sells it, and the price. It is prohibited to put on the bottles, or to wrap them in papers setting forth recommendations, certificates or any mention of cases in which the medicine effects a cure or has a preventive effect. Any secret medicine which the druggist is doubtful about being safe to sell may be given only on a doctor's prescription, and in such case the bottle must bear the words "May only be given on a prescription." Secret medicines which are injurious to health, or by means of which swindling is evident, are not allowed. Those considered as such will be named by the respective governments of each German State.

**The Soda Industry of China.**—A special report of the Philadelphia Commercial Museum, from a correspondent in China, says:

"The presence of this article enroute to Peking puzzled me considerably, and I, therefore, took pains to make inquiries on the subject while in Kalgan, with the following results:

"The soda industry is a government monopoly, but the refining of the crude article was farmed out, some 200 years ago, to ten firms whose descendants still carry on the process and amass large fortunes from it. I made the acquaintance of the head of one of these firms, who, in addition to the soda business, is one of the largest grain dealers and millers in Kalgan. I learned from this Chinese gentleman that, during the present year, 9,000 carts of crude soda (each cart bringing 600 caddies—a caddy is one and one-third pounds) came down from Mongolia, from a district 200 miles north of Kalgan.

"This crude soda, laid down in Kalgan, costs the firms about four taels (or \$2.80 in gold) per cart load of 600 caddies. Two cart loads (or 1,200 caddies) refine down to 750 caddies, and it takes two camels to transport this amount to Peking, enroute to Tientsin. The minimum price for 750 caddies of refined soda, in Tientsin, is 25 taels (or \$17.50 in gold). It generally commands a high price in the market.

"The largest amount of crude soda that ever came into Kalgan in one year was 30,000 cart loads. The Tientsin representative of the Kalgan firm, whose proprietor I met in Kalgan, is soon to call upon me at this office and bring me samples of the soda, which samples I will forward to the museum, to be shown to those who wish to make further inquiries on this subject."

## EXAMINATION QUESTIONS.

## Mississippi Board of Pharmacy.

*Applied Pharmacy, Posology and Toxicology.*—1. Give common names of the following: Phenol, phenylic alcohol, sodium chloride, hydrogen protoxide, hydrargyrum ammoniatum, calx chlorata, calcium sulphate, liquor ferri subsulphatis, liquor iodi co., syrapi scillae co.

2. Give official title of the following: Glauber salts, blue stone, sugar of lead, citrine ointment, blistering liquid, gray powder, blue ointment, Lugol's solution, Carron oil, Basham's mixture.

3. Name ten powerful poisons and state antidote for each.

4. Criticise the following:

R Quin. sulph. .... gr. xvi.  
Ac. sulph. arom. .... q. s.  
Potass. iod. .... ʒ i.  
Aqua ad. .... f 3 ii.

M  
R Strych. sul. .... gr. i.  
Hyg. chl. corros. .... gr. ii.  
Kali. iod. .... 3 ii.  
Tr. cinch. co., ad. .... f 3 iv.

5. Criticise the following:

R Tr. Nuc. vom. .... f 3 iv.  
Chloroform. .... f 3 ii.  
Tr. gent. co. .... f 3 i.  
Eliz. arom. .... q. s. f 3 iv.

M  
R Kali. iod. .... 3 i.  
Syr. scillae. .... f 3 iv.  
Sp. aeth. nit. .... f 3 ii.  
Aqua. .... q. s. f 3 ii.

6. State the amount (in Troy weight) of each ingredient in each dose of the following prescriptions:

R Strych. sulph. .... ʒ i.  
Ferri. reduct. .... 4.  
Acidi arseniosi. .... ʒ ʒ 75  
Quin. sulph. .... 8.  
M ft. pil. LXS. one pill t. i. d.

R Podophylla. .... gr. ʒ  
Pv. rhei. .... gr. ii.  
Pv. ii. ecac. .... gr. i-6.  
Ext. nuc. vom. .... gr. ʒ.  
Pt. pil. mitte. tales. .... XII.

7. State what is meant by the following abbreviations. Write in full and translate:

R ft.; m.; aa.; ad.; t. i. d.; coch.; parv.; mitte.; tales; q. s.

8. Give ordinary adult dose of the following: Fowler's solution; Donovan's solution; Lugol's solution; spiritus mindererus; carbolic acid; tr. hyosciamus; wine opium; tr. belladonna; strychnine.

9. Give dose and medical properties of the following: Acetanilid, sulfonal, phenacetine; antifebrine, antipyrine, resorcin, gallic acid, tannin, zinc sulphate, bismuth subgallate.

10. State relative doses by mouth, by enema, hypodermically. State relative doses for children and adults.

*Materia Medica.*—1. What is Kino? How obtained? Principal constituent. Effect of acid on its solution; effect of alkali on its solution; effect of age on its tincture; official preparations; medicinal properties; doses.

2. Arnica—Botanical name; part of plant used; country from which obtained; medical properties; effect of overdose; official preparations.

3. Creasota—How obtained? Appearance. Form best for medicinal use; effect of acid on it; with what sometimes adulterated, and how detected; medicinal properties; dose.

4. Glycerin—What is it? How prepared; appearance; specific gravity; some impurities found in it, and tests; some official preparations it enters into; medicinal properties.

5. Carbolic Acid—From what obtained; how; appearance; melting point; does it unite with water; effect of pure acid on the skin; how distinguished from creasote; medical properties; dose; antidote.

6. Tannic Acid—From what obtained? How? How detected in solution; effect on solutions of starch, albumen and gelatin; medical properties; official preparations; doses of each.

7. Anisum—Part of plant used; description of it; principal constituent; how obtained; important tincture it enters into; medical properties; dose.

8. Give mode of preparing and doses and strength of the following preparations: Aqueous ext. opium, tincture opium, tincture opium deod., tincture opium camph., acetum opil, vinum opil, morphine. Give antidote for opium poisoning.

9. Name several medicinal plants found in Mississippi; state properties, doses and official preparations of each.

10. State sources, official preparations and properties of each of the following: Cantharides, musk, inspissated galls, pepsin, pancreatin.

*Pharmacy.*—1. What branches of science constitute a knowledge of pharmacy? Briefly outline laws governing the practice of pharmacy and the sale of poisons in Mississippi. What book is the standard of quality for drugs and medicinal preparations?

2. What is weight? What is the relative weight of substances compared with a given standard termed? What is this standard for liquids and solids? What systems of weights are commonly used by druggists? What in filling prescriptions? In buying and selling? What is recognized by the U. S. P?

3. How many grains in an avoirdupois pound? In one gram? How many cubic centimeters in 14 fl. ounces? What is the supposed capacity of the following: Teaspoonful, dessertspoonful, tablespoonful, wineglassful, teacupful. Is the measuring of liquids by drops accurate? State relative value of drops in some different liquids.

4. What is meant by solution? Name classes of official solutions. Name an alcoholic solution. An aqueous solution. Are any tinctures simple solutions? Name them.

5. Define the following terms: Tincture, fluid extracts, spirits, aqua, ointment, cerate, glycerite infusion, decoration, oleate.

6. Briefly describe the following processes: Percolation, infusion, crystallization, emulsification, filtration.

7. What is meant by solubility? State the amount of each of the following, soluble in a fluid ounce of water: Potass. acet., potass. iod., potass. bromid., potass. chlorate.

8. State ingredients and mode of preparing the following: Pulv. creta, co., pulv. ipec. co., pulv. jalap co. lotio nigra, linimentum calcis.

9. How is the measure of temperature reckoned? What is the freezing point of the Fahrenheit scale? The boiling point? What is the unit of the Centigrade scale? The boiling point?

10. Outline process for preparing deodorized tincture opium. State object of each procedure. What is the percentage of opium in this preparation? How does it compare in strength with tincture opium? Why is it supposed to be superior?

*Chemistry.*—1. Define chemistry. Define an element. An atom. A molecule.

2. What are chemical symbols? What do the figures written before the letters of the symbols indicate? What the figures to the right and below?

3. Define the theory of atomic weight.

4. What is the definition of an acid? What is an Alkali?

5. Give the distinguishing difference between metals and non-metals.

6. What is nitrogen? Give its properties, source and process for obtaining it.

7. Give formula and process for manufacture of sulphuric acid.

8. Give symbol for arsenic. Name preparations in common use. Give antidote and tests for same.

9. Define the difference between organic and inorganic compounds.

10. What is alcohol? How is it made? Describe its properties and its effect on the human system.

**In Dublin.**—Mike: And what was the result of the post-mortem? Dan—And in faith they cut the man open and made a careful examination, but were unable to discover whether or not the man was living at the time of his death.—[Spatula.]



## PUBLIC EXPRESSIONS.

### Read This Before You Write.

Contributions on subjects of interest to the pharmaceutical profession are always welcome. Write upon but one side of the sheet and spell out in full the names of medicines; never use abbreviations. The editor pays no attention to anonymous communications.

**Wants a Better Illinois Pharmacy Law.**—Is it not about time to call a halt and have our pharmacy laws corrected or amended, or enforce the ones we have? In this immediate neighborhood there are five little stations, and in each place there is some farmer-merchant vending any and all patent medicines and a few of the more common staple drugs; and I am informed they have permits to do so from our State Board of Pharmacy. If there is any law granting such permits it should be repealed so as to make the pharmacy laws consistent within themselves. We know the pharmacy laws compel and require a man to be a registered pharmacist before he can sell a patent medicine or any drug whatever, and he is forbidden the privilege of recommending them; and a registered assistant can sell them only under the supervision of a registered pharmacist. Yet, we can go out into the country to a little burg of only one or two stores and see some farmer standing up selling and recommending this or that patent medicine with impunity; and again, in this town, we find three doctor's offices which are virtually and to all intents and purposes small drug stores. They never write prescriptions, and it is said you can buy from some of them anything they keep in the drug line, in any quantity, plain or compounded; it is strongly intimated that some of them sell liquor without even a government license. In the light of all these facts, is it strange that the average retail druggist is compelled to sell more or less liquor? His profession and legitimate trade is being swallowed up by every Tom, Dick and Harry who chooses to make war on him, and yet, according to our pharmacy laws, or their enforcement, at least, we are restrained and restricted in our actions, and we pay \$1.50 each year to be held in subjection while our adversaries go free and unrestricted. In conclusion I again say, is it not time to call a halt? I should like to hear from others on the subject.—[JUSTICE.]

**Hospital Stewards (Pharmacists) in the Marine Hospital Service.**—The present status of the pharmacist in the Marine Hospital Service is not enough to put in print—his rank is so far down on the scale of order and precedence that it is just above the scrubber, carpenter, and ambulance driver. He is in no position to demand any social relations with the medical officers, and, as a consequence, he lives a life within himself only to find friendship outside of the reservation. Your being a gentleman counts for nothing save your own satisfaction. But you can say—"It has taken just as much of my time, money and brains to educate myself as it has these medical officers who seem to find a certain pride in making you feel that they rank you."

The interne (no salary) dons his uniform as soon as the father, mother, sister or aunt sends him enough cash to purchase one, and struts about the wards of the hospital before the poor unsuspecting sailor patients.

Now, this self-same interne, just fresh from a medical college—no experience and no compensation, save all he can eat, laundry and a bed—is appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury for a period of one year, steps in and ranks a hospital steward of five, ten, fifteen, or twenty years' experience!

I have known of an instance when a good and loving mother discovered that her daughter was entertaining a man who had the title of hospital steward and forbade her permitting him pass their threshold, for the reason that he was a cook! Ye gods and innocent angels! She had a right to; for a steward was a cook on her husband's fishing smack—why not one in anything that had Marine to it? Every hospital steward in the service to-day will vouch for the many embarrassments he has encountered on account of this misleading title. Ninety per cent of the public think exactly as this mother, and the average medical officer takes pride in terming a pharmacist as "his steward"—verily, a body-guard.

One hundred and ninety-nine small details (no, that is an exaggeration; it is nearer one hundred and ninety-eight)—care and account of public property, inspecting all hospital supplies, making all reports by the day, month and year, discipline of attendants (if the medical officer supports him), compounding medicine and disinfectants, supervision of everything that goes on from day to day—all this and plenty more the pharmacist has to do, and is directly responsible for it to the medical officer; and in turn the medical officer quietly signs his pay roll for three times the amount the hospital steward receives. Is this justice? Is it equity? If Uncle Sam (the emblem of the free, created equal) could be a Pinkerton detective for six months at any Marine Hospital, he would go to Congress with tears in his eyes and apologize to the "powers that be" for the oppression, injustice, and humiliation that his graduates in pharmacy have had to contend with. I hear the prosperous one say (what the medical officer has already said): "If you don't like it, why don't you get out?" Well, we got in because we had to; we were on our last pegs (the same condition that 75% of all government employes were, including the medical officers) and we are too poor yet to get out; we have devoted the best part of our lives to this branch of the public service, and now we are practically unfit to begin any other class of work; there is nothing outside that we are especially adapted for; we are a sort of "Jack of all trades;" the position of hospital steward demands that a man know something about everything—a condition that cannot be expected in hardly any other department, either in civil or public employment.

Now, Mr. Civil Service Commissioner, haven't you been having trouble obtaining suitable candidates, and does not your requirements demand a first-class man in every particular to pass your examinations? Are

the best men applying? If not—why? The answer will soon follow.

Now, Mr. Secretary of the Treasury, you are the "happy medium." If the supervising Surgeon-General recommends our advancement after we have run the gantlet of the Civil Service, can't you help us out of the mire? Or do you wish the hospital steward of this government to continue to be regarded as a hotel "super"?

Mr. Congress, last but not least, now what do you really know about us? Has any one ever told you the real truth? Has it not been all a one-sided affair so far? Our bill is read before your honorable body and it goes the route of the carrier pigeon—to the traditional hole! If you appoint a committee to inquire about us, send them where they can find out the facts. True, we have regulations—are they theoretical? Yes, so far as the hospital steward is concerned, for he has about twice as much to do as the regulations specify. Then, you say, why do you do it? First—we are subordinates, and that implies to do what you are told; that makes a good soldier, in the eyes of a commander, even if you do have to hop on a wooden leg (which you pay for out of your pocket) the rest of your life. Second—if you question an order, woe be unto you! You are insubordinate, and that is an offence. For policy's sake alone, as subordinate as we are, we cannot afford to be "antagonistic," and once a medical officer "gets it in" for you the chances are your name is "mud," and might be called "dust" for short, and of the explosive variety. The regulations require us to be graduates in pharmacy—it is a professional requirement, and you do not reward it accordingly on a comparative basis, viz.: with the "M. D."

My advice to any pharmacist is to keep aloof from the government service until a status is given, and until you can be treated as, and demand the courtesies due, a professional man.

It is obvious that the best class of pharmacists have begun to seek positions in civil life, well knowing, by what has been written and published, that the life is an unpleasant one at best.

Whenever there is a medical congress or an association meeting of any importance in the United States or abroad, one of the medical officers of the service is invariably detailed to "represent the service." But how about a pharmaceutical meeting? Are any of the hospital stewards sent to represent their part of the profession? Never!

In the winter season the hospital steward wears a uniform which looks like that of a street car conductor on some "bum" line; and in the summer season, one of white material that would be mistaken for a suit of the late Colonel Waring's street-cleaning "gang."

If the pharmacist of the United States will completely ignore all efforts of the Civil Service Commission to obtain applicants, thus creating a greater demand, they will wake up to the fact that "something is rotten in Denmark."

By elevating the standard of all government pharmacists, you in turn elevate your profession in the

eyes of the laity by the standard that the government recognizes its pharmacists. Do this and it will be the straw that indicates the way the wind is blowing. Justice has been hoodwinked long enough.

All hospital stewards are subject to a change of station to any clime. One is now in the Philippines, at Manila, one in Havana, Cuba, and one in San Juan, Puerto Rico; scattered at stations all over these United States, from Fort Stanton, N. M., to Portland, Ore., and Maine; serving in the several capacities at quarantine stations, exposed to infectious diseases such as yellow fever, cholera, etc., just as much as the commissioned medical officer; and if you die from a disease contracted at this duty your widow and children receive no pension or allowance of any kind, save the amount that is due you for services from the first of the month to the date you die, and that is not worth swearing for.

The duties and responsibilities of the hospital steward and commanding officers are closely allied, so much so that Surgeon-General Wyman, in one of his reports (1890, pages 122-124-125), states:

"In a marine hospital the steward more nearly fulfills the requirements of an executive officer than can a past assistant surgeon, who, with this added title, cannot lift any responsibility from the surgeon in charge. \*\*\* The duties of hospital steward are set forth with great care and detail, and in these paragraphs may be found the key to the internal administration of the hospital as desired by the department. The writer cannot too strongly urge that every steward be made to feel that no function of his office is more important than that of domestic oversight and management. There is no other one upon whom this can properly devolve. The general principles governing medical officers should, so far as practicable, govern also the stewards."

Comment is unnecessary; the facts therein speak for themselves so far as duty is concerned, but as to rank and pay—ah, "there's the rub!" The medical officers have all that to themselves, and it would seem that there is none left.

In the name of justice, the hospital steward should be a commissioned officer in the Marine Hospital Service, with all the perquisites allowed that rank; he deserves to be placed in order with the assistant surgeons. In many instances his services are worth more than those of the assistant surgeon as pertains to economy in expenditure of public funds, etc.

It is under the domain of the hospital steward's judgment and ability to exercise economy for the government's welfare, but at his present standard he receives no encouragement and is given no credit for the careful performance of his office. The pharmacists of the United States should unite in putting forth every effort possible for the better status of pharmacists in the government employ—write to their congressmen, to the president, the secretary of the treasury and the supervising surgeon-general, inviting attention to our case. Other periodicals in sympathy, please copy this from MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST.—[PHARMACIST.]

## QUIZ DEPARTMENT.

## Read This Before You Ask a Question.

Many questions are thrown in the waste basket each month on account of the correspondents failing to give name and address. The editor has a large basket for such questions. Write questions on separate sheets and on but one side of the paper. No questions will be answered by mail. Spell out in full every word; never abbreviate the names of medicines.

**Microcosmic Salt (56)** is the ammonio-sodium phosphate.

**Liquid Sanitol (57).**—We are unable to give you a formula for this preparation.

**Marshmallow Linctus (58).**—Can any of our readers furnish the formula?

**Tilburg Fox's Calamine Lotion (59)** is a preparation, the formula of which we are unable to give.

**Re-registration in Missouri Not Necessary (60).**—The bill which you have in mind did not become a law.

**Fumigating Tea (61).**—Tea manufacturers are said to fumigate their tea before packing. A subscriber asks how this is done. Can any of our readers answer?

**Quick Light (62).**—We have been unable to procure a formula for the preparation of this material, which is used in touching off tableau lights. We suggest, however, that it can be made by wrapping gun powder in tough, thin paper after the fashion of fuse found in fire crackers.

**Izacc's Paste for Acne (63).**—The *Journal de médecine de Paris* for November 12, gives the following formula:

Resorcin.....	30 grains.
Zinc Oxide.....	} of each..... 75 grains.
Powdered Starch.....	
Vaseline.....	150 grains.

M. To be applied in the evening, and removed in the morning with a little tar water.

**Compound Syrup of Iceland Moss (64).**—Pour cold water on one-half ounce of Iceland Moss and let it stand twelve hours, then pour off and throw away. Boil horehound, one-half ounce; liverwort, one-half ounce, and the softened carrageen with one pint of water for twenty minutes or more, then strain twelve fluid ounces and dissolve in the liquid twenty-four ounces avoirdupois of sugar. This is an excellent demulcent cough syrup. Dose:—A teaspoonful or more.—[*Fenner's Complete Formulary*, seventh edition.

**Sweet Castor Oil, or Emulsio Olei Ricini Glusidata (65).**—Castor oil, one fluid ounce; gum acacia, in powder, 180 grains; essential oil of bitter almonds, two minims; oil of cloves, one minim; gluside (saccharin), one grain; distilled water, sufficient to make four fluid ounces. Rub the gluside (saccharin) with the gum and the essential oils in a mortar. Add one-half ounce of the water at once. Add the castor oil by degrees, stirring, and the remainder of the water in the same manner. Dose, one-half to two fluid

ounces. This is Gerrard's formula. In the above emulsion the taste of the oil is disguised.

**Wine of Cod Liver Oil (66).**—

Gaduol.....	64 grs.
Fl. Ext. Wild Cherry.....	2 fl. ozs.
Fl. Ext. Licorice.....	3 fl. ozs.
Glycerin.....	1 fl. oz.
Syrup.....	1 fl. oz.
Fl. Ext. Malt.....	6 fl. ozs.
Syr. Hypophosphites Compound.....	3 fl. ozs.
Fuller's Earth.....	240 grs.
Caramel.....	Enough.

Mix the gaduol with the glycerin and triturate with the Fuller's earth, add the fluid extracts and syrup; shake well. Let stand for a day, agitating occasionally; filter, and to the filtrate add the syrup of hypophosphites and sufficient caramel to color.

**Zinc Sulpho-Carbolate Not an Internal Medicine (67).**—"Why does the United States Dispensatory persist in saying sulpho-carbolate of zinc is not used internally? Are the authors a little repose?"

We submitted your query to Dr. H. C. Wood, one of the authors of the United States Dispensatory, who says:

"I did not know that there was anyone ignorant enough living to give sulpho-carbolate of zinc as internal medicine. If such a fossil remains on earth, if possible please secure him for the miocene-age department of the National Museum at Washington. Certainly, sulpho-carbolate of zinc in an internal medicine, and, in fact, in any medicine, is without value; any indications it might be used for can be met much better by other remedies."

**Cement for Glass, Leather and Wood (68).**—I. Make a solution of two parts shellac in two parts solution of camphor and six to eight parts alcohol.

2. The best cement is made by dissolving finely-scraped celluloid in spirit of wine.

3. Dissolve two parts shellac in two parts spirit of camphor, and add seven parts of strong alcohol. Apply warm.

4. Celluloid cement.—This formula is practically a trade secret. It can be obtained from the Celluloid Co., of New York.

Under the heading "Cement for Glass" we find the following:

Sulphur.....	6 parts.
Burgundy pitch.....	4 parts.
Shellac.....	1 part.
Mastic.....	2 parts.
Powdered kaolin (passed through a very fine sieve).....	2 parts.

Before applying, the surface to be joined must be carefully heated.

**To Kill Bugs in Drugs (69).**—A writer in the *Pharmaceutical Journal* says: With regard to the remedies which may be applied, many antiseptics have been proposed. Many of the remedies are toxic, and are hence almost worse than the disease. The vapor of carbon bisulphide is fatal to insects in all stages except the egg stage. If the drugs are placed in a tightly stoppered vessel and a few drops of carbon bisulphide sufficient to charge the vessel with vapor, poured in, any larva or adult beetle will be killed.

After allowing time for the eggs to develop, the bottle should be again examined and if any larvæ are present the process should be repeated.

One great advantage of carbon bisulphide is its ready volatility, an hour or two's exposure being sufficient to eliminate any trace of its vapor.

In conclusion, I have to thank Mr. E. M. Holmes for several specimens of infected drugs, and my friend and co-worker, Mr. A. Kirkland, for the trouble he has taken in preparing the illustrations.

**Neutralizing Cordial (70).**—Syrupus Rhei et Potassii Compositus or Compound Syrup of Rhubarb and Potassa. The National Formulary gives the following:

Fluid extract of rhubarb (U. S. P.), seventeen and one-half cubic centimeters.....	17.5 cc.
Fluid extract of hydrastis (U. S. P.), eight and one-half cubic centimeters.....	8.5 cc.
Potassium carbonate, seventeen and one-half grammes.....	17.5 gm.
Tincture of cinnamon (U. S. P.), sixty-five cubic centimeters.....	65 cc.
Spirit of peppermint (U. S. P.), eight cubic centimeters.....	8 cc.
Syrup (U. S. P.), two hundred and fifty cubic centimeters.....	250 cc.
Diluted alcohol (U. S. P.), a sufficient quantity to make one thousand cubic centimeters.....	1,000 cc.

Dissolve the potassium carbonate in the syrup and add the solution to the fluid extracts, tincture and spirit, previously mixed with six hundred (600) cubic centimeters of diluted alcohol. Mix well, add enough diluted alcohol to make one thousand (1,000) cubic centimeters, and filter if necessary.

**Aromatic Cascara (71).**—Extractum Rhamni Purshianæ Fluidum Aromaticum—Aromatic Fluid Extract of Rhamnus Purshiana—Aromatic Fluid Extract of Cascara Sagrada. The National Formulary says:

Rhamnus Purshiana, in No. 60 powder, one thousand grammes.....	1000 gm.
Glycyrrhiza, in No. 40 powder, one hundred grammes.....	100 gm.
Calcined Magnesia, one hundred and twenty-five grammes.....	125 gm.
Glycerin, two hundred and fifty cubic centimeters....	250 cc.
Compound Spirit of Orange (U. S. P.) ten cubic centimeters.....	10 cc.
Alcohol, five hundred centimeters.....	500 cc.
Water.....	
Diluted Alcohol (U. S. P.) } of each a sufficient quantity to make one thousand cubic centimeters.	1000 cc.

Mix the powdered drugs and the magnesia with two thousand (2000) cubic centimeters of water; macerate for twelve hours and then dry the mixture on a water-bath at a gentle heat. Mix the glycerin and the alcohol with two hundred and fifty (250) cubic centimeters of water, and percolate the dried powders with this menstruum, followed by diluted alcohol according to the directions given under process B (see F. 135). Reserve the first eight hundred and fifty (850) cubic centimeters that pass, and set this aside. Continue the percolation with diluted alcohol to practical exhaustion; evaporate this second portion to a soft extract, dissolve it in the reserved portion, and add the compound spirit of orange and sufficient diluted alcohol to make one thousand (1000) cubic centimeters of fluid extract.

**Mineral Plant, Mineral Garden, Mineral Tree, Lead Tree, Iron Tree, Chemical Garden, Chemical Tree (72),** are all names for a very pretty ornament for a show window. We have seen several of them made according to various formulas. The following is probably as good as any:

In a small fish globe, old candy jar or a wide-mouthed bottle place a quantity of sand, so that the jar is filled to the depth of an inch or two; partially cover a few pieces of sulphate of copper, sulphate of iron and sulphate of aluminum with an additional layer of sand. Mix one part of water with three parts of silicate of sodium and pour a sufficient quantity over to cover the upper layer of sand to the depth of an inch or so. Let the jar stand perfectly quiet for a week or so, and the silicates of the various metals will form most beautiful crystals. Then replace the remaining solution with clear water passed into the jar through a small rubber tube. The beauty of the so-called garden depends largely upon the care with which it is made.

The chemical tree or lead tree is commonly made by suspending a piece of zinc of any desired size or shape in a five per cent solution of sugar of lead.

The most beautiful chemical tree we ever saw was made by arranging sticks of muriate of ammonium in a solution of nitrate of lead. This solution should be saturated. The beauty of these ornaments depends on the arrangement of the pieces of zinc or sal ammoniac.

**Mimeograph Ink (73).**—An exchange says: For use with any kind of a stencil, ink must necessarily be thick—more like a paste than like writing fluid, and it would apparently be best to use for the coloring agent some substance not soluble in the liquid employed to carry it, as it would then have less tendency to “creep” under the edges of the stencil and so spoil the impression.

To grind a pigment fine enough for the purpose would be quite laborious if done by hand, but colors may be obtained in market ground in water, under the name of “distemper colors.” An addition of gum arabic or dextrin mucilage would be necessary to hold the pigment to the paper on drying, and a very small quantity of glycerin would prevent the mixture from drying too readily. Anilin colors ground with dextrin mucilage can also probably be made to answer.

The ink used for mimeograph copying process is of a pasty character, and almost any good stencil ink will answer the purpose. Try one of the following: Take of shellac, two ounces; borax, two ounces; water, twenty-five ounces; gum arabic, two ounces and of Venetian red, lampblack, Prussian blue or any desired coloring substance, a sufficiency. Boil the shellac, borax and some water until they are dissolved; add the gum arabic and withdraw from the fire. When the solution has become cold, complete to twenty-five ounces with water and more of the coloring substance to bring the ink to a suitable consistency.

Anilin colors ground with dextrin mucilage or some other adhesive substance have also been suggested.

**Chloroform and Terpin (74).**—"By what method should I make a syrup containing terpin and chloroform, so that the largest possible quantity of the first mentioned ingredient be dissolved? It is permissible to use any solvent not objectionable therapeutically, and which will allow the formation of a fairly thick syrup."

The following from the *British and Colonial Druggist* may help you out:

President Loubet, M. Waldeck Rousseau and other distinguished Frenchmen have been quickly relieved of influenza by a new cure, the discovery of Dr. Borne, Deputy of Doubs. As soon as one feels the symptoms of influenza, one should have the two following prescriptions made up. Firstly—

Chloroform.....	2 Oz.
Water.....	2 Oz.
Magnesia.....	2 dr.
Salol.....	15 gr.
Betol.....	15 gr.
Antifebrin.....	15 gr.
Syrup of orange flowers.....	1 Oz.

This must be well shaken and a teaspoonful taken every fifteen or twenty minutes during the first day. On the following days one should take two cachets on rising in the morning and two on going to bed at night, composed as follows:

Magnesia.....	2½ dr.
Betol.....	75 gr.
Salol.....	45 gr.
Terpin.....	45 gr.

For twenty cachets.

Dr. Borne, who made no difficulty about rendering his efficacious prescriptions public, said his principle was that all the digestive, respiratory tubes, etc., should be disinfected. Of course, the doses were modified according to the age, condition, and so forth, of the patient.—[*British and Colonial Druggist*.

**Whitney's Test for Sugar (75).**—In the March MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST, Whitney's test for sugar is wanted. I send it. If this is what is wanted, use it. I also send Haine's test for sugar, which I have found the simplest and best all-round test for sugar I have ever seen. It may be of interest to some brother druggist; if you think so, publish. With good wishes for MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST.—[W. E. McDUGAL (with McDougal Drug Co.), Savannah, Ga.

**Whitney's Test for Sugar.**—"Whitney's test is a solution of ammonio-cupric sulphate, of which one drachm is decolorized by 1-30 grain of glucose. The solution, to the amount of one drachm, is placed in a test tube and heated to the boiling point. The urine is added drop by drop. If no sugar is present, no change will occur; but if it is, the blue color will begin to fade, and finally the liquid will become perfectly colorless. As the fading process begins, the urine should be added more slowly; three to five seconds intervening between each drop. If there is any shade of blue or green left in the solution, reduction has not taken place.

The following table shows how this test may be used as a quantitative of sugar:

If reduced by—	It contains to the ounce—	Percentage.
1 drop.....	.16 or more grains.....	3.33
2 drops.....	.8 or more grains.....	1.67
3 drops.....	5 or more grains.....	1.11

4 drops.....	.4 or more grains.....	0.33
5 drops.....	3.20 or more grains.....	0.67
6 drops.....	2.67 or more grains.....	0.56
7 drops.....	2.29 or more grains.....	0.48
8 drops.....	.2 or more grains.....	0.32
9 drops.....	1.78 or more grains.....	0.37
10 drops.....	1.60 or more grains.....	0.33

If urine contains more than 3.33 per cent of sugar, it is to be diluted by from one to ten parts of water, and the amount found in the table multiplied by the amount of dilution."

This test, under the name of *Aqua Sappherina*, can be had of the Lewis Chemical Co., of New York.

**"Hayne's Test** consists in making a solution as follows: Pure copper sulphate, thirty grains; distilled water, half an ounce. Thoroughly dissolve the copper in this water, then add pure glycerin, one-half ounce, which is to be thoroughly mixed; then add five ounces of liquor potassa. One drachm of this is to be placed in a test tube and gently boiled, and to this are now added six to eight drops of the urine, and the liquid again gently boiled. If sugar is present, a copious yellow precipitate is formed. This is better than Fehling's test, because this is a permanent fluid."

**Ethereal Antiseptic Soap (76).**—The following is from a medical journal: "While good in its way, there are practical objections to the present method of rendering sterile the field to be operated on as well as the hands of the surgeon by means of soft soap. As an improvement, the addition of a liquid like ether has been recommended, which not only aids the detergent action but assists in carrying the soap more deeply into the pores of the skin. The following preparation, described by Edmund White, hospital pharmacist (*Pharmaceutical Journal*), has been extensively used for some time past in St. Thomas' Hospital, London, and meets all requirements; it also is excellent for removing unpleasant odors from the hands:

Oleic acid.....	36 cc.
Solution potassium hydrate, 1 in 1 (about).....	7 cc.
Alcohol, 90%.....	16 cc.
Methylated ether, sp. gr. 0.0720, enough to make.....	100 cc.

Mix the oleic acid with the alcohol in a flask, and drop in the potash solution until a neutral solution of soap is obtained, using phenolphthalein as indicator. Then add 0.1 Cc. potash solution in addition, so that the reaction is just like alkaline. Set aside to cool, and finally add the ether. The composition of the finished product will be, in round numbers: Potassium oleat, 40; water, 4; alcohol, 16; ether, 40. When finished, the solution may be set aside and decanted from a slight deposit which usually forms. The commercial oleic acid has been employed, and is sufficiently good for the purpose. To make the potash solution, take 100 grains of potassium hydroxide in sticks, add 55 Cc. of water, and dilute the resulting solution to the volume of 100 Cc. It will be found that this solution will neutralize about five times its bulk of oleic acid, but since commercial oleic acid and caustic potash are not absolutely constant in composition, it is necessary to determine the point of neutrality each time a batch of soap solution is made. From 0.2 to 0.5 per cent of lavender oil, or not to exceed one per cent of terebene may be added for scenting purposes. This preparation is the result of many experiments, which lead to the discarding of ready-formed soap.

## ARKANSAS DEPARTMENT.

BY W. W. KERR, SECRETARY ARKANSAS BOARD OF PHARMACY,  
BATESVILLE.

**Flores:**—Spring, the time for budding flowers and pharmacists, is upon us.

A New Drug Store is being opened at Newport by that popular druggist, Sam Hudson. This makes five for that town—a pretty good supply; but we opine that Sam will get a fair divide of the trade, and certainly hope he will succeed, as he deserves to do.

The Hot Springs Pill Rollers are having the biggest harvest of business they have enjoyed for years. The town is said to be so full of visitors that their heels are sticking out of the windows, metaphorically speaking. Why may they not begin another effort to get an early meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association there? There is not a spot on the globe so suitable for such a gathering, and no gathering would make a better advertisement for that popular watering place. Come, boys, to the next meeting of the Arkansas Association of Pharmacists, at Little Rock, next June, and start the ball.

**Don'ts.**—We frequently see lists of "don'ts" for the benefit of pharmacists and others, and presume from the number of them that they must be good things, and propose to try a few of them upon the officers and members of the Arkansas Association of Pharmacists, viz.:

Don't let the president and secretary ever let up on the several committees until they secure full reports from them.

Don't let the committees forget that upon them largely depends the success of the next meeting.

Don't forget the date of the next meeting, June 13, 14, 15, in the last year of the nineteenth century.

Don't forget to be present on that occasion.

Don't forget to bring your wife with you. If you haven't got one, get one.

Don't fix up to go on a fishing excursion at that time.

Don't fail to write a paper, and then—

Don't fail to read it.

Don't fail to bring in one or more new members.

Don't you doubt it—you will have a good time.

Don't let any small thing come in between you and the success of the meeting.

Don't forget to join the American Pharmaceutical Association.

**"Later News"—Per Contra.**—By Joel Benton.

[A doctor, in the *British Medical Journal*, now asserts that in the act of kissing we only encounter beneficent organisms. He says "the advantages of kissing outweigh its infinitesimal risk, for it provides us with microbes useful for digestion."]

I thought the upshot would be this,  
That some one would defend the kiss,—  
That when a lovely girl you see  
Worth your thrilled heart's idolatry,  
No owlish Board, however wise,  
Can stop the kissing exercise.

I hold that Nature knows what's best  
For us, to make our food digest.  
Although I've no dyspepsia,  
I'm bound to cure it when I may,  
And ban each fogy who dismisses  
The prophylactic power of kisses.

—[In the "*New Lippincott*" for March.

## NECROLOGY.

**Joseph Louis Sombart** died at Hot Springs, Ark., March 2, from heart failure. Mr. Sombart was born and raised to manhood in Boonville, Mo. He had been working in the drug store of Sorrells & Co., in Hot Springs, for some time past. Poor health caused him to resign the position. He was 35 years of age at the time of his death, and enjoyed the confidence and esteem of a large circle of friends.

**Dr. William Huff Ogler** died at his home in Columbus, O., February 24. The doctor was the only child of Mr. W. L. Ogler the genial, well-posted, hard-working and popular secretary of the Ohio Board of Pharmacy, who is also editor of the *Midland Druggist*. The young man had made a good record in all of his schooling and college work. He had bright prospects before him, and was ambitious to serve a useful professional life. We extend our sincere sympathy to the bereaved parents and relatives.

**Harry Miner**, the well-known theatrical manager, died suddenly at his home in New York, February 23. The *Bulletin of Pharmacy* says: "Mr. Miner began life as a drug clerk, and was army pharmacist during the civil war. He afterwards became advance agent of a traveling physician, then of a magician, a circus, and finally developed into a manager and owner of several theaters. During recent years he had been the owner of the Miner Drug Co. which operated two retail stores in New York, and had large interests in several other directions. As a theatrical manager he was said to have controlled more play-houses than any other individual manager.

**Mr. J. F. Boas**, proprietor of the Model Drug Store, died at his home in Springfield, Mo., on the morning of March 19. He was born at Valonia, Lexington County, Indiana, December 14, 1856. His father, who was a physician, moved to Missouri in 1869 and settled on a farm in Jasper County. In 1872 Dr. Boas purchased a drug store in Georgia City, Mo., placing his son in full charge. In 1876 the store was moved to Galesburg, Mo. The young man had an ambition to study medicine but was unable to do so. In 1885 Mr. J. F. Boas bought a stock of drugs at Jasper City and took a full course in the National Institute of Pharmacy. In 1887 he moved to Springfield, where he continued in business until the time of his death. He was a careful reader of pharmaceutical journals, and a student of good works on the subject. He was liberal-minded, ambitious and a valued citizen.



MR. J. F. BOAS.

Find a good clerk by advertising in MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST.

## MONEY-MAKING PHARMACISTS.

### How to Succeed in the Retail Drug Business.

**Only One Way.**—We know of no other way to success only through economy, industry and sticking to business. Will add further that the essentials of a successful merchant are as applicable to the druggist as to anyone else.—[REED & BARRITT, Springfield, Mo.]

**Watch Closely** each item of the business, such as purchases, margin of profit, your customers, accounts, and your clerks. Take advantage of every profitable side line. Don't have a clerk who is not proud of the business and his connection with it. See that each customer is so treated that he or she is a living advertisement for you.—[BASS BROS., Abilene, Tex.]

**By Carefully Reading Current Drug Literature,** compounding formulæ from same, selecting and pushing the best (never think yours cannot be improved upon). Keep your store bright and clean, goods neatly arranged and shelves full. Have good specialties to sell at all times. Be polite, obliging, careful, and always busy. You cannot fail.—[MAYO & WEAVER, Columbus, Miss.]

**Give Business Your Personal Supervision.**—Be there early and stay late; don't kick about putting in eighteen hours a day; have what your customers want; keep an eye on your want book and stock; keep your store neat and clean; have the most popular drug store in town. Keep a cash register—it won't hurt an honest man and may help to catch a thief. Don't speak about trade being dull—people have troubles of their own.—[J. M. REMINGTON, Shawnee, O. T.]

**Successful?** Wo haist! When I thought I ought to succeed, I slipped; and when I did succeed it was not my fault. The big fire was a calamity, yet it helped me out big, and the '74 fire swept it all away. Local union is the only road to success. The N. A. R. D., the State and city associations, all have their spheres, but our Ward Club alone can do what the others cannot do—agree on a scale of decent living prices. We have done it, and say to the jobbers, if you sell the fellow that slips up on list we shall withhold our trade from you.—[WM. BODEMANN, Chicago, Ill.]

### Five Business Rules.—

1. Be careful in purchasing. Let quality be your first consideration, then see that the prices are right.
2. Do your own manufacturing; sell few patents, put up your own preparations instead, and push them.
3. Court the doctor's favor; handle their prescriptions carefully; never, by any means, substitute.
4. Avoid idleness during business hours. Remember, in order to keep your clerks employed you must work yourself.
5. Watch your credit business; sell as nearly for cash as possible; be courteous to your customers; be at your post early and late.

By following the above, your business, I think, will be a paying one.—[H. T. WOOD.]

**A Tough Proposition.**—How to make the drug business pay? This is rather hard to say. My personal experience is to attend to your business as closely as possible; do not allow a customer to leave your store without being waited on; prepare as many of your own goods as you can, such as cough syrups, compound cathartic pills, glycerin compounds, elixir bark, iron and quinine tonic, and the different flavoring extracts, and get the full price for all patents; and good neighbor druggists should be kind to one another, assist each other in buying goods, and obtain all the discounts.—[A. A. KUECHLER, Jacksonville, Ill.]

**Be a Merchant.**—To make the drug business pay: First, we think a druggist should be a merchant as well as a pharmacist, and not wait for customers, but hunt for them and treat them with such courtesy, honesty and fair dealing as will make them our permanent friends and patrons. Second, to carry a complete stock, buy right and be able to supply every call and patron and try to know our customers as well as our business; employ good, competent clerks, and pay them good salaries. We think the opportunities for making the drug business pay are good yet, if properly managed.—[J. W. CRANK DRUG CO., Springfield, Mo.]

### Vermont Looks to the N. A. R. D. for Help.—The



W. F. ROOT.

question "What should be done to better the condition of the drug trade?" is one of immense proportions, and a subject upon which the writer does not feel competent to even suggest. Conditions in this section of the State are very good. Full prices are maintained on patents. The physicians are not, as a rule, "dispensers," hence the prescription business is good. In some parts of the State—Rutland and

Burlington, principally—a very bad condition prevails, owing to the advent of two Jew cigarmakers. These men are selling patents practically at cost, the Rutland man having added a prescription department, under the direction of a registered pharmacist—this department being also advertised as "cut rate."

This business condition, with source of supply, has been reported by me to the very efficient secretary of the N. A. R. D., and I trust relief may come to those sections in due time.—[W. F. ROOT, Secretary, Brattleboro, Vt.]

**Six Rules.**—I do not know that I have attained any great success in the drug business, but I can say that I have been able to procure a comfortable living out of it. It is true, the drug business of to-day is not such an easy job as it was several years ago, and it requires a greater degree of strict attention to business to conduct successfully the average retail drug store. Competition is keener, cut prices more prevalent, and a feeling of unrest seems to pervade

drug circles, hitherto unknown, yet there is not only a living but some money in a rightly conducted drug business; and whatever degree of success I may have attained in this business is due—

First—To a strict application of all my energies to the business.  
Second—A close attention to the details of the business.

Third—Compounding your own preparations as far as possible and pushing them ahead of all patents, being sure you have nothing on the market but goods of merit.

Fourth—Making a line of National Formulary preparations and convincing the doctors of their merit; showing them the formulae and gaining their confidence as to your ability to compound nice pharmaceutical, as well as accurate preparations.

Fifth—Uniform courtesy to all classes of trade, and serving your customer with politeness and dispatch.

Sixth—Keeping a full stock, thus having on hand what people call for, and never allowing a customer to call for an article twice without having it in stock.

A close application to these six rules, prefaced by a knowledge of the business and a desire to increase this knowledge by reading the best drug journals and keeping abreast with the times, will surely merit and win success. Yours truly, W. E. BINGHAM, Tuscaloosa, Ala.

**Begin Right.**—We cannot add much, but cheerfully give our mite. Much depends on beginning—the training of young pharmacists is everything. My preceptor, Mr. George B. Ames, of Belvidere, Ills., was a man of method; as a boy in the '60's, he taught me much that has always proved of great intrinsic value. He was the most perfect business man I have ever known. No detail, be it ever so small, escaped his notice; while the soul of honor, he was always exacting for the right way.



C. W. WATSON.

Any man, to succeed, must devote much thought and time to his profession. Thorough system and practical, good common sense; store in good order and everything in its place; stock large enough for the demands; buying often and in a judicious manner, always paying cash. In nineteen years' business in Greenville, I have never been drawn on through a bank.

Meet your trade pleasantly and show a proper appreciation of their support; children especially like the genial welcome. Concentrate your buying—don't spread your purchases; prompt and honest dealing will entitle you to the consideration of the men from whom you buy if in need of assistance. On staple products buy quantity lots and get all discounts. Live within your means and yet show proper liberality. Never discontinue advertising; keep up your constant solicitations for business; keep your stock clean and don't allow accumulations of unsalable goods. Never cry hard times, and keep out of politics.

If you give credit, make your collections close; for nineteen years my average of bad accounts is \$43.36 a

year. Pay your assistants a proper remuneration for their labor. Don't misrepresent nor substitute—always give your customer what is called for if you know it to be an honest preparation. Above all, keep your moral standing above and beyond suspicion; do right, be faithful, and you will prosper.

With good wishes for the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST, which is one of our best journals, we are, yours very truly, C. W. WATSON, Greenville, Ill.

**How to Make the Drug Business Pay.**—First, get enough business. You can never get rich under present conditions if you sit down satisfied with sales of \$10 a day. If you can't increase them, move or change your business.

Second—Keep down your expenses. Do as much of your work as you can yourself, with due regard for your health. Keep an oversight over all departments and stop the leaks early.

Third—Buy your goods right; get close to headquarters, and take all the quantity and cash discounts you can. Keep good goods—they will bring a better price than inferior ones, and make you more friends. Have what the people want; you may think something else is better, but the free American citizen likes to try things for himself, especially medicines.

Fourth—Sell them right. While in many articles there is opportunity for but small profits, you must meet competition in these lines, striving to build up your trade in better paying goods. Charge a fair (not exorbitant) price for prescriptions, getting pay for your time and a respectable profit on the material. Do not encourage the man who gets every druggist in town to figure on his prescription. Be polite to him, but not over-anxious; he will frequently give you the preference when your price is a little higher. Do not be too independent; be ready to meet all legitimate competition; be as quick to reduce prices when goods go down as to advance them when they raise, but do not sell goods for fun. Fifty dollars in the drawer at night with a profit of \$15, is better than \$100 with a profit of \$10. Hand out the proprietary articles which you have to sell at cost as cheerfully as if you made a profit, but never—unless specially called for.

Push paying goods, especially your own preparations. You can, in nearly every case, give your customer better value, and so please two people at the same time.

In conclusion, some general instructions: Keep a clean and attractive store. Have competent and polite clerks. Cultivate the prescription business; it will not only pay clerk hire, but draw the best class of trade. Obtain the confidence of the public, especially the physicians; there is no better way to do this than to deserve it. Be conscientious in every transaction, whether behind the prescription case or in front. Convince your customer that you are his friend, and he will be yours and will be slow to leave you, even when your competitor down street offers "twenty-five per cent discount on all prescriptions."

—[GRAHAM & ANDREWS, Austin, Texas.]



## ARTIFICIAL PERFUMES.

BY DR. E. GREBE.

The Foundation of This Industry was laid when, about fifty years ago, it was accidentally found that some synthetically prepared organic compounds resembled, to a marked degree, the odors of substances obtained until then only from organized nature.

Nitrobenzol is generally considered as the oldest representative of this class, and a process of its manufacture was patented by Mansfield as early as 1847. Soon after it was brought into commerce under the name "oil of mirbane," as a substitute for oil of bitter almond.

For a long time it also has been known that, by the esterification of alcohols with acids, compounds are formed which resemble in taste, as well as flavor, the natural fruits. These so-called fruit ethers have now almost entirely replaced the natural products in the manufacture of cheap fruit syrups, jellies and liquors. By skillful application—that is, if not used in excessive quantities—they may be considered a good, though by no means perfect, substitute for the genuine article. The manufacture of these fruit ethers has become an important branch of chemical industry, and is now carried on in factories especially adapted for the purpose. The acids, as a rule, are liberated from their salts during the process of distillation, by means of a stronger acid, and, as soon as set free, combine with the alcohol in eliminating water. By this reaction enough heat is generally produced that the distillation can go on without the application of such from other sources. Methyl, ethyl and amylic alcohol—that is, wood alcohol, grain alcohol and fusel oil—are the alcoholic substances usually employed, whilst the selection of acids used in the process of esterification affords a much greater variety; fatty as well as aromatic acids, and even inorganic acids, are found here in common usage.

Some of These Fruit Ethers possess a definite odor. For instance: Amyl acetate—pear; amyl valerianate—apple; ethyl pelargonate—quince; ethyl butyrate—pineapple. The great majority of fruit flavors, however, are simulated by mixtures of the artificial ethers, to which, in many cases, small additions of other compounds are made—as volatile oils, chloroform, acetaldehyde, etc. As an example of such a preparation, the artificial raspberry ether shall be mentioned here, which is generally composed of ethyl nitrite, ethyl acetate, ethyl formate, ethyl butyrate, ethyl benzoate, ethyl pelargonate, amyl acetate, amyl butyrate, chloroform and acetaldehyde in proper proportions. The flavor of rum is found to be closely reproduced by a mixture of ethyl formate and ethyl nitrite.

As the Odorous Principles of Fruits, wines, etc., occur only in such minute quantities, it has, so far, been impossible to separate them for identification or quantitative determination. It is questionable, in case this ever should be accomplished, whether a

perfect substitute for the natural product will be obtained. The universally accepted supposition for the formation of such ethers in wines is that the fatty acids of the fats contained in the fruit kernels produce a partial esterification of the alcohols. If this theory should be true, chemical art, indeed, would have succeeded in imitating nature to a very marked degree.

Many Chemical Compounds are known, however, which possess the specific odors of certain natural substances, although we know of them, with certainty, that their chemical composition is of an entirely different character. Of artificial musk we know, for instance, that it is not identical with the natural article, and yet it possesses such an intense and penetrating musk-odor that, in solutions, even experts find difficulty in distinguishing between the two.

Although the Exact Chemical Composition of the scent principle of musk has not been entirely explored, it is, nevertheless, known to be of a different chemical structure from the artificially prepared substances, which are nitro derivatives of the various homologues of pseudo-butyl-benzol. As long ago as 1759 it has been known that oil of amber, on being treated with nitric acid, yielded the odor of musk. Bauer's artificial musk patents, covering trinitro-pseudo-butyl-toluol  $C_6H_4CH_3.C_4H_9(NO_2)_3$  and trinitro-pseudo-butyl-xytol  $C_6H_4(CH_3)_2.C_4H_9(NO_2)_3$ , were taken out, however, as recently as 1888. It is of interest to know that the nitro derivatives of the lowest member of this series—the pseudo-butyl-benzol—are entirely devoid of the odor of musk, by which it becomes apparent that the methyl groups of the homologues play an important part in producing that characteristic and pronounced aroma.

Artificial camphor is another substance belonging to this category, which, although it strikingly resembles the natural camphor in appearance as well as odor, does not by any means have the same chemical constitution. The so-called artificial camphor is pinene hydrochloride  $C_{10}H_{16}.HCl.$ , whilst the natural camphor is an oxygenated compound—a ketone having the formula  $C_{10}H_{16}.O$ .

Camphor is a Substance Used in Enormous Quantities in the arts, and, on account of its comparatively high price, has tempted chemists for years to prepare artificially. Its chemical constitution as well as methods were known, by which it could be built up synthetically; yet there was no interest connected with these, commercially, as none of them could compete in price with the natural product. Better prospects in that respect seem to have attended a modified process, a patent for which has recently been granted to Woods, in England, who treats oil of turpentine with gaseous hydrochloric acid and converts the so-formed terpene-hydrochloride by sublimation into camphen. This hydrocarbon yields by oxydation an oxygenated compound identical with natural camphor.

A further good example for two substances of an entirely different chemical constitution, and yet of a remarkable coincidence in odor, is the before-mentioned nitrobenzol in comparison with benzaldehyde.

The latter, an aldehyde of the formula  $C_6H_5CHO$ , is the scent principle of bitter oil of almonds and peach blossoms. It is manufactured now in enormous quantities by the chlorination of Toluol and subsequent oxydation. Nitrobenzol, or oil of mirbane, is chemically mono-nitrobenzol,  $C_6H_5NO_2$ , which has for years been an important product in the industry of organic chemical compounds. Even at the present time it is in common use yet as a substitute in perfumery, and, on account of its cheapness, is largely employed for flavoring soaps and the like. For finer qualities of goods, however, the much superior benzaldehyde finds widespread application in the substitution of bitter oil of almond, especially since chemists succeeded in furnishing a preparation entirely free from the formerly present obnoxious chlorinated compounds.

Benzaldehyde is the Mother-Substance of quite a number of valuable artificial scents. So it yields, on condensation with acetaldehyde, cinnamic aldehyde  $C_6H_5.C_3H_2.CHO$ , or artificial oil of cinnamon. Cinnamic aldehyde is the main and most important constituent of oil of cassia, which is valued by the percentage of cinnamic aldehyde it contains. Good oils show as high as 90 per cent of it.

Great interest for perfumery have also acquired the oxygenated derivatives of benzaldehyde. The methylic ether of para-oxybenzaldehyde is known as anisic aldehyde  $C_6H_4.OCH_3.CHO$ , which is also formed by the oxydation of anethol, the aromatic principle of oil of anise. The odor of anisic aldehyde is very pleasant and recalls that of Hawthorn blossoms (*crataegus oxyacantha*). Aubépine, a preparation introduced from France, is nothing else than anisic aldehyde.

The Ortho Oxybenzaldehyde is the well-known salicylic aldehyde  $C_6H_4.OH.CHO$ , the scent principle of meadow-sweet (*spiræa ulmaria*). It was originally obtained from the glucoside salicin which yields, on decomposition, glucose and saligenin; and the latter, by oxydation, salicylic aldehyde.

In Condensing the Salicylic Aldehyde With Anhydrous Acetic Acid, a very interesting synthesis, which Perkins first succeeded in accomplishing—coumarin ( $C_6H_4.OC_2H_2.CO$ )—is formed. The characteristic odor of Tonka bean is due to this compound, which also occurs in a large number of other plants—as, for instance, in *asperula odorata* Woodward (Waldmeister), *melilotus odoratissima* Melilot (sweet clover). It forms the basis of the perfume known as New Mown Hay. Formerly, it was exclusively obtained from the Tonka beans, in which it occurs to the amount of 1.5 to 2 per cent, but owing to the perfection in the methods of manufacture, and the high price of Tonka beans, nature can no longer compete with the product of human ingenuity. Anisic and salicylic aldehyde, as well as coumarin, are all, as we have seen, mono-oxyderivatives of benzaldehyde. The two following—that is, the highly esteemed vanillin and heliotropin—were found to be derivatives of dioxybenzaldehyde. Vanillin  $C_6H_3.OH.OCH_3.CHO$ , the active principle of the vanilla bean, was first prepared artificially by Tie-

mann & Haarmann by oxydation of the glucoside coniferin, which is formed in various species of pines and also in asparagus. At the present time, however, it is exclusively manufactured from eugenol  $C_6H_3.OH.OCH_3.C_2H_5$ , a phenol to which the characteristic odor of cloves is due. In 1876, when vanillin was first brought on the market, the price per ounce was \$54. In 1896, the last year in which it enjoyed patent protection, \$5.50 was charged for each and every ounce, and at present it can be bought in wholesale quantities at \$1.50 to \$1.60. From this it will be observed to what extent prices are affected by the improvement of methods.

In Close Relation to Vanillin Stands Heliotropin, or piperonal aldehyde  $C_6H_3.O_2CH_2.CHO$ . Originally, it was obtained from piperin, a constituent of pepper, but is now manufactured from a much cheaper product—safrol  $C_6H_3.O_2CH_2.C_2H_5$ . Oil of sassafras is almost pure safrol, as it contains about 90 per cent of it; furthermore, it is found as an important constituent in oil of camphor—the so-called artificial oil of sassafras. As oil of camphor—which has for years been considered a valueless by-product in the camphor distillation—is a very cheap starting material, it is natural that, since the expiration of the patent protection, prices have fallen within ten years from about \$16 per ounce to less than \$5 a pound. During the time that the vanillin manufacture from eugenol was covered by patent, heliotropin even served as a source for the preparation of that compound, which, however, has ceased since the expiration of the original patents.

Another Perfume Substance which has to be enumerated in connection with the aldehydes, is hyacinth—also called hyacinthin—a proprietary preparation introduced into commerce from France. It is not a homologous chemical compound, but a mixture, possessing to some extent the odor of hyacinth blossoms. As much as is known, tolyl-aldehyde  $C_6H_5.CH_2.CHO$  is used in the manufacture of it. A definite chemical compound of a pronounced hyacinth odor is cinnamic alcohol  $C_6H_5.C_3H_4.OH$ , which is derived from its acetic acid ester found as a natural constituent in oil of cassia. Its stability and utility in perfumery has, however, not been sufficiently tried to permit further comment. The fruit ethers are, as we have seen, esters of the so-called fatty acids. Many of the esters of the aromatic acids as, for instance, benzoic and cinnamic acids, also have a pleasant odor. The aromatic principle of oil of wintergreen (*gaultheria procumbens*) is the methyl ester of salicylic acid  $C_6H_4.OH.CO_2CH_3$ . Artificially it is prepared by the action of wood alcohol on salicylic acid and has become of great importance for the substitution and adulteration of the oils of sweet birch and gaultheria.

In replacing the hydroxyl group (OH) in the foregoing by the amin group ( $NH_2$ ), the methylic ester of anthranilic acid  $C_6H_3.NH_2.CO_2CH_3$  is derived, which, for the past four or five years, has been sold as an artificial oil of neroli or orange flowers.

Of Utmost Importance for the industry of synthetic

perfumes has become the group of terpenes, to which most of our volatile oils belong.

Beginning with the aldehyde citral  $C_{10}H_{16}O$ , which is the aromatic principle of oil of lemon and oil of lemongrass, it will be seen that many of the most valuable scents can be successively derived therefrom. As citral is at the present time easily separated from oil of lemongrass, in which it occurs to the amount of 80 per cent, by means of its sodium bisulphite compound, we have found in this substance a relatively cheap material for the building up of other important compounds.

By Reduction, Citral can be Converted into the Alcohols geraniol and linalol, having the general formula  $C_{10}H_{17}.OH$ . The former is an essential constituent of oil of rose, whilst the latter is found in the oils of bergamot and lavender.

The alcohols geraniol and linalol can be converted into terpin hydrate, an odorless substance used in the manufacture of terpineol, the scent principle of Lily of the Valley and Lilac. The conversion of those alcohols into terpin hydrate is, however, only of scientific interest; technically, it is prepared by the action of nitric acid on oil of turpentine in the cold.

Carvol, the Aromatic Principle of oil of caraway, may also be derived from geraniol, etc.

Rose oil contains, aside from geraniol, another alcohol—citronellol  $C_{10}H_{18}OH$ , which is also obtainable from the aldehyde citral. Bulgarian rose oil was found to contain about 55 per cent of geraniol, 20 per cent citronellol and a small percentage of esters, mainly acetates. As the sweet and fascinating scent of the natural product is, however, not perfectly reproduced by a mixture of the above enumerated compounds, it appears that other fragrant components, which so far have evaded detection, are also contained in oil of rose.

As All the Various Artificial Oils of Rose did not approach the natural article in quality and fragrance, a product has now found its way into commerce, claimed to give much better satisfaction. To this the name "rose-geraniol" has been attributed, and is manufactured by the distillation of geraniol with rose petals in a current of steam. The yield of distillate, which is commonly placed at 0.0002 per cent, is considerably increased in quantity by this manipulation. In quality and chemical properties, it is claimed to be equal to the Bulgarian oil of rose.

The beautiful and fragrant aroma of violets is caused by the ketone irone  $C_{13}H_{18}O$ . In attempting to synthesize this by the condensation of citral with acetone, Tiemann and Krüger obtained an isomeric compound to irone, which they named ionone. Although it is not identical with irone, it nevertheless possesses, to a marked degree, the characteristic odor of violets, and has, on that account, become of enormous practical value in perfumery.

From this rough sketch it becomes apparent that, although this branch of chemical industry is of comparatively late origin, yet the achievements are wonderful and perhaps unprecedented in organic chemistry.

## MARYLAND DEPARTMENT.

BY LOUIS SCHULZE, PH. G., BALTIMORE.

The Maryland Pharmaceutical Association was represented at the third annual meeting of the Pure Food and Drug Congress, in Washington, by Messrs. A. J. Corning, H. P. Hynson and Louis Schulze.

The Baltimore Retail Druggists' Association has been incorporated under the laws of Maryland, for the benefit of its members, and, as the jobbers looked with indifference on the card system, are now devising other plans to benefit themselves commercially.

At the Monthly Meeting of the Maryland College of Pharmacy, held March 15, Professor Simon delivered a discourse on "Wireless Telegraphy."

The following were elected delegates to the A. Ph. A. meeting in Richmond: Messrs. C. V. Emich, J. F. Frames, J. W. Westcott, S. M. Lee and Louis Schulze. The College also decided to take the initiative in the organization of a National Association of Pharmacy Colleges.

The Commission Appointed by President McKinley to revise the national trade-mark and patent laws, gave a hearing to the members of the National Association at Chicago, on Thursday afternoon, March 8. Only two members of the commission were present—Messrs. Forbes and Greeley. It had been anticipated that this meeting would be held in New York, but the plans had been hastily changed, much to the discomfiture of Chairman Gallagher and the other members of the N. A. R. D. committee on trade-marks and patents. At the meeting held in Chicago, the National Association was represented by Messrs. Bodemann, Ebert and Engelhard, and Secretary Wooten. The commission is believed to be favorable to such changes in the laws as are desired by the retail drug trade.

A Prussian Apotheker has drafted a petition to be presented to Parliament for permission to a country apotheker working without an assistant or an apprentice to close his business on Sundays after 2 p. m. —[*American*.]

Pharmacists have the "permission" but do not make use of it.

Red Lead is known to have been employed as a color in the most ancient times, for Plinius already speaks of its qualities, and in various antiquities obtained by excavation the presence of red lead was easily proven. Very little, however, is known of its mode of production in olden times.

Exercise should not be neglected by the student who goes to a College of Pharmacy, after having been active in out-door life. If it is forgotten, poor health is sure to result, and poor health means poor progress in studies, and dissatisfaction with one's self, teachers and all surroundings.

## MISSOURI DEPARTMENT.

The Missouri Board of Pharmacy will meet at Kansas City, Monday, April 9, in College of Pharmacy Building.—[AUG. T. FLEISCHMANN, Secretary.]

Copies of the Missouri Pharmacy Law can be obtained by addressing the secretary, Dr. A. T. Fleischmann, Sedalia, Mo. Ten cents should be enclosed to cover postage and expense of printing.

**The Missouri Pharmacy Law Questioned.**—The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* published a special dispatch from St. Joseph, Mo., dated March 21, which attracted the attention of all interested in the welfare of the Missouri pharmacy law. The dispatch was headed "Decision at St. Joseph which may make the pharmacy law a dead letter." We could not see how the decision mentioned affected the constitutionality of the pharmacy law, and are confident that those who may hereafter violate the law feeling that they are secure from prosecution, will meet with disappointment. There is, however, some difference of opinion among pharmacists of the State, and we give below the newspaper dispatch, accompanied by comments from prominent pharmacists:

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., March 21.—The State law requiring druggists to employ registered pharmacists has received a blow in the Criminal Court here that may result in the law becoming a dead letter. The registered pharmacists here have been making it very unpleasant for a number of druggists who occasionally permit an unregistered pharmacist to compound a prescription. It is proved in court that Frank Fox, aged 19, employed by Anton Burvenich, compounded a prescription for a farmer which the farmer declared contained poison. The court holds that the testimony did not show that Burvenich knew personally of Fox's act, and for that reason should not be found guilty and so instructed the jury. The fight against Burvenich will not be given up, however.

**From A. Brandenberger, President Board of Pharmacy, Jefferson City, Mo.** In absence of further information than what you referred me to in the *Globe-Democrat*, I cannot see what that case has to do with the legality of the pharmacy law:

The case was lost on the ground that the prosecution could not prove Burvenich's information (in law you must have cold facts). The pharmacy law has been before the Supreme Court a number of times, but if the defense ever tried to win its case by proving Chapter 23, R. S., 1899 (new revision) unconstitutional, I have not heard of it.

**From Eugene Soper (ex-President of the M. Ph. A.), St. Joseph, Mo.**—I have just read the article in the *Globe-Democrat*. It about expresses the full status of the case.

If a higher court should affirm the decision of our judge, here, it would mean an end to the pharmacy law. It was proved that there was no poison in the prescription but a very simple and harmless one, and I think also, from all I can learn, that it was partly spite work by a near-by competitor, which probably had something to do with the decision of the judge. Have not heard whether or not the prosecuting attorney intends to carry it to a higher court. Mr. Burvenich



EUGENE SOPER.

runs two stores, and it was in the one that he does not personally superintend in which the complaint was made, and the judge ordered the jury to bring a verdict of acquittal on the ground that Mr. Burvenich did not know personally of his clerk's act. In my opinion, that decision has given the pharmacy law a very black eye, unless, as I said before, the higher court reverses the decision.

**At a Meeting of the Board of Pharmacy of Missouri, held in St. Louis, March 19, 1900, seventy-five applicants were examined, and the following were successful:**



J. U. Scharff.



C. H. Magruder.



E. M. Reinhard.



H. Frank.

Angermueller, E. P., St. Louis. Magruder, C. N., St. Louis.  
 Craig, James E., St. Louis. Marshall, A. V., St. Louis.  
 Bader, Geo. W., St. Louis. Merceir, A. C., Perryville.  
 Breitenpoehler, W. G., St. Louis. Middleworth, W. C., St. Louis.  
 Burkhart, J. C., St. Louis. Miller, Chas. E., St. Louis.  
 Bush, C. W., St. Louis. Mitchell, H. M., St. Louis.  
 Craemer, C. W., St. Louis. Muehling, J. P., St. Louis.  
 Chenoweth, A. D., Fayette, Mo. Mueller, C. G., St. Louis.  
 Cranford, T. F., St. Louis. Nelson, J. F., Leeton.  
 Elsea, W. A., St. Louis. Neves, Geo., St. Louis.  
 Engelskind, Theo., St. Louis. Peppert, N. J., St. Louis.  
 Embeck, Geo., St. Louis. Reinhard, E. M., Union.  
 Fahrenheit, Wm. C., St. Louis. Ringwald, A. E., St. Louis.  
 Force, H. N., St. Louis. Roth, E. L., St. Louis.  
 Flacheneker, C. T., Alton, Ill. Scharff, J. N., St. Louis.  
 Frank, Herman, St. Louis. Schmidt, J. P., St. Louis.  
 Fricke, A. A., St. Louis. Schneider, W. J., St. Louis.  
 Goessler, Chas. J., St. Louis. Shryock, B. W., St. Louis.  
 Hill, Ralph T., St. Louis. Smith, E. R., St. Louis.  
 Hohmann, Chas. B., St. Louis. Strobel, H., St. Louis.  
 Kerstner, E. H., St. Louis. Upton, G. M., St. Louis.  
 Kirkpatrick, M., St. Louis. Wessner, H. C., Windsor.  
 Le Bien, Ernest A., St. Louis. Wright, D. P., St. Louis.  
 Lieser, Wm. C., St. Louis. Wulffman, D. F., St. Louis.  
 Moews, Richard M., St. Louis.



W. C. Middleworth.



W. C. Lieser.



C. J. Goessler.



R. T. Hill.

Next Meeting at Kansas City, April 9, 1900.—[AUG. T. FLEISCHMANN, Secretary, Sedalia, Mo.]

**Under Treatment.**—"What acid do we get from iodine?" asked the medical professor. "We get a—usually get idiotic acid," yawned the student. "Have you been taking some?" quietly asked the professor.—[*Medical News*.]

**Greenland Whale Fishing** by eight British vessels yielded seventeen and one-fourth tons of whale-bone during the past year.

## SALESMEN'S DEPARTMENT.

**Mr. William P. Sayre** was born in Philadelphia, Pa., August 9, 1878. At the age of six years (1885) his



WILLIAM P. SAYRE.

father, L. E. Sayre, moved to Lawrence, Kansas, where he connected himself with the newly created chair of pharmacy of the University of Kansas. Mr. Sayre, the subject of our sketch, received his education in the Lawrence schools, the last years of his higher training being spent in connection with the University of Kansas. Mr. Sayre has endeavored, since his graduation from the high school, to obtain business experience along

with his higher education at the university, and has sought for himself opportunities to this end. At different intervals he has had these varied business opportunities: For fifteen months he was connected with the Creamery Package Co., of Chicago, in 1897-98. During the summer of 1899, he associated himself with the office of his uncle in Toledo, O., who is manager of the docks of the H. V. R. R. of that city. In November, 1899, Mr. Sayre associated himself with the Chicago branch of the house of H. K. Mulford & Co., successors to his father's business in Philadelphia. With this house he commences as a St. Louis representative, and from this point his work branches out in different directions.

**Mr. George E. Steininger**, whose portrait appears below, is the oldest and best-known drug salesman in Southeast Missouri and Northeastern Arkansas, having traveled in that section continually since 1884.

Mr. Steininger's first experience in the drug business was with Henry Diers, on Fifth and Biddle Streets, in this city, in 1870, having served there first at the soda fountain and then as an apprentice and clerk until 1872, when he engaged with Mr. Ferd. Pauley, and later with his brother,



GEORGE E. STEININGER.

Mr. F. C. Pauley. In 1880 he served with P. H. Cronin, at Garrison and Easton, then later he clerked for A. M. Leslie Surgical Instrument Co., and from there concluded to learn the wholesale business with Collins Brothers. After an experience with them,

first as counter hand, then at the wet goods counter, he began traveling for them and continued on the road for that house until 1897, when they retired from business. He afterwards represented the Moffitt-West Drug Co. for three years, and at the commencement of this year engaged with the Meyer Brothers Drug Co. to represent them in the same territory.

Mr. Steininger's cordial manner, untiring industry and sterling qualities have enabled him to readily acquire friends and to hold them.

**Mr. A. S. Forker**, a prominent member of the Missouri Pharmaceutical Travelers' Association, and a representative of the Evans-Smith Drug Co., of Kansas City, died recently at Excelsior Springs, Mo. Mr. Forker had been sick for some time with Bright's disease, which finally resulted in his death. He was one of the most popular salesmen in this section of the country, and always welcome at the annual meeting of the Missouri Pharmaceutical Association. His interest in this organization and the travelers' association caused him to devote much time and attention to the societies.



A. S. FORKER.

The American Pharmaceutical Association will meet in forty-eighth annual convention, at Richmond, Va., May 7 to 12, inclusive.



Jefferson Hotel.

The headquarters will be at the Jefferson Hotel, which advertises a rate of \$1.50 per day for each person in a room, on the European plan. Further information will be furnished by the local secretary, Prof. T. A. Miller, of Richmond.

Transportation will undoubtedly be procured at a rate of one and one-third fare for the round trip. The following are the members of the committee on transportation. For information, address the one in your section of the country.

S. A. D. Sheppard, Boston, Mass.; A. E. Ebert, Chicago, Ill.; W. J. M. Gordon, Cincinnati, O.; H. M. Whelpley, St. Louis, Mo.; C. A. Mayo, New York, N. Y.; B. Avery Moody, Atlanta, Ga.; Wm. M. Searby, San Francisco, Cal.; A. K. Finlay, New Orleans, La.; Chas. M. Ford, Denver, Colo.; T. A. Miller, Richmond, Va.; Chas. T. Heller, St. Paul, Minn.; Chas. Caspari, Jr., Baltimore, Md., chairman.



Washington's Headquarters, Richmond.

For information about the association, address the general secretary, Prof. Chas. Caspari, Jr., Baltimore, Md.

### SEASONABLE GOODS.

The up-to-date pharmacist is careful to look ahead and order goods that will be in season for a few weeks to come. The following list is suggestive:

Acetanilid,  
Acid, Carbolic,  
Acid, Tannic,  
Ammonia,  
Arsenic,  
Atomizers,  
Bark, Elm,  
Brushes, Hair, Cloth and Tooth,  
Camphor,  
Chamois Skins and Sponges,  
Chewing Gums,  
Chicken Powders,  
Chloride Lime,  
Easter Egg Dyes,  
Fever and Weather Thermometers,  
Fish Lines, Hooks, etc.,  
Flower Seeds,  
Imperial Crown Perfumes,  
Insect Powder,  
Mothine, in Marbles or Flakes,  
Olive Oil,  
Paris Green,  
Photographic Supplies,  
"Pure Food" Spices,  
Purses, Pocket Books, Bill Books,  
Quinine,  
Rock Candy,  
Rock Candy Syrup,  
Sal Epsom,  
Saltpetre,  
Soda Fountain Supplies,  
Sporting Goods,  
Tablets, Pens and Pencils,  
Whiskey, Brandy, etc.,  
Writing Paper.

**Mr. Podsnapper**—Why, I thought that Miss Boggs was a blonde! **Mrs. Podsnapper**—She was, but she reformed.—[*Harper's Bazar*.]

## MISSOURI PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

**Next Meeting, June 12 to 15.**

**Prospective Exhibitors** for the Pertle Springs meeting of the Missouri Pharmaceutical Association should correspond with Mr. R. L. Hope, of Centralia, Mo., who is chairman of the committee on exhibits.

**Everybody Invited to Come.**—Hello, there! Are you going to Pertle Springs? You are? Very well, tell your friends to go with you, for the Missouri Pharmaceutical Association has for this year selected the most romantic spot in the State. Pertle Springs is without doubt the most beautiful place for the Missouri Pharmaceutical meeting, to be held June 12-15. Talk about the good time in store for everyone attending! Why, really, it cannot be described. Convince yourselves. Remember, the motto of the Missouri Pharmaceutical Association is: Interesting papers, valuable prizes and a royal good time. Yours for better health and new energy when you get back. **OTTO F. CLAUS**, Chairman Committee on Membership and Attendance, St. Louis, Mo.

**The Committee On Papers and Queries**, through its chairman, wishes to invite all members of the Missouri Pharmaceutical Association who intend presenting papers or queries at the coming meeting, to have same in the hands of our committee not later than June 1, 1900.

Papers on practical subjects connected with pharmacy are desired.

This year the association will offer its own prizes, in accordance with a resolution offered by the committee on papers and queries, at the last annual meeting at Jefferson City.

Two gold medals and two silver medals will be awarded for first and second-best papers or works on scientific or commercial pharmacy, provided they are, in the judgment of the association, original and sufficiently meritorious.

The gold medals will constitute the first prizes and the silver medals the second.

There will be no special prizes awarded as heretofore, and, therefore, no outside soliciting will be done by this committee; otherwise the general rules heretofore observed will be again followed this year.

Papers should not be too lengthy so as to be presentable within twenty minutes at most. This being the pharmacopœial revision year, druggists ought to find much to suggest through papers to the incoming revision committee.

Address your paper or title of same to either of the following: Paul L. Hess, Kansas City; T. Albion Layton, St. Louis; J. F. Llewellyn, Mexico; Frederica De Wyl, Jefferson City; Francis Hemm, St. Louis, Chairman.

**Dentist**—"I see that I shall have to kill the nerve."  
**Patient**—"For heaven's sake, don't! It would ruin me in my business. I'm a life insurance agent."  
—[*Michigan Tradesman*.]

## N. A. R. D.

**Paid Dues.**—Since last report, the national treasurer has received dues from the following associations: Vermilion County, Ill.; Schenectady, N. Y.; Saginaw, Mich.; Mahoning Valley, O.; Will County, Ill.

**The Druggists of Multnomah County** (Portland, Ore.) have organized and have sent a rousing appeal to the trade of the State urging similar action. Dr. James W. White is chairman of the executive committee.

**The Allen County** (Lima, O.) Druggists' Association has joined the N. A. R. D. It is composed of the twenty-three druggists of the county. The Lima association retains its membership in the national body, and becomes also a part of the new organization. The officers of the Allen County Association are: J. P. Harley, president, Lima; F. S. Amstutz, secretary, Bluffton. There is no price-cutting, and the trade is in excellent condition.

**The Rolls of the Northwestern Ohio Retail Druggists' Association** now contain the names of more than five-sixths of the druggists of Toledo. The membership committee, which is doing excellent work, is composed of C. H. F. Lembke, H. F. Hastings and F. B. Huston. Clayton Reed resigned as secretary, and has been succeeded by M. F. Newcomer. Assistant Secretary Lembke would like to confer with the officers of all Ohio associations that contemplate adopting the Louisville certificate plan.

**Agreement On the N. A. R. D. Plan.**—Chairman Holliday, of the executive committee, now announces that seventeen of the most prominent manufacturers of proprietary medicines have signed an agreement to limit their sales to the list of recognized jobbers to be drawn up by the joint committee from the retailers', jobbers' and manufacturers' national associations. Five of the proprietors are: Ayer, Greene, Hood, Pinkham and Wells & Richardson Co. Mr. Holliday authorizes the following statement:

"We are pleased to say to the retail druggists of the United States that, at the request of the N. A. R. D., the above-named well-known manufacturers of proprietary medicines have agreed to distribute their goods through the jobbing trade only, and will refuse to include on their sales lists all aggressive cutters. They have also incorporated in their individual contracts a clause declining to sell their preparations to any jobber who supplies his goods to cutters at any price. Therefore, if cutters obtain goods made by them it will be through the retailers themselves or through a jobber who violates his agreement and takes the risk of not being able to buy such preparations—a risk which few jobbers will care to take.

"Moreover, not satisfied with their efforts to assist the retailer in restricting the sale of their own goods in proper channels, they go further and join in a request to the jobber asking him not to sell aggressive cutters any goods whatsoever.

"Thus, they have put themselves on record as giving the full force of their influence in favor of the retail druggist and against the cutter and department store, and in return for it ask the retailer to supply the goods called for, the demand for which has been made by the expenditure of large amounts of money paid for advertising, and not to ask the customer to take something in place of it."

The manufacturers named have also joined in the following statement:

"1.—It is the sentiment of each of the following five proprietors—Ayer, Greene, Hood, Pinkham and Wells & Richardson Company—to render the agreement effective; all jobbers should agree to stop selling all goods, sundries, pharmaceutical and proprietary, to cutters and department stores, immediately upon the adoption of special list of jobbers by the manufacturers; but for the purpose of carrying this plan into practical working, the proprietors will waive their objection to selling of druggists' sundries and pharmaceuticals, if the sentiment of the jobbers shall so favor. If jobbers are to continue to sell cutters for a considerable time while coming to an agreement, the manufacturers should have the same privilege.

"2.—Jobbers, through their salesmen, must refrain from running down proprietary goods, and give instructions to sell what is called for without giving preference to any particular article which may happen to pay a higher profit.

"3.—The jobbers agree to refrain from asking any further discounts than those at present allowed.

"4.—Each jobber for himself will agree to discontinue his non-secret department.

"5.—All manufacturers as far as practicable—certainly all large manufacturers—must agree upon the same list of distributors.

"6.—Retailers, in exchange for this concession on the part of the manufacturers, to limit the distribution of goods, and on the part of jobbers to refuse all orders from cutters and department stores, and will agree not to substitute when standard proprietary articles are called for, but in each case will give the customer what is asked for, without argument.

Following is the contract proposed between the manufacturers and jobbers, and if rigidly adhered to will mitigate the cutting evil:

"To wholesale houses ordering at one time and for delivery quantities of not less than — gross, or \$—, who do not quote or sell our preparations either directly or indirectly, or divide the above quantity with another party or parties, or permit them to be disposed of in any way by their salesmen or others, at less prices than those above stated, a discount for cash if paid within — days of — per cent will be allowed and a rebate of — per cent on the amount will be allowed on payment of the invoice.

"It will not, however, be considered a violation of these terms, when parties allow a discount not exceeding 1½ per cent on their bills if paid within thirty days.

"Believing that the sale of goods to aggressive cutters and brokers is detrimental not only to our business, but to that of the retail trade as well, we will decline to sell our preparations to firms supplying such houses or brokers, either directly or indirectly, with our goods at any price.

"Should complaints reach us that parties violate these terms, or we have reason to believe they have done so, we shall exercise our right whenever we are satisfied that these terms have been violated, to decline the orders of parties who have refused to maintain them.

"The above conditions are imperative, and the violation of them will be regarded as an abandonment of the rebate plan."

**A Little Social Life** is good for one. As time goes on, and the old friends have gone to their promotion, it is well to keep up one's interest in the world of to-day by cultivating friendly relations with those about us.

—[March Ladies' Home Journal.]



## NEW REMEDIES.

**Soson** is the name of a new albuminoid nutrient, introduced by R. O. Neumann.

**Plasmon** is the name of a new remedy introduced by Siebold, of Neubrandenburg.

**Lysitol**.—A trade name for a new disinfectant, recently introduced by Roessler, of Prague.

**Igazol**.—A name proposed by Professor Cervallo, of Palermo, for a formaldehyde derivative used in vapor form in the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis.

**Lanthanum Salicylate** has recently been proposed as an antiseptic. It is an insoluble powder, and owes its virtues to the salicylic acid contained in it. It is prepared in the same way as the didymium salt referred to elsewhere.

**Tritols**.—Name given by Dieterich to a series of emulsions, prepared by the aid of diastatic malt extract, in which one part of extract suffices for the emulsification of three parts of oil. Thus, there is a Tritol of cod liver oil, a Tritol of castor oil, etc.—[*Phar. Zeit.*]

**Nicotiana Soap** is prepared from an extract of waste tobacco of cigar factories. The extract is mixed with precipitated sulphur and a superfatted soap mass, and perfumed with oil of bergamot. It is brown soap, containing 5 per cent of tobacco extract and sulphur, and is used for skin diseases and scabies.—[*Pharm. Post.*]

**Dose of Scopolamine**.—Windscheid calls attention to the fact that the doses of scopolamine (hyoscine) generally given are too high. From his own observations he concludes that the initial dose, whether by the mouth or by injection, should not exceed one-tenth of a milligramme. To counteract the nocturnal transpiration in phthisis, he gradually increases this to 0.0004 Gm.—*Journ. de Pharm. d'Anvers*, 56, 17, after *Oesterr. Zeit. für Pharm.*

**Epichlorhydrin and Dichlorhydrin as Solvents**.—E. Valenta, who has found the above useful as solvents for resins, gives the following recipe for a copal varnish: Manilla copal, 20, is dissolved in epichlorhydrin, 70, on the water bath; absolute alcohol, 100, is added, and the whole filtered. The varnish may be applied either hot or cold, and may be diluted with a mixture of epichlorhydrin, 1, alcohol, 5. It dries hard and bright, and stands well.—[*Pharm. Centralh.*, 40, after *Photogr. Corres.*]

**Glaucium Luteum in Glycosuria**.—Marpmann some time back (*P. J.* [4], 8, 91) drew attention to the value of the extract of *Glaucium luteum* in the treatment of diabetes. Helt confirms this statement, and finds that after fourteen days of treatment with this drug, the blood of the patient becomes rich in hæmoglobin, and the number of the red corpuscles is increased in a degree which is not attained by treatment

with iron. The dose is a teaspoonful of the fluid extract in the evening, or morning and evening, with beer or water. After three weeks of treatment the amount of sugar excreted is reduced, and, in many cases, disappears.—[*Pharm. Post*, 32, 346, after *Südd. Apoth. Ztg.*]

**Tropacocaine for Optical Anesthesia**.—R. Hilbert states that the hydrochloride of tropacocaine is preferable to the same salt of cocaine for use in ophthalmic work. Although it rapidly produces a strong anæsthesia, it is absolutely free from irritant action; it acts as a slight antiseptic, it is more stable in solution, does not affect the arterial pressure, and does not dilate the pupil. At the same time it is less toxic than cocaine. The solution employed consists of tropacocaine hydrochloride, 50 centigrammes; sodium chloride, 10 centigrammes; distilled water, 10 Gms.—[*Nouv. Rem.*, 15, 554.]

[E. Merck has shown (*P. J.* [4], 8, 431) that a similar but even weaker solution of the same ingredients remained perfectly stable for eighteen months.—[*Ed. P. J.*]

**Cuprene: A New Hydrocarbon**.—By passing a current of pure acetylene gas over reduced copper or bright copper filings, in a tube heated at first to about 180° C., after a time the metal is observed to swell, and eventually to entirely fill the tube; if a little of this substance be spread in a thin layer in a tube and again heated to 170°-250° C. in a current of acetylene, a further great increase of volume takes place, a yellow bulky solid is formed, consisting of matted filaments resembling amadou in appearance. This is the new hydrocarbon, which, according to Paul Sabatier and J. B. Senderens, has the empirical formula  $C_7H_8$  and has been named cuprene. It is practically non-volatile, decomposes above 400° C., yielding empyreumatic products, and leaving a solid carbonaceous residue. Cuprene is insoluble in all solvents; sulphuric acid is without action upon it in the cold, nitric acid slowly attacks it, forming nitro-compounds.—[*Comp. rend.*, 130, 250.]

**Chloretone: A New Hypnotic**.—Chloretone, trichlor-tertiary butyl alcohol, has been brought forward by Houghton and Aldrich as an anæsthetic and hypnotic. Applied locally, in aqueous solution, to lacerated wounds or burns, it acts very efficiently in lessening pain, while it possesses distinct antiseptic properties. Internally, it relieves gastric pain and vomiting, and has proved specially useful in this respect, in a case of gastric carcinoma. Experiments have shown that it renders the mucous membrane of the alimentary canal insensible to irritants. As a hypnotic, it has been specially successful in cases of persistent insomnia in the aged, and in cardiac diseases with renal complications and high arterial tension. It has succeeded in many instances where morphine, chloral, and other hypnotics have failed. The usual dose given is from 6 to 20 grains in tablets, followed by a draught of water or milk.—[*Therap. Gaz.*, 22, 738 and 758.]

## A LECTURE ON GELATIN.

BY DR. GEORGE RICHTER.

The following is an abstract of a very entertaining and highly instructive lecture delivered before the Alumni Association of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy and the senior students, March 20. The lecture was well illustrated with blackboard drawings, diagrams and specimens:

**Gelatin is Derived From** a substance which forms by far the largest part of our body; of this substance, the connective tissue and its derivatives, it is the essential part, as the water is the essential part of the ocean, or the O of the atmosphere. In the formation of the animal body (the vertebrate), the primitive cell, after fecundation by the semen, divides, multiplies, forms layers. The upper layer is the origin of the nervous system—the brain, the skin. The lower layer forms the intestines, the digestive glands—the liver, for instance—(the inner surface, as it were), just as the upper layer forms the integument, hide. Between the two appears the connective tissue—bones, muscles, tendons or sinews, blood vessels, ligaments, cartilage, and so on. This so-called connective tissue penetrates into the brain, clothing the ganglionic—or nerve cells, sheaths the nerves, supports the skin, binds the glandular cells together to form and shape the secretory apparatus, and so on. It does itself attract certain substances circulating in the vascular system (blood and lymph) and causes their deposit in its own formation, to-wit: phosphate and carbonate of lime (bone) fat, adipose tissues, albumins, muscle substance, etc.

It stands to reason that such a substance, with such manifold organic functions, must be a very complex thing. Still, at its bottom there must be a unit, a so-called principle, else we could not so distinctly comprise it under one single term. This principle is the *glutin*; its technical preparation, with which every one of you is well acquainted, is the *gelatin*.

**Gelatin, Technically**, you know in its dry state to be a thin transparent sheet, like glass; hard, elastic, usually with the design of a wide-meshed net on its surface, due to the process of manufacture. It is also sold in long shreds, or as a coarse powder. The gelatin capsule is familiar to you. You know that gelatin will dissolve in warm water and, on cooling, form a jelly—a "gallerte."

**Between Gelatin and Common Glue** there is only a difference of quality. Liquid glue is a modification. Glutin (from gelatin) must not be confounded with gluten, one of the most important vegetable albumins in wheat "*Kleber*." Glutin is an animal product. Its vegetable analogon is the *gliadin*. Nor should gelatin be confounded with *mica*, a mineral substance, the *glimmer*. Worcester and Webster mention mica under the heading of *isinglass*. Isinglass is the air bladder of certain fish in its commercial appearance, and consists of almost pure glutin. Isinglass (ichthyocolla) is the Hausenblase. Mica (marienglas) is frequently used for windows in gloves. Possibly isinglass was mistaken for *Eisenglas*, but it is said to mean "ice-glass." The German word Hausenblase is derived from *huso*, a certain large sturgeon; Latin, *acipenser stör*.

**There is an Immense Variety of Practical Uses of Gelatin.** Some grades, not exactly inferior, but manufactured for the purpose, serve as common glue. You know the pill-coating, the capsules, the isinglass-plaster, the glutol (glutin and CH. OH). You know its use in the household for jellies, charlotte russe, ice-cream, substituting white of egg. It is employed to clarify liquids—beer, wine, etc. In modern photography we have the sensitive dry-plate, a coating of gelatin with bromide of silver. Gelatin is used by the cloth weaver, the cotton printer, the silk manufacturer, the paper manufacturer, the paste maker, etc.; principally for sizing, to increase the weight and improve the touch of same. It is most important in the hectograph process. Moulds for plaster of Paris casts are prepared with it, as they go around the figure and leave no seams. Colored and hardened gelatin furnishes the material for the most wonderful specimens of artificial flowers; also for imitation ivory, turtle

shell, mother of pearl, opal, agate, malachite and other jewels; for trinkets, visiting cards, pocket-cases, even table-plates, etc. Tannin and gelatin make leather.

Gelatin in solution takes up antiseptics, as salicylic acid or formaldehyde, and may be used for injections and to treat wounds. It is preferable to plain water, as it will adhere better to the tissues if concentrated.

**Finally, Gelatin is an important Article of Diet** in spite of the mistaken experiments of former decades. It spares, in proper proportion, the albumin in meat to a large extent. It is contained in remarkable quantities in good beef-broth (bouillon) and renders the latter decidedly nourishing. Its peptone increases metabolism and favors the excretion of nitrogen (in urea); therefore it is, in the shape of wine-jellies and the like, an excellent diet in gout. Its ready digestion recommends it in fevers.

**Now, Where Do We Get the Gelatin From, and How is it Made?** The animal tissues enumerated before, on boiling with water, lose their organic structure and are converted into glue-like substances in solution. On cooling, they form a homogeneous viscous, elastic body-jelly. This jelly after drying, preferably in thin layers, becomes quite hard and is the gelatin proper. The simplest process is by soaking isinglass in water, heating it till dissolved, then filtering. Strong alcohol will precipitate glutin, to be purified by washing with ether and alcohol. By dialyzing it is freed from salts. In respect to dialyzation, bodies are divided into colloids and crystalloids. Colloid means a gelatinous substance.

**The Manufacture of Glue or Gelatin on a large scale**, for technical purposes, is most interesting, the process employed varying very much according to circumstances. For my own experiments I have prepared quantities, imitating generally the process of factories. A lot of calves' feet, small bones, also joints of large bones, bought fresh from the butchers, was freed from flesh and fat and washed with fresh water, then placed in a basin and covered with gasolin (carbon bisulphide would answer). This dissolves marrow and fat. Factories do this at an elevated temperature, and under pressure. The benzoin is then drawn off, distilled and again condensed. The remaining fat (eventually after rectifying) is one of the most serviceable oils for cosmetics, and to lubricate watches or delicate machinery. Oil extracted cold has little tendency to thicken in the cold or to become rancid. The hot process produces the ordinary neatfoot oil.

After removing the benzoin, the bones are dried and bleached in the sun, or treated directly with a bath of hydrochloric acid (7%) to be replaced after some time by weaker solutions. This dissolves the phosphates and carbonates of the bones. The solution contains calcium chloride and soluble acid phosphates; it is treated with lime and insoluble phosphates precipitated, used for the manufacture of pure phosphorus or, to a much larger extent, as a most useful fertilizer of wheat fields.

The bones now are nothing but cartilage, everything that constituted their characteristic hardness—the mineral salts—having been extracted. They are washed most thoroughly in water to get rid of all the acids. Our local glue factories find the acid process too expensive and prefer to use them at once for the making of glue. They are boiled till exhausted and then sold to the fertilizer factory or converted into spodium, an animal charcoal, or they still retain a considerable quantity of organic matter. Spodium is a most excellent clarifier, used in sugar refineries, etc.

Now, as stated, the bone or the cartilage, or the hide, are boiled in water, where the cartilage dissolves completely. Any fat appearing on the surface is ladled off. The solution, which must not be boiled very long, else it will lose important qualities, is allowed to stand hot for settling sediment, and strained, or boiled with albumen (egg-white), or separated by means of a centrifugal machine (the only rational way). The liquid is now clear, free from fat and solids. It is worthy of notice that this "primary" gelatin does not clarify itself promptly. "*Primary gelatin*," as I propose to call it, is not sticky enough—not a true glue. It acquires this quality only after it has been dried once. If dissolved and dried again, it will not dissolve so readily again; it is true glue then—I call it "*secondary gelatin*."

The soup has now a yellowish-brown color. The market asks for clear, white gelatin; therefore, the solution must be bleached. It is usually done by the action of sulphurous acid.

The next step is the concentration, the thickening. It may be done by prolonged boiling—better, however, in an exhauster, a vacuum apparatus. When thick enough it is poured into long boxes and cooled. It forms now a firm jelly which may be sliced. The slices are put upon wire nets and fanned with warm dry air to complete dryness. The pattern of the net is the design on the leaf.

The results of all these processes are different according to the materials used. Skin gives better glue, bone better gelatin—to be quite short. Chemically it is the same body.

There is a Chemical Difference, However, Between Gelatin From Skin and Bones (the glutin proper) and gelatin from cartilage (the chondrin). The latter is to-day regarded as a mixture of glutin, albumins and chondroitin-sulphuric acid. To compare these with purified egg-albumen, the chemical constituents of the three bodies average:

	C.	H.	N.	O.	S.
Glutin.....	50.0	7.0	18.3	24.0	0.5
Chondrin.....	49.9	6.6	16.5	26.5	0.5
Albumen (egg) ..	53.28	7.26	15.0	23.37	1.09

Still, doctors disagree—doctors of chemistry, of course.

Albumin in solution is precipitated by acetic acid and ferrocyanide of potassium, neutral or basic lead acetate, nitrate of silver or dilute mineral acids. Glutin is not. But chondrin is precipitated by basic lead acetate. After filtering these off, glutin will be precipitated by tannin and also by sillicic acid.

Glutin is insoluble in cold water, but soluble in hot water. When pure, it is entirely free from taste and odor, particularly so the pure primary gelatin. Dry gelatin is further soluble in glacial acetic acid. For this reason acid jellies (like Hamburg Rel) must be quite concentrated. In the latter case mucus from the eelskin, congealing with vinegar, assists the effect. Still, eel in jelly requires energetic cooling. Excuse, please, the diversion.

Glutin dissolved in oxalic acid, the acid again precipitated with lime, remains a permanent very sticky fluid. It will not form a jelly. This liquid glue is termed meta gelatin. Glutin is decomposed by ozone. A thunderstorm may spoil a day's output this way.

The precipitate from tannin, as well as that from silicate of sodium, I find to be soluble in excess of hot water—seemingly a forgotten fact and important in case of quantitative analysis. Gelatin and catechu do the same.

Tannin and Gelatin are said to form a chemical compound. The combination does not follow a fixed formula.

Add solution of tannin to solution gelatin; precipitate is 85 tannin, 100 gelatin.

Add solution of gelatin to solution tannin; precipitate is 135 tannin, 100 gelatin.

Again—Add; solution of silicate sodium to solution gelatin; precipitate is 100 silicate sodium, 92 gelatin.

Add solution of gelatin to solution silicate; precipitate is 100 silicate sodium, 56 gelatin.

Our masters say that in such cases a mechanical action is added to the chemical one. I am very much afraid that this is just as logical as some modern medical theories. But to expose these to you—rather not!

Gelatin precipitates taurocholic acid, not the glycocholic acid. The two are constituents of bile. The taurocholic acid precipitate is a singularly fine powder, occluding filter paper quickly. Paper moistened with bile will allow the filtering of oil through paper. If glutin-taurochol is present, even water won't pass through.

I will spare you the enumeration of the numberless chemical reactions of glutin, and confine myself to the more practical part.

Alum Hardens Gelatin.—Excess of alum prevents the forming of a jelly. Hot alum in gelatin forms a hard, transparent, quite insoluble substance, like horn. Formaldehyde renders jelly insoluble.

Bichromate of potassium and gelatin form a clear solution, which, if dried in the dark, remains soluble, but after exposure to light it is rendered insoluble. (Carbon prints. Artificial skin for Erbswurst with parchment.) Albumin and gum arabic behave similarly.

Glutin, boiled for a long time, is converted into a peptone and

will not form a jelly any more; but if dried and heated to 130° C, it is changed again into a true gelatin. This is certainly quite remarkable.

(Glutin has many reactions like albumin. If present with albumin or peptone, the simplest way to separate would be: First add acetic acid and ferrocyanide of potassium, precipitate albumin. Lead acetate will precipitate the peptones, after filtering; tannin will precipitate the glutin.)

A substance very nearly related to glutin and chondrin is *Sericin*  $C_{15}H_{25}N_5O_8$ , contained in natural silk. *Spongin*, the chemical body of the sponge, belongs to the same class. *Spongin* is probably unknown to you.

I have Only Attempted to Give a General Characterization of the Chemistry of Gelatin and cannot pretend to exhaust this theme. It involves the most intricate points of physiological chemistry, which only a master could explain to your just satisfaction.

The physical properties of glutin are at least as interesting and surely more complicated and difficult to study than the chemical character. There is, for instance, the clarifying g. Gelatin seems to attach itself to minute solid particles, and, being a little heavier than water, it sinks to the bottom, forming a sediment. The process is not a chemical one, for there are no fixed proportions observed. The sediment will not dissolve by boiling, nor by the addition of any of the usual solvents, excepting boiling KOH. Digestion with pepsin, I find, frees the solids from the gelatinous embrace.

Gelatin behaves most curiously towards water; the laws pertaining thereto have been studied very little. I have discovered a few interesting facts in this direction. Dry gelatin ordinarily contains a certain amount of water, which is driven out of it entirely only at a very high temperature, about 120° C. The amount it holds is stated to be about 16 to 19% of its weight. Now, this is not so. It contains an amount of water corresponding directly to the moisture of the atmosphere; it follows and responds to the changes of the atmosphere most rapidly, more so than any other substance, even hair. I have proven this by careful weighing of sheet gelatin suspended from the one arm of a Westphal balance, following the experiments up for over three weeks and recording the weight for several days every half hour; and often, simultaneously, I have observed the moisture of the atmosphere by means of an improvised August psychrometer, using a thermometer divided into tenths C. The chart here shows the result. Gelatin keeps up an equilibrium with the atmosphere, which may be made use of as a self-recording hygroscope.

There are many more substances that will hold moisture, but none of them will give it up so readily. Silk and woolen goods are such. And as they are sold from the factory with reference to their weight, the Italian Government has, for instance, in Milan, an establishment where the moisture contained in such goods is examined and their price regulated accordingly.

One could not very well do this with gelatin. On a changeable day gelatin weight changes with rising and falling temperature. The difference in one instance, I observed, was 7.5% of the weight within twenty-four hours, to-wit: 3.027 grammes June 27, at 10 p. m., and 3.487 on the following evening at 8 p. m. The same piece of gelatin weighed 5.110 on July 16, at 9 p. m. By the way, such changes take place only with sheets suspended in the air. Plain wrapping in paper prevents such enormous changes.

Gelatin exposed to atmosphere saturated with moisture will not take up more water than a certain quantity—it is stated about 40% of its own weight. I observed over 64%. It will remain apparently firm and spring-like elastic. But as soon as immersed in water it will at once take up a very much larger amount, even as much as ten times its own weight. There is a difference, however, in the quality of the gelatin; one variety or make, for instance, will take up only four times, another perhaps seven or eight times its weight.

Such soaked gelatin possesses that quality as a constant factor, independent from temperature up to a certain degree. It is no longer elastic, but limp, flaccid, easily torn. In this condition it will remain unaltered until you raise the temperature, when it begins to dissolve, or rather melt, in water. The temperature is different for different kinds or brands; it varies between about 25° and 30° C. While this melting goes on, none of

those phenomena are observed that accompany the dissolving of substances in liquids, viz.: fall or rise of temperature. I have taken great pains, the most strict precautions, to discover any changes of temperature while this melting goes on. I could never demonstrate it. You know well that the dissolving of sugar, for instance, or of salt, cools the immediate surroundings; in cases where the temperature of the solvent rises, a chemical combination takes place.

**Gelatin in Water is Not as Transparent as the dry sheet** had been; it is slightly opalescent and even opaque. On drying, it becomes quite transparent again. The specific gravity of such solution depends, of course, upon the concentration. I found it to be of a 10% solution 1.040, 5% 1.020, 1% 1.005 (temperature 40° C). It boils at 100° C. like the water. It freezes at zero. Hot gelatin solutions, on cooling, "set," form a jelly, a "gallerte." This phenomenon depends in the first place on concentration. Text-books state that even a 1% solution of pure gelatin will gelatinize on cooling. But this can refer only to some makes of so-called hard gelatin. Of seven different brands, I found only one (Knox) to form a true jelly, two became thick, viscid, while four remained liquid. A 2% solution is more easily converted into a jelly; still it takes a very low temperature, say about 15°, while a 4% solution congeals at 20°, and a 10% at 25° C. Each brand or make will show differences. I have as yet not investigated gelatin precipitated from absolute alcohol in this direction. The temperature of gelatinizing is always several degrees lower than the melting point. It is worthy of notice that gelatin which has been thoroughly soaked in water and is immersed in water, and is then slowly heated, will melt at a certain temperature and become liquid; and that this liquid will form a jelly at a lower temperature than the melting point; and that this temperature depends again upon the quantity of water present in the jelly itself. If there is 98% water, the melting will take place say at 12°; if there is only 90% water it will take place at say 27°. Now, to liquify this jelly again, you will have to raise the temperature to the melting point again. Understand: The substance, which was a liquid at say 23° and formed a jelly at 22°, must be heated again up to 34° to liquify again. A 10% jelly will have to be heated to 34° before it becomes a liquid, and then it will remain a liquid until cooled off to 22°.

If you cool off a 2% gelatin solution very rapidly, it will not form a jelly, but simply freeze, as water freezes, the outer parts first, the center remaining liquid. After all has been frozen to a solid lump, and you allow it to thaw again very slowly, you will observe that a mucus-like substance floats in the water. After a few days very gradually a jelly will form again, even if you had not heated the solution before. In this case the jelly is formed with rising temperature. The jelly will become putrid earlier than other jellies. The phenomena of heat observable during such process show that evaporation and cooling takes place somewhat more slowly than with distilled water under exactly the same condition. If gelatin solution is spread out in a thin layer and cooled off to set to a jelly, and then dried, you will observe that evaporation does not take place equally over the entire surface. Rather, the edges will first dry out, and the dry film gradually extend toward the center, which remains high to the last. There are no drops of water squeezed out of the substance; it is a gaseous evaporation which takes place.

I do not wish to tire you by enumerating the many strange facts connected with gelatin and jelly. Let me direct your attention, however, to several facts which tend to show that this substance has an unparalleled physical character, which merits closest study.

The first point is: Gelatin, dry, is a solid body; soaked in water it is a dough-like substance, but differing from thick liquids and soft dough materially by never forming drops. After heating it is converted into a liquid, melting in its own water (not crystal water, as there are no fixed proportions). On cooling it forms a jelly which is certainly no liquid, but still it follows the laws of hydrodynamics. Then it may be dried again. These different stages are controlled by changed temperature. But the same substance, with the same amount of water at the same temperature will behave differently, seemingly not following the general law of cause and effect.

**Gelatin with Water is Not a Chemical Compound.**—There are no fixed proportions. It is not a solution. Except at a very

high temperature it always contains water; so does wool, for instance. But it does not become a liquid, except at a certain temperature, and that depends upon the presence of water. Metals melt independently from water. One might almost say, up to such a degree gelatin does not dissolve in water, but water becomes solid in gelatin; so does crystallizing water. But that shows caloric phenomena.

Concentration does not precipitate a solid gelatin. There is no concentrated solution of gelatin imaginable. Solutions may, in other instances, be prepared with any quantity of water up to the point of saturation. There is no saturation of gelatin feasible.

Gelatin does not influence either the freezing point or the boiling temperature. In these respects it behaves exactly like a sponge. But the sponge you could not dissolve and again reconvert it into its former state.

Viewing the character of moist gelatin it could not be termed a mechanical mixture with water. A change of aggregate status is out of question, as there is no constant temperature during melting and during congealing. A change of modification, as in phosphorous, again should not be dependent from a foreign substance—water.

A somewhat analogous substance is starch.  $C_6H_{10}O_5 + 1\frac{1}{2} H_2O$ , entirely insoluble in cold water, but possessing a pretty constant amount of water, forming a jelly-like substance when heated with water from 60 to 70°. But this jelly resembles more the soaked gelatin than the true gallerte. It flows and forms drops. It resembles more an emulsion than anything else. Again, agar behaves very much the same way; on soaking in water it takes up fully eleven times its own weight; it melts only at a very high temperature (boiling). This jelly needs close study. Silicic acid is readily converted into a jelly-like condition, but its physical character is most different in other respects.

There is some analogy with alloys of metals; however, water is no metal.

Blood, when coagulated, behaves in some respects like gelatin, and so does it when liquid. Gelatin is apparently a mixture of organic substances which vary within narrow limits. They are colloids—not dialysable, do not conduct heat readily, and possess a firmness, though containing large amounts of water, which enables them to act as the true skeleton of an organism of which they form the largest part. It has the very wonderful faculty of modifying water into an allotropic form—neither vapor, nor liquid, nor ice. If it is conceded that gelatin and water are no chemical compound (or all chemical laws err) then, considering the immense quantity of water taken up by dry gelatin, water must have a hitherto unknown character; analogous to that of gas absorbed in water, it is itself absorbed in gelatin, losing its liquid state.

I have been quite lengthy, probably tiring you, but not at all exhausting the theme.

**I Hope to Have Proven that Gelatin is One of the Most Complicated Bodies of Physical Chemistry.**—For the many contradictions it shows against the best established laws, I have no explanation to offer. It seems to me as if there was a substance like the fibrin of blood active in gelatin, but it is at present an empty attempt to prove its existence.

Research like that related to you is your province, not mine. You have the means, the apparatus, the education, the opportunity to undertake it more amply by far than I who can hardly claim to be even an amateur in such matters. You will not deny that scientific research is more than interesting, that it is elevating you and your profession. But why are there not more of you to do it? Just try it once and you will never tire of it.

### What Is the Difference between cow's and human milk?

1. One comes from a cow and the other from a mother; the father never has been known to have any milk.
2. Human milk comes from a human woman; sometimes a mother doesn't have enough milk, then Mellin's food is good; or sometimes she has too much milk and then one of Seabury & Johnson's Belladonna plasters placed on the right side is good. Cow's milk comes from a cow, and cows never have any trouble with their milk. (So says applicant for registration.)

## NOTES ON PHARMACOGNOSY.

BY OTTO A. WALL, M. D., PH. G.

[Copyrighted.]

[Continued from page 93.]

## GROUP XLVIII.

## Coriaceous Compound Leaves.

A compound leaf consists of a number of leaflets attached to a midrib; the drugs mentioned under this group are easily recognized as compound leaves, as they come into the trade in bales, but they are sometimes carefully garbled and may then be mistaken for simple leaves; this is especially true of India or Tinnevely Senna. Care must be taken not to mistake compound leaves for leafy branches.

Whole leaf with 8 to 10 leaflets; leaflets various sizes, 2 to 4 cm. long, lanceolate, uneven at base, entire, grayish-green..... *Senna*.

Whole leaf with 5 to 11 leaflets; leaflets about 10 to 15 cm. long, oval or ovate-oblong, emarginate, uneven at base, margin entire, pellucid-punctate, dull grayish-green..... *Pilocarpus*.

*Senna*.

N. *Senna*, *Senna* Leaves. — **o**. The leaflets of *Cassia acutifolia* (Alexandria *Senna*) and *C. angustifolia* (India *Senna*); *Leguminosæ*. — **H**. Africa; the India *Senna* is cultivated in India. — **D**. There are two trade varieties, known as "Alexandria *Senna*" and "India *Senna*," which must be separately described: *Alexandria Senna* in bales sometimes consists of the whole



leaf, a midrib with four to five pairs of leaflets, mixed with a short and broad legume, and occasionally with other or foreign leaves. Before using it should be carefully garbled and all foreign substances rejected; when thus garbled Alexandria *senna* consists of broadly lanceolate or ovate-lanceolate, almost sessile, subcoriaceous leaflets, about 15 to 25 mm. long and up to 10 mm. broad, apex tapering or pointed, base unequally oblique, margin entire, grayish-green and slightly pubescent; odor peculiar, taste nauseous

bitter. *India Senna* generally occurs in trade well garbled, as leaflets alone, lanceolate, from 3 to 5 cm. long, 10 to 15 mm. broad, apex acute, base unequally oblique, margin entire, smooth, yellowish-green or dull green; odor peculiar, somewhat tea-like, and taste nauseous bitter and somewhat mucilaginous. **c**. Cathartic acid, chrysophan, etc. — **v**. Active, but not acrid cathartic. Dose: 2 to 10 grams in infusion or fluid extract.

Alexandria *senna* (**b**) is usually considerably broken, mixed with pods, midribs, coarse stems, and with more or less of the leaves of *Solenostemma Argel* (**f**) or "Argel leaves;" it also frequently contains leaves from *Cassia obovata* (**c**) and sometimes of *Tephrosia* (**d**) and *Coriaria* (**e**).

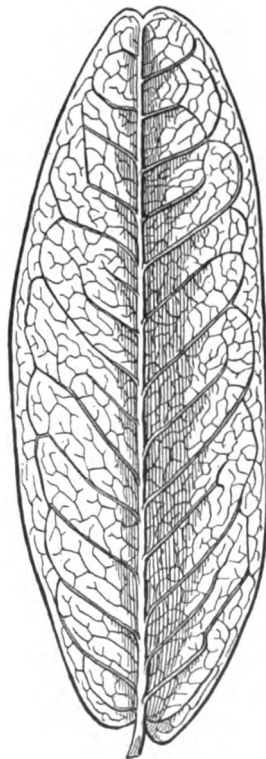
India *senna* is much less broken than Alexandria *senna*. The *senna* cultivated at Tinnevely, in East India, is the best kind of India *senna*; it consists almost entirely of whole leaflets of good fresh color, and is free from stems, midribs and other admixtures.

Alexandria *senna* leaves, entirely free from admixtures, are said to be about 50 per cent more active than India *senna*, and this is therefore the better variety. But for retail trade, the Tinnevely *senna* is preferred on account of its clean and unbroken and therefore more sightly condition.

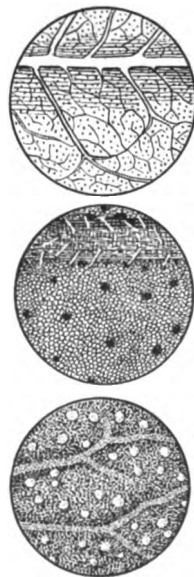
*Pilocarpus*.

N. *Pilocarpus*, *Jaborandi*. — **o**. The leaflets of *Pilocarpus Selloanus* and *P. Jaborandi* (and also of *P. pinnatifolius*); *Rutaceæ*.

— **H**. Brazil. — **D**. In the trade the entire leaf, consisting of midrib with from five to eleven leaflets, is often found, often even with a piece of twig



JABORANDI.



JABORANDI.

attached, as shown in one of the drawings. The leaflets (**a**) are short-stalked, broadly oval or ovate-oblong, apex obtuse or slightly emarginate or

## ST. LOUIS LOCALS.

**Dr. A. J. Kidd** died March 27, at the Mayfield Sanitarium, having been ill there for some time. He was first taken ill about three months ago. Dr. Kidd was for some time interested in the pharmacy at the corner of Broadway and Market Street. Recently he opened a drug store on the corner of Morgan Street and Taylor Avenue. He came to St. Louis from Toronto, Canada, and had no relatives in St. Louis. The funeral was held under the direction of Beacon Lodge, No. 3, A., F. and A. M.

**Mr. Paul Schneider**, or "Oom Paul," the very efficient secretary of the Druggists' League, began his bowling career as a substitute in that league when it was organized in 1897. The game was almost new to "Oom Paul," but he managed to finish thirty-five games, with an average of 37.50. The following year he was elected to the secretaryship of the league and became a regular member of the Mustards. He took part in 115 games of the 120 games scheduled for the 1898-99 season, with an average of 39.27.



PAUL SCHNEIDER.

During the present season, as a member of the Catnips, he has not missed one of the scheduled matches, and has an average of 41.77. His most notable performance was a game of seventy-seven, made on the Crescent alleys, and one of seventy-four, made on the Acmes, both in match games, and at a time when they were badly needed. He is very aggressive in matches and works hard so long as there is a possible chance of winning a game.

**The Class of 1875.**—Twenty-five years ago March 22, a number of young pharmacists were graduated from the St. Louis College of Pharmacy. The young men composing it formed an organization, calling it "Class of 1875," and Wednesday, March 21, 1900, at the Planters' Hotel, they celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of their graduation with a "silver jubilee." The entertainment took the form of a social re-union and banquet, and those present were:

Messrs. and Mesdames H. T. Bechtold, Francis Hemm, Charles A. Lips, Wm. C. Bolm, Charles Gietner, Julius E. Koch, James A. Watkins, John Raboteau.

A number of the members of the class were unable to be present, some having taken up their residence in other parts of the country. Those on hand, however, had a most enjoyable time, and the dinner which was served was enlivened with many anecdotes of college days. During the evening toasts were responded to as follows: "Our Silver Jubilee," Francis Hemm; "Our Alma Mater," Charles Gietner; "Our Alumni," Wm. C. Bolm; "Man, Poor Man," Mrs. J. E. Koch, and "Ladies," Charles A. Lips. Prof. Hemm presided as toastmaster. Prior to the banquet the class held a brief business session and elected Charles A. Lips president for the ensuing year and H. T. Bechtold secretary.

**Sub-Station Post Offices** are now a fixture in a number of drug stores of this city. In fact, they have proven more of a fixture than some of our readers anticipated. The salary varies according to the number of postage stamps sold, the amount of remuneration being one, two or three hundred dollars per year. The endless line of red tape and details connected with the branch office work renders the pay small in proportion to the time, worry and responsibility required. We are informed that but few sub-stations pay more than \$100. The ones receiving \$300 are especially well located. It is stated that the druggists who have sub-stations devise various means of disposing of postage stamps in order to advance the credit of their office. Various complaints are made about one druggist invading the territory of another, selling stamps to large factories and other similar consumers. Some of the druggists who have decided to give up their branch offices complain that it requires two or three months time to be relieved of the responsibility. Some druggists who enjoy being the proprietor of their store do not exactly relish the experience of serving as clerk for Uncle Sam. While these complaints come from various sections of the city, other druggists claim that they are well satisfied with the sub-station work and would not think of giving it up.

#### St. Louis College of Pharmacy Alumni Association Committees:

*Papers and Queries*—Chas. A. Lips, chairman; O. F. Bausch, Dr. F. C. Simon, Dr. L. E. Behrens, Dr. Emiel Grebe, H. B. Greensfelder.

*Constitution and By-Laws*—Dr. Otto Claus, chairman; Theo. F. Hagenow, Dr. N. Saenger.

*Publication*—Henry Huegel, chairman; Henry Tritschler, Dr. E. C. Reise.

*Library*—M. J. Noll, chairman; F. L. Whelpley, J. H. Scherzinger.

*To Confer With Students*—R. H. Miller, B. C. Huger, T. F. Becker, A. G. Bower, Carl G. E. Klie.

*Entertainment*—L. A. Seitz, chairman; Theo. F. Hagenow, Paul Schneider.

*Prizes*—Dr. H. M. Whelpley, chairman; Dr. R. E. Schlueter, Wm. F. Kahre.

*Resident Membership*—E. H. Berger, chairman; O. H. Elbrecht, G. E. Kincaid, Dr. E. H. Eyermann, C. W. Hahn, A. W. Krieschbaum.

*Memorial*—J. H. G. Andreas, chairman; G. E. Minich, Wm. B. Pilkington.

**Mr. E. H. Niemoeller**, has returned from New Mexico, where he spent the winter, and is now with Fricke's Pharmacy, Nineteenth and Madison Streets.

**A. J. Fritz**, Twenty-second and Benton Streets, is receiving congratulations over the arrival of a new boy at his home. The youngster appeared on March 16.

**Mr. Fred J. Fehrsen** has disposed of his store at Silver City, Idaho. He visited with his brother-in-law, Mr. H. F. A. Spilker, of St. Louis, and also has spent some time with friends at Coleta, Ill., but will soon embark in the drug business again.

**Mr. Edgar Roberts** is opening a new drug store in East St. Louis.

**Mr. E. C. Kring** is again in the drug business at 4555 South Broadway.



E. H. NIEMOELLER.

*Mr. Irvin Roth* is managing the drug store at 1805 South Broadway, recently owned by Mr. Geo. Arnold.

*Honorable Vice-Presidents*—Arkansas, F. J. Mobbs; California, Chas. Milne; Colorado, F. V. Marmaduke; Florida, V. J. Townley; Idaho, L. M. May; Illinois, F. Kneuss; Indiana, E. J. Laval; Indian Territory, H. H. Hoke; Kansas, W. S. Huryion; Kentucky, G. E. Boyd; Massachusetts, Miss Alice W. Smith; Missouri, L. F. Chronhardt; Nebraska, R. J. Christian; New Mexico, A. J. Fischer; New York, D. C. Heck; Oklahoma, W. R. Clark; Pennsylvania, M. L. Holliday; Tennessee, P. E. Gieselman; Texas, A. G. Curry; Utah, A. S. Hanses; Wyoming, R. A. Troxell; Iowa, J. C. Spears; Alaska, Wm. Oldendorff.

*The Chippewa Pharmacy*, California Avenue and Chippewa Street, has one of the finest new fountains in South St. Louis.

*The XXX Drug Store*, under the proprietorship of E. Trittermann, at 2000 South Ninth Street, is doing a hustling business.

*Mr. John O'Kane, Ph. G.*, formerly with Ihardt's Pharmacy, is now rolling pills at the Frost-Johnson drug store, 518 Olive Street.

*Dr. A. G. Enderle* has resigned as president of the Druggists' Cocked Hat League, and Wm. F. Kahre has been elected to fill the vacancy.

*Chas. Stockhausen, Ph. G.*, 1937 Park Avenue, is very anxious to hear from all members who have photographs for the Alumni collection.

*Mr. J. W. Peeler* has moved his drug store from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Jefferson Avenue and Gamble Street, to 4105 Easton Avenue.

*Mr. Robert Ruckstuhl*, for many years in the sundries department, has gone on the road for the J. S. Merrell Drug Co., and will travel in Southern Illinois.

*W. S. Kirksey* is now representing the A. A. Eberson Co. and calling on the St. Louis trade. He is a popular salesman and will no doubt meet with success.

*Hutchison & Swan*, of Troy, have beautified their show windows by making a beautiful show of crude drugs. It is wonderful how it adds to the looks of a drug store.

*Dr. Henry Harnisch*, Menard and Barton Streets, a well-known South Side physician, and a graduate of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, will leave on April 15, with his family, to spend the summer in Europe.

*Mr. L. A. Seitz, Ph. G.*, of 736 South Fourth Street, is adding greatly to the appearance of his store by the judicious use of fresh paint. Mr. Seitz is always up-to-date in business and professional work.

*Mr. Henry Braun* has sold his store to E. W. Daudt, proprietor of the drug store at Page and Prairie Avenues. He is moving the stock from his old stand down to the Seventh Street and Chouteau Avenue store. Mr. Braun has been in the drug business for thirty-four years, twenty-three of which he was located at Seventh Street and Chouteau Avenue.

*Mr. R. S. Vitt* met with a painful accident in his South St. Louis pharmacy recently. In some way the water all evaporated from a jar of phosphorous. The dry sticks caught fire and would have spread to the surrounding furniture if Mr. Vitt had not quickly found the fire and thrown the jar into the street. His right hand was burned quite severely. We are pleased to note, however, that he is recovering rapidly from the accident.

*W. L. Horstmann, Ph. G.*, has returned from Wisconsin, where he has been spending the past few months, and is once more with his old employer at Fischer's Pharmacy, Compton and Park Avenues.

*Dr. H. M. Pettit*, of Carrollton, President of the Missouri Pharmaceutical Association, was in St. Louis for a few days recently. The doctor is one of the Sons of the Revolution and attended their annual banquet in this city.

*Gelatin* was the subject of an interesting lecture given by Dr. Geo. Richter before the Alumni Association of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, March 5. The senior class was invited. The occasion was conducted as a smoker.

*Dr. Chas. S. Rehfeldt*, a former St. Louis drug clerk, and now a prosperous young South Side physician, has been appointed assistant surgeon in the United States Marine Service, and assigned to duty with the United States Consul at Vienna.

*Wm. H. Lamont, Ph. G.*, is now representing Eli Lilly & Co., of St. Louis. The young man who made his appearance at the Lamont residence a few weeks ago is growing rapidly and already shows inclinations for the pharmaceutical profession.

*Mr. C. E. Pierce*, a graduate of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, and who studied medicine in the medical department of Washington University, has been quite sick for some time past. His many friends wish him a speedy and complete recovery.

*Wm. H. Brammieri, Ph. G.*, has been appointed manager of the Century Drug Store at Eighteenth and Olive Streets. Mr. Brammieri is an old-time St. Louis drug clerk and has started in to make this handsome little drug store one of the most popular stands in the city.

*Mr. A. W. Pauley, Ph. G.*, the young druggist at Fourteenth and Madison Streets, and Miss Della Busch, of the North Side, were married on Wednesday, March 28.

*Mr. Schober* has sold his drug store at Tenth Street and Park Avenue to the Kring Bros.

*About Twenty Local Druggists* are being prosecuted for violation of the Dram-shop Law. They have employed Simon P. Bass to defend their cases, which have been continued until April 23.

*Mr. R. Dunn* has been placed in charge of the sundries department of the J. S. Merrell Drug Co.

*Mr. Louis Schurck*, of Thirty-second and Olive Streets, has long been a member of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy Executive Board, and is frequently on the committee appointed to conduct the examination in practical pharmacognosy. He looks after the work in a manner satisfactory to both students and committee.

*Julius E. Kock, Ph. G.*, the well-known druggist at Jefferson Avenue and Shenandoah Street, will leave with his family, about May 1, for the Paris Exposition, and will spend three months abroad. In his absence, H. E. Miller, Ph. G. (second-year student at the medical department, Washington University), will have charge of his stand.

*Raboteau & Co.* is one of the old St. Louis firms, and has, for the past thirty years, occupied the store at 714 North Broadway. The firm has decided to seek more commodious quarters, and accordingly has leased the building on the northeast corner of Broadway and Lucas Avenue. The firm will be at home in the new store about May 1.

*Mr. H. T. Rohlfing*, one of the best known pharmacists of the city, and a member of the Board of Trustees of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, is one of the most careful members of the examining committee of that institution. He pays particular attention to the selection of fresh drugs and legitimate specimens when preparing to meet applicants for graduation.

I would not enter on my list of friends,  
Though graced with polished manners and fine sense,  
Yet wanting sensibility, the man  
Who needlessly sets foot upon a worm.

—[COWPER.]



HENRY BRAUN.



A. W. PAULEY.



## PRESCRIPTION CASE DEPARTMENT.

BY PROF. J. M. GOOD, PH. G., HON. M. D., DEAN ST. LOUIS COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

Correspondence for this department is solicited.

**Inky Mixture.**—"R. D. G.," of New Jersey, writes: "Should this mixture be dispensed?"

R Strychnine sulph.....gr. i.  
Tinct. ferri chlor .....f 3 iii.  
Glycerini.....f 3 ss.  
Infus. gentianæ comp. ad.....f 3 vi.

Misce, signa: Take a dessertspoonful in water, t. i. d. Physicians, in writing prescriptions, would do well to avoid the production of inky mixtures or any others which offend the taste, unless it is found to be impracticable to do otherwise.

The tannic acid, with the iron in the above, produces ink, but this is not sufficient excuse for declining to dispense it.

**The Horse Doctor Says "Don't."**—"K.," of Oklahoma, says: "How would you fill the following prescription?"

Sulphuric acid.....3 ss.  
Nitric acid.....3 ss.  
Mercury.....3 ss.  
Cantharides.....gr. xv.

Mix.

It occasionally happens that the best service which a druggist can perform for a customer is to return him his prescription with a polite negative. This is a "case in point." To the doctor he might suggest the omission of the sulphuric acid and incorporating the cantharides with the official ointment of mercuric nitrate.

**Not Sufficiently Definite.**—"Carbondale" writes: "Please inform us what the enclosed calls for."

Morphine and atropine.....tablet No. i.  
Papoid .....gr. xvi.  
Bismuth, S. B.....3 il.  
Sodæ bicarb.....3 il.  
Lactop't.....gr. xx.

Mix and divide into eight powders.

Sig. Take one in hot water as needed for pain.

Papoid and lactoepine are two well-known proprietary products. Tablets of morphine and atropine are made of different strengths and varying proportions. One of medium strength—morphine one-fourth grain, atropine sulphate  $\frac{1}{16}$  grain, might be used if a conference with the physician was found to be impracticable.

For the relief of pain caused by indigestion, the prescription is a tolerably good one, but it is not one which is likely to find a permanent place in medical literature.

**Not Hot Enough.**—"B.," of Kansas, was criticised because the prescription prepared by him "was not like" what the customer "had had before;" the criticism being that it "had always been perfectly clear and hotter." This is the prescription:

R Potass. bromide.....3 vi.  
Tinct. capsici.....f 3 vi.  
Aq. q. s. ad.....f 3 iii.

Mix.

"B" pays a compliment to Dr. Squibb by suggesting that perhaps the mixture, as first prepared, contained a tincture of capsicum made at his laboratory. This is among the possibilities. We are not able to guess how many druggists prepare their own tinctures. Tincture of capsicum, as ordinarily prepared, is apt to contain a small percentage of the fatty matter present in the drug. This accounts for the opalescent effect which follows its dilution with water. Furthermore, the capsicum of the market is a "variable" product. If "B" will put his drug under the lens of a microscope he may detect "colored sawdust."

**Not Transparent.**—"M. C. C.," of Arkansas, writes: "How would you compound the enclosed prescription to obtain a transparent, amber-colored mixture that will not separate after standing?" The following is the prescription:

R Camphor.....3 i.  
Spirit of nitrous ether .....f 3 viii.  
Oil of sassafras.....f 3 i.  
Oil of juniper.....f 3 i.  
Chloroform.....f 3 ii.  
Water of ammonia.....f 3 ii.

Mix.

A fairly satisfactory mixture may be made by dissolving the camphor in the chloroform and adding to this the spirit of niter; saponify the oils with the ammonia by shaking them together in a bottle and add this last mixture to the first solution. A mixture darker in color but still not transparent may be made by adding first the oils to the niter, then adding the ammonia and finally the chloroform-camphor solution.

We conclude that it is not in the nature of the several ingredients to come together with the result hoped for by our correspondent.

**Rain Water** examined time and again by scientific men has been found free from animal and vegetable impurities. To preserve it in this state as long as possible requires the utmost care. The receiving cistern should be made of concrete or lined with slates, and should be kept clean and closely covered. Drippings into it from a roof quickly produce contamination. The conditions necessary for the development of vegetation and animalcules over and above the presence of matter for them to feed on are air, light, and stillness. A charcoal-filter is the most effective method for the removal of animal and vegetable matter from water. When water emits a foul odor, it is unfit for use.—[*The Family Doctor*.]

**Wright-Glenn.**—Guy H. Wright, son of the capitalist, and Miss Francis Glenn, daughter of Thomas Glenn, the well-known druggist, were married Monday evening, March 5, at the home of the bride, Jefferson and Washington Avenues. Dr. John Nichols, Second Presbyterian Church, officiated.

Owing to a recent bereavement in the groom's family the wedding was attended by only the immediate family of the bride.

## WORKING FORMULAS.

BY ALBERT E. EBERT, PH. M., PH. D., CHICAGO.

Correspondence solicited. Numbered items are answers to questions. Also see Quiz and Prescription Case Departments.

**To Remove Iron Rust from Bicycle Spokes (1).—**  
Apply turpentine or kerosene oil, and after letting it stand over night clean with finest emery cloth.

### Cement For Bicycle Plugs (2).—

Caoutchouc, fine shreds.....1 av. oz.  
Chloroform......5 fl. ozs.

Dissolve by maceration.

**Harness Soap (3).—**A soft soap, generally known as "green soap," made with caustic potash, containing the oils of either hemp, rape, corn, cotton, linseed or other vegetable oil, or made from whale or fish oil, is often sold as a harness soap. There is, however, no better soap for washing leather than Castile soap.

### Harness Oil (4).—

Neatsfoot Oil.....10 fl. ozs.  
Oil of turpentine.....2 fl. ozs.  
Petrolatum (vaselin).....4 av. ozs.  
Lampblack......½ av. oz.

Mix the lampblack with the turpentine, add the neatsfoot oil, melt the vaselin and mix by shaking together.

### Toothache Drops (5).—

Chloral hydrate.....1 av. oz.  
Camphor......1 av. oz.  
Chloroform......1 fl. oz.  
Ether......1 fl. oz.  
Oil of cloves......2 fl. ozs.  
Oil of peppermint.....2 fl. ozs.  
Alcohol enough to make.....16 fl. ozs.

Mix and dissolve.

### Asthma Inhalant (6).—

Oil of mustard, essential.....1 fl. dr.  
Oil of Scotch pine......1 fl. oz.  
Oil of eucalyptus......1 fl. oz.  
Oil of peppermint......1 fl. oz.  
Tincture of iodine......1 fl. oz.  
Ether......2 fl. ozs.  
Alcohol enough to make.....16 fl. ozs.

Moisten cotton or sponge with the mixture, placed in an inhaler or well corked bottle.

### Embrocation for Sprains, Etc. (7).—

Oil of camphor (Japanese).....8 fl. ozs.  
Oil of turpentine.....40 fl. ozs.  
Benzin......16 fl. ozs.  
Cottonseed oil......16 fl. ozs.  
Capsicum powder......1 av. oz.

Macerate the capsicum with the benzin for a week, agitating frequently, and strain. Mix the oils of camphor, turpentine and cottonseed, and add to the benzin mixture.

### Glycerole of Chloride of Iron (8).—

Solution of chloride of iron, U. S. P.....4 fl. ozs.  
Citric acid......2½ av. ozs.  
Bicarbonate of sodium.....3 av. ozs.  
Glycerin, enough to make.....16 fl. ozs.

Reduce the citric acid to powder, add it to the solution of chloride of iron and apply gentle heat if

necessary to effect a solution. In a capacious porcelain dish place the sodium salt and add the glycerin, mix, and if necessary to effect solution, apply a gentle heat; now add the iron solution in portions and when effervescence has ceased and solution is effected filter through paper.

### Corn Cure (9).—

1. Salicylic acid.....480 grains.  
Extract Indian Hemp, Squibbs'.....90 grains.  
Alcohol......1 fl. oz.  
Flexible collodion, sufficient.....

Dissolve the extract in the alcohol and the salicylic acid in about five fluid ounces of collodion contained in tared bottle, then add the extract solution and enough collodion to make ten fluid ounces,

2. Salicylic acid.....½ av. oz.  
Resin cerate......4½ av. ozs.

Mix. Directions: Spread thickly on piece of linen or cotton and apply to the corn at night.

### Essence of Pepsin (10).—

Pepsin, pure......128 grs.  
Glycerin......3½ fl. ozs.  
Oil of cinnamon......1 drop.  
Oil of pimento......1 drop.  
Oil of cloves......2 drops.  
Hydrochloric acid......20 drops.  
Purified talcum......¼ av. oz.  
Alcohol......½ fl. oz.  
Sherry wine (light color)......3½ fl. ozs.  
Water enough to make.....16 fl. ozs.

Mix the wine with the acid and six fluid ounces of water, add to it the pepsin and shake until dissolved; the oils are added to the alcohol, triturated with the talcum, the pepsin solution gradually added and filtered; return the first portions until the filtrate is perfectly bright and pass the remainder of the water through the filter; when every portion has passed add to the filtrate the glycerin, shake and let stand over night, and again pass through filter, triturating with talcum as before if necessary to make perfectly clear and bright product.

### Extract of Vanillin (11).—

1. Vanillin.....45 grs.  
Coumarin......3 grs.  
Alcohol......3 fl. ozs.  
Glycerin......2 fl. ozs.  
Simple syrup......2 fl. ozs.  
Comp. tincture cudbear......2 fl. drs.  
Water enough to make.....16 fl. ozs.

Dissolve the vanillin and coumarin in the alcohol, add the glycerin, syrup and tincture, and lastly enough water to make sixteen fluid ounces.

This is the compound tincture or compound essence of vanillin of the National Formulary.

2. Vanillin......30 grs.  
Coumarin......10 grs.  
Glycerin......¼ fl. oz.  
Alcohol......4 fl. ozs.  
Water enough to make.....16 fl. ozs.

Prepare like preceding and add caramel sufficient to give color.

Oil of cinnamon has been recommended to be added to extract of vanilla, five drops to the gallon of the finished extract. We do not approve of the addition.

## THE MARKET REVIEW.

The Volume and Character of Business received in March has been very satisfactory, particularly so in the drug trade.

Fewer failures have occurred during the first three months of 1900 than for the same period for many years, and the amount of liabilities is also smaller than has been known for a long time.

There have been but few important changes during the month. Those most prominent are noted below:

Advanced.	Declined.
Alcohol,	Acid—Carbolic,
Borax,	Salicylic,
Oils, Heavy—Castor,	Balsam Peru,
Linseed,	Oils, Essential—Wormwood,
Sperm,	Quinine,
Opium,	Root—Ipecac,
Potassium Cyanide,	Turpentine.
Salicin.	

**Quinine.**—Contrary to expectations, and in opposition to the existing conditions, this article declined 4c an ounce on March 19, followed by a further decline on March 24. This came as a surprise to the trade generally, as the sales of bark for the last three or four months have indicated a continuation of present prices, with possibility of advance, as the bark sold brought increased prices at each sale. It is now quoted at 31c for N. Y. Q. in 100s; 40c in ounce vials. P. & W. 1c more.

**Opium.**—Owing to reported damage to crops, the price on this article has assumed a firm tone, and an advance has taken place of about 15c per lb. Now quoted at \$3.45.

**Morphine** remains as last quoted: 2½-oz. boxes in ½s, P. & W., \$2.45; 1-oz. vials, 20c less. N. Y. Q. and M. B., 10c per oz. less than P. & W.

**Acid, Carbolic.**—The flurry in the price of this article seems to have reached the limit, and a reduction in price has now been noted. Quoted in lb. bottles at 38c; lb. cans at 37c. The disturbances caused by the proclamation of the Queen, which so much affected this article, have about subsided.

**Salicylic** has declined to 64c in lbs.

**Alcohol** advanced March 6, 2c per gal., 1c per gal. on March 14, and another cent on March 26, making the price \$2.47 to \$2.48 in bbls., less the usual discount of 8c per gal. for cash; ½ bbls. and cans, the usual advance.

**Balsam Peru**, on account of the large supply, was reduced the early part of the month to \$1.95 in lbs.

**Bark, Bayberry**, is now quoted at 10 to 16c.

**White Pine** about the same range.

**Borax.**—This article, which has been firm with a heavy demand during last year, has experienced an advance of ¼c per lb. Now quoted in bbls. at 8c; smaller quantities 10 to 12c.

**Cudbear** is now quoted 20 to 30c.

**Oil, Castor**, on March 21, was marked up 4c per gal., making price in bbls. \$1.05; 5-gal. cans, \$1.06, inclusive.

**Sperm** is very firm at 75 to 90c as to quantity.

**Wormwood** was marked down to \$1.75; light demand.

**Pepper, Black, Singapore**, is very firm; good demand. Prime article is worth 15 to 17c.

**Potassium Cyanide** is very firm and the demand heavy. C. P., 98 per cent, is now being sold at 42 to 50c as to quantity and package. No. 1 at 38 to 45c; No. 2, 34 to 40c; No. 3, 28 to 35c.

**Roots and Rhizomes.**—**Bloodroot** has again reached the low figures of 10c in 25-lb. lots, to 13c in smaller quantities.

**Gentian** is lower on account of heavy supply. In 50-lb. lots now quoted at 6c; less quantity, the usual advance.

**Ipecac** has again declined, figures now being \$6.50 per lb. Powdered 10c higher.

**Salicin** has advanced twice during the month and is now offered at \$5.75 per lb.; 50c per ounce.

**Seed, Fennugreek**, has been reduced to 3½ to 6c as to quantity.

**Yellow Mustard** (California) is now quoted at 8 to 12c.

**Brown Mustard** (California) at 7 to 11c.

**Silver Nitrate** is lower, M. B. selling at \$6.40 in lbs

**Turpentine.**—The very firm tone at which this article has been sold for several months was affected by a decline of 1 to 59c on March 13.

### New and Seasonable Sundries.

**Bed Pans.**—No. 1, white, doz. \$9.00; No. 2, white, \$7.50; No. 1, yellow, \$7; No. 2, yellow, \$6.50.

**Brushes, Bath.**—With detachable handles. These are now coming in season. No. 71, straight, doz. \$6.50; No. 72, bent, \$7. **Brush No. 15, Bath.**—This is a special value; cannot be duplicated for the price; doz. \$1.75.

**Brush No. 2217, Hand.**—Gro. \$20, doz. \$1.75. This is a leader, the best 25c hand brush on the market.

**Brushes, Florence, Hair.**—New lines and good sellers. No. 01, black back, black bristle, doz. \$2; 1052, black back, black bristle, \$3.50; 03, black back, black bristle, \$4; 703, black back, white bristle, \$2; 1124, black back, white bristle, \$3.50; 303, black back, white bristle, \$4; 101-104, black back, wire bristle, \$2.

**Brushes, "Keep Clean," Hair.**—No. 812, black ivory finish, black bristle, doz. \$5; 805, black ivory finish, black bristle, \$5; 801, black ivory finish, black bristle, \$5.50; 905, black ivory finish, white bristle, \$5; 912, black ivory finish, white bristle, \$5; 915, black ivory finish, white bristle, \$7.50; 3905, olive high finish, white bristle, \$5; 3912m, olive high finish, white bristle, \$5.

**Brushes, Florelold, Hair.**—No. 2121, ebony finish, white bristle, doz. \$5; 2122, ebony finish, white bristle, \$5; 169, ebony finish, white bristle, \$6; 168, ebony finish, white bristle, \$9.

**Cold Cream, in Tubes, Preston's Portsmouth.**—Dox. \$1. This is a new way of putting up Cold Cream. A very handy package for traveling.

**Corks.**—Tapered, regular length; short and mustard or mucilage. X and common qualities only have advanced from 10 to 15%. New prices and lists are now out. No change in discount.

**Dispensatories, U. S.**—Price now reduced. Cloth, each \$5.50; sheep, \$6; sheep, indexed, \$6.50.

**Ice Bags, Pure Rubber.**—Head, No. 1, doz. \$2.50; head, No. 2, \$2; head, No. 3, \$1.50; spinal, No. 1, \$2; spinal, No. 2, \$1.50; spinal, No. 3, \$1. The season for these goods is near at hand, and at the above reduced prices this class of goods should sell.

**Insect Guns** have advanced. G. & R., capacity 2 ozs., doz. 45c; Star, capacity 2 ozs., 50c; Quick Loader, capacity 2 ozs., 60c; Blizzard, capacity 2 ozs., 60c; Tornado, capacity 3 ozs.,

75c; Cyclone, capacity 2 ozs., 75c; Hurricane, capacity 3½ ozs., \$1.10; Jumbo, capacity 4 ozs., \$1.50.

**Insect Bellows.**—No. 11, capacity 3 ozs., doz. \$5; 16, capacity 6 ozs., \$7; 19, capacity 8 ozs., \$8.

**Mucilage, LePage's.**—2-oz. cones, doz. 40c. Contains a proportion of LePage's Glue, making it a good sticker.

**Nipples, Pearl—Seamless.** Put up 1 doz. in box, and 1 doz. boxes in carton. White, black and maroon. Gro. \$2.50; doz. 25c.

**Nipples, Davidson's Safety.**—New prices. No. 22, white, gro. \$3.50; 26, pure gum, \$4; 32, maroon, \$4; 33 white, large, \$5; 37, pure gum, large, \$5.35; 55, maroon, large, \$5.35.

**Nipples, Davidson's Health.**—No. 44, white, gro. \$4.60; 48, pure gum, \$5.25; 54, maroon, \$5.25.

**Nipples, Davidson's Pyramid.**—No. 62, white, gro. \$3.25; 66, pure gum, \$3.50; 68 maroon, \$3.50.

Above Nipples in full gross lots, less 10%.

**Nipple Shield, Duplex.**—No. 41, pure gum, doz. \$5.40.

**Ointment, Skin Success, (Small Size) and Soap,** will both be packed 15 to the dozen. In other words, 1-12 dozen extra with every ½ dozen ordered. No extras with the large size. Skin Success Ointment, small, doz. \$2; Skin Success Ointment, large, \$6; Skin Soap, \$2.

**Paper Bags.**—With the advance in all kinds of paper, bags have naturally followed suit, and the best discounts now quoted are as follows: National, 60%; Challenge, 40%; Japanese, 50%; Tokio, 35%; Mikado, 35%.

**Soap, Fould's Tar.**—Doz. \$1.25. This soap will be advertised with Fould's other preparations. It is put up in elegant style, and no doubt will be a good seller.

**Soap.**—Imperial Crown Perfumery Company have resumed the manufacture of their *Beauty Bright* five-cent soap. The package and wrapping are more elegant than the old style. Per doz. 40c.

**Soap, Kirk's Juvenile.**—Until further notice, 1 dozen small size free with every dozen. Doz. \$1.75.

**Soda Guide, Bonham's.**—Containing 500 formulas. A handy book that all druggists who have a soda fountain should possess. Each, 25c.

**Stoves, Pocket.**—New prices. Vest pocket, doz. \$1.50; Bijou, \$1.75; No. 220, \$1.75; No. 1020, \$1.75; No. 888, \$2; No. 1212, \$2; No. 1022, \$2.75; No. 662, \$3; No. 1210, \$3; New Pattern, \$3.50; No. 1028, \$5; No. 6360, \$5; No. 670, \$6; Philadelphia Tin, \$6; No. 672, \$9; No. 675, \$10; Philadelphia Copper, \$12; No. 780 \$15.

**Syringes, Bulb.**—A full assortment below at low prices. No. 1, special, white, 2 slip pipes, vaginal and rectal, paper box, doz. \$2.50; Our Leader, white or slate, 2 slip pipes, vaginal and rectal, paper box, \$3; La Kanaka, white or slate, 2 screw pipes, bent vaginal and rectal, paper box, \$3.75; Yatigan, white, 3 screw pipes, vaginal and 2 rectal, paper box, \$5.00; Phyrne, slate, 3 screw pipes, 2 rectal and bent vaginal, wood box, \$6; La Tosca, white, 4 screw pipes, 2 rectal, vaginal and vaginal irrigator, wood box, \$7.50; Black Diamond, black, 4 screw pipes, 2 rectal, vaginal and vaginal irrigator, wood box, \$7.50.

**Thermometers.**—Hot weather is approaching, with the demand for this class of goods. 8 in., distant reading, doz., 75c; 10 in., distant reading, \$1; 10 in., wood back, No. 25, \$1.25.

**Toothpicks, Wood.**—(A full line below.) 2 B. hard wood, in packages, doz. 35c; 2 P. soft wood, in packages, 35c; Single End, in packages, 60c; Delmonico, 20 boxes in carton, carton \$1.25; Ideal, 50 boxes in carton, \$1.75; Perfection, small, 24 boxes in carton, 75c; Perfection, large, 24 boxes in carton, \$1.50; White Maple Family, 600 picks in box, 36 boxes in carton, 16 cartons in case, case \$1.50, carton, \$1.75; White Maple Hotel, 2500 picks in box, 50 boxes in case, case \$7.50, doz. \$2; White Maple Hotel, 2500 picks in box, 100 boxes in case, case \$15, doz. \$2; World's Fair Family, 25 boxes in carton, 25 cartons in case, case 90c, carton \$1; World's Fair Family, Aromatic, 25 boxes in carton, 25 cartons in case, case 90c, carton, \$1; World's Fair Hotel, 50 boxes in case, case \$7.50, doz. \$20; World's Fair Hotel, 100 boxes in case, case \$15, doz. \$2; Japanese, 500 in basket, doz. 40c; Orange Wood, small, 10 packages in bundle, doz. bundles 90c; Orange Wood, large, 10 packages in bundle, doz. bundles \$1.

**Toothpicks, Quill.**—3 small, 16 picks in package, 40 packages in bundle, bundle 55c; 4 medium, 16 picks in package, 40 packages in bundle, bundle 90c; 5 large, 16 picks in package, 40

packages in bundle, bundle \$1; Fancy, 80 picks in box, doz. \$1.75; in Silver Handle, doz. 40c.

### Changes and Additions in Proprietary Goods.

**Booth's Dry-Air Exhaler,** each, \$12.

**Booth's Hyomei Inhalers,** dozen, \$4; Booth's Hyomei for exhalers, \$8.

**Booth's Pocket Inhaler Outfit,** complete, dozen, \$8; Booth's Hyomei Inhalant, \$4; Booth's Hyomei trial outfit, \$2; Booth's Hyomei Balm, special, \$4; Booth's Hyomei Balm, ordinary, \$2; Booth's Hyomei Dyspepsia Cure, \$4; Booth's Hyomei Antiseptic Soap, \$2; Booth's Hyomei Shaving Stick, \$2.

**Builder, Dr. Whitney's Flesh,** dozen, \$8.

**Capsoids of Santal Oil,** 50s, reduced to \$5 dozen.

**Colsaloids, Stearn's,** reduced to \$5 dozen.

**Cure, American Corn,** dozen, \$1.25.

**Cure, McGee's Chill,** 25c, dozen, \$2; McGee's Bachache and Kidney, dozen, \$3.75.

**Digestol,** small, dozen, \$4.

**Elitxir, McGee's Baby,** dozen, \$1.85.

**Essence, Zaegel's Swedish,** dozen, \$2.75.

**Fl-I-O-NA,** dozen, \$4.

**Phumadyne, Price's,** dozen, \$22.50; Wright's, dozen, \$8.

**Plant, Maguire's Banne,** small, dozen, \$1.30.

**Plasters, Garfield,** dozen, \$1.35.

**Powders, Peter's Headache,** dozen, 60c.

**Prescription, Sutherland's Pile,** dozen, \$4.

**Quickstep,** dozen, \$8.

**Salve, Griswold's,** dozen, \$2.

**Sulph-Al-Boro, Tonic Alternative,** dozen, \$16.

**Tablets, Cath. Lax.,** 100s, dozen, \$12; 500s, dozen, \$36. Peter's Headache, dozen, 75c.

**Tonic, Fenner's Blood and Liver Remedy and Nerve,** dozen \$8; Walker's, dozen, \$8.

**Treatment, McGee's Female Tonic and Com.,** dozen, \$8.

**Wine, McGee's Cod Liver Oil and Hypo.,** 1s, doz. \$8; 5s, each \$3; 1 gal., each \$4.50.

### Practical Hints.

To Clean Spatulas, keep handy a common building brick which the kiln has left soft; and when the blades are attacked by rust, rub them over the surface of this, using a little water if necessary and a degree of friction commensurate with the coating of rust.

Use a Luminous Flame when bending glass tubes. The heat is less intense, the tube will bend more slowly, and the curve at the point rendered pliable is more easily made perfect. Then, too, soot from the flame enveloping the tube at an angle made, tends to anneal it by letting it cool more slowly.

White Spots on table-tops, caused by hot vessels having been set thereon, may be obliterated by rubbing with paraffin and a woollen cloth. Energetic friction may be necessary.

Lime Water is frequently made and kept in the cellar. When this rule is in vogue, it should not be overlooked during the cold weather that lime is less soluble in warm or hot water than in cold water. The lime water receptacle should therefore not be placed near the heater.

Wood Alcohol, instead of that made from grain, should be used in alcohol lamps and in the cigar-lighter; the former is considerably cheaper, while it answers just as well as the latter.—[Contributed to *Merck's Bulletin* by J. F. HOSTELLEY.

Positions are secured by advertising in MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST.

## FORMULAS.

**Floor Varnish.**—Shellac, 15; gum anime, 5; colophony, 7.5; alcohol (95 per cent.), 60; yellow ochre, 15; umber, 1. — [*Pharm. Post.* 32, 416, after *Neueste Erf. und Erfahr.*]

**Corks Impregnated With Caoutchouc.**—According to a recent patent, corks are immersed in a solution of caoutchouc, 1; in benzol, 19; and then dried in a vacuum and freed from odor by exposure to air. — [*Pharm. Centralh.* 40, 406, after *Neueste Erfind und Erfahr.*]

**Odorless Petroleum.**—According to the *Revue Scientif.*, petroleum may be deodorized by shaking it first with 100 Gms. of chlorinated lime for every 4.5 litres, adding a little hydrochloric acid, then transferring the liquid to a vessel containing lime, and again shaking until all the chlorine is removed. After standing, the petroleum may be decanted. — [*L' Union Pharm.*, 40, 413.]

**Grafting Wax.**—Melt together resin, 3, and beeswax, 1. For use, remelt in a glue-pot, the water jacket of which will retain it in a workable consistency for a considerable time, and, at the same time, prevent it from being overheated to a point dangerous to the scions. For hot climates, the proportion of resin should be increased to 4 to 1 of wax. — [*T. Tidmarsh in Gard. Chron.* [3], 26, 420.]

**Fruit Soup.**—Take one quart of gluten stock (prepared by boiling two cups of good wheat bran in three pints of water until reduced to one quart), one cup of dried apples, previously cut into small bits, and stewed until tender and the juice evaporated; three-fourths of a cup of currant juice, three-fourths of a cup of pine-apple juice, one tablespoonful of sugar, and a little grated lemon rind for flavoring. — [*Good Health.*]

**Impervious Corks.**—Corks that have been steeped in vaselin are an excellent substitute for glass stoppers. Acid in no way affects them and chemical fumes do not cause decay in them, neither do they become fixed by a blow or long disuse, which latter fact will be appreciated by those who often lose time and temper by a "beastly fast stopper." In short, they have all the utilities of the glass without its disadvantages. — [*Pract. Rev.*]

**Black Ink for Pharmacists.**—In a note presented at the last meeting of the Massachusetts Pharmaceutical Association, Prof. W. L. Scoville discussed the need of an ink which would not "smear" on labels, etc., when wetted. He reported that J. A. S. Woodman had tried some twenty-five different formulas, of which the most satisfactory was the following:

Tannic acid.....	80 grs.
Gallic acid.....	14 grs.
Salicylic acid.....	1 gr.
Ferrous sulphate.....	102 grs.
Indigotin.....	90 grs.
Water.....	1 pt.

## PHOTOGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT.

**Cleaning Glass.**—*The Amateur Photographer* says: "It is of great importance to thoroughly clean a sheet of glass if it is to be used for glazing prints. First, wash well in warm water with yellow soap and a nail brush. Then prepare the following mixture: Cold water, twenty ounces. Dissolve in this one ounce of bichromate of potassium. When dissolved add slowly, a little at a time, one ounce of sulphuric acid. (*If the acid is added quickly, great heat is evolved, and the vessel may break, causing serious accident.*) In this mixture the glass plate is left for a few hours, and then thoroughly washed in running water. N. B.—Avoid putting the fingers, etc., in this acid mixture."

**How to Make Pen and Ink Sketches from Spoilt Prints.**—Prints spoilt by objectionable figures moving into range during exposure, by technical faults, and in other ways, can be converted into passable pen and ink sketches by the following process: Dip a fine steel pen in Indian ink, and carefully go over all the lines in the picture which you wish to reproduce, remembering to mark only the essential parts. When the ink is thoroughly dry wash the print in a solution of

Mercuric chloride.....	1 oz.
Alcohol.....	10 ozs.
Water.....	10 ozs.

In three minutes everything on the paper will disappear except the inked-in parts. After removal from the mercury solution the picture is thoroughly washed, without handling, in plain water. When the print is again dry, it may be strengthened by more ink lines. The process needs some little skill—soon gained by practice—and it is best to commence on architecture, then landscapes, and, finally, portraits. — [*Photo-American.*]

### What to Invent.

Means to quickly detach and safely lead out animals from stables in the event of fire or accident.

A clothesline without pins, from which clothes cannot be blown.

Improvements in street car and railway appliances. This is the golden era for street car railways and short suburban lines operated by electricity and cable. The change from horse cars has developed a new and important field for inventors.

A simple, but safe keyless lock.

Portable support for fire hose, which will permit of the hose being turned in all directions.

Burglar alarms that will not go off prematurely.

**Up to Date.**—A correspondent of the *Cleveland Medical Gazette* offers the following definitions of some late fads:

Christian Science: Suggestion, plus absurdity.

Divine Healing: Suggestion, plus faith in God's mercy.

Osteopathy: Suggestion, plus massage.

Hydropathy: Suggestion, plus water.

Metaphysical Healing: Suggestion, plus faith.

Hypnotism: Suggestion, plus sleep.

Ulysses S. Grant died from cancer of the throat; buried in Riverside Park, New York City.

# Meyer Brothers Druggist

PUBLISHED MONTHLY IN THE INTERESTS OF THE ENTIRE DRUG TRADE.

VOL. XXI.

ST. LOUIS, MAY, 1900.

No. 5.

Entered at the Post-Office at St. Louis, Mo., as second class matter  
in January, 1895.

## Meyer Brothers Druggist

PUBLISHED MONTHLY,  
C. F. G. MEYER, Publisher.

H. M. WHELPLEY, Ph. G., M. D., - - - - - EDITOR.

### TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

United States and Canada, per year	\$1 00
Foreign (Postal Union), per year	1 25
Single Copies	10

Sample copies sent free on application.  
Please remit in funds that are bankable in St. Louis.  
To discontinue a subscription, notice must be sent to office of  
publication and all arrears paid.

### ADVERTISING RATES.

(WE HAVE BUT ONE PRICE).

One-fourth page, 6 months	\$ 45 00
" " 1 year	82 50
One-half " 6 months	87 00
" " 1 year	157 50
One page 6 months	160 00
" " 1 year	300 00

Address all communications to the

**MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST,**

222 South Broadway, ST. LOUIS, MO., U. S. A.

### An Illustrated Testimonial—from *Printers' Ink*:



I took one bottle of your Gold Cure six months ago—  
and have not touched liquor since.

An Appendicitis Club is reported from Cleveland,  
O. The members are limited to those who have been  
operated upon for appendicitis. There is scarcely a  
village in the United States where such a club could  
not be started.

## Editorial

Mr. William B. Searby, dean of the California  
College of Pharmacy, a member of the State Board of  
Pharmacy and a prominent worker in scientific phar-  
macy, is the gentleman whose likeness appears on the  
first page of the cover of MEYER BROTHERS DRUG-  
GIST for May.

A New and Scientific "Sure Cure" for Ague.—  
Our readers have so long handled "sure cure" chill  
tonics and "no cure, no pay" ague remedies that  
they are not likely to be startled by the announce-  
ment that a new means of stopping the malarial  
fever has been devised. That the discovery is the  
result of really scientific work and not to be classed  
with patent medicines and cure-alls, is more impres-  
sive. Malarial fevers have troubled the human race  
for ages and rendered many parts of the globe unfit  
for white men to inhabit. The natives who are less  
susceptible to the disease are of low vitality and eke  
out a miserable existence. Vast regions of Africa  
have long been regarded as almost necessarily fatal  
to white races, millions of acres in India are left  
without cultivation, and even Europe itself has been  
desolated over considerable portions of its surface.  
Many of our readers know only too well how preva-  
lent malaria is in large sections of the United States.

The older readers of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUG-  
GIST will remember how the disease has gradually  
disappeared in some countries as the section became  
settled and cultivated. In fact, ague retreats as  
drainage and cultivation advances.

Investigators have, until recently, given more atten-  
tion to climate, soil, altitude and vegetation than to  
the drainage question. All of this now becomes ob-  
solete, for the prevalence of malaria is in direct pro-  
portion to the facility with which mosquitoes find  
ponds and stagnant water in which they can breed.

The United States Consul, Mr. Marshall Halstead,  
at Birmingham, England, reports, under date of Feb-  
ruary 9, that the Liverpool School of Tropical Medi-  
cine has issued a book containing "instructions for  
the prevention of malarial fever for the use of resi-  
dents in malarious places." The London *Times*

copies the leading facts. As to the cause of malaria, the article says:

"It has long been known that any continued prevalence of malarial fever was attended by the occurrence of extensive changes, apparently of a degenerative character, in the physical condition of the blood; and these changes, when they were made the subject of investigation by the aid of modern microscopes, were traced to the presence of parasites as invariable concomitants of the disease. Blood owes its color to the presence of innumerable minute bodies called its red corpuscles—bodies so minute and so numerous that a single cubic millimeter of blood contains an average of about 5,000,000 of them—and it is within these corpuscles that the parasites were discovered. Malarial fevers are characterized by definite exacerbations and intermissions; and it soon became apparent that these were severally coincident, in point of time, with successive stages of the life history of the parasite, each attack of fever denoting the hatching of a new brood and presenting the successive stages of shivering, of heat, and of sweating coincidently with their growth and development, at the conclusion of which each corpuscle which had been invaded by them perished and its function as a carrier of oxygen to the tissues was abolished. Unlike the now familiar vegetable parasites collectively called microbes, by which so many other diseases are occasioned, the parasite of malaria belongs to the animal kingdom; but, like the microbes, its numbers increase with amazing rapidity. Until they reach a considerable amount, the parasite would not be productive of serious symptoms; but, by the time an attack of fever is fairly established, these numbers often amount to something like 250,000,000, and thence would range upward to 1,000,000,000."

That American medicine of all medicines, "quinine," is given due credit for its work in fighting the plasmodium causing the chills and fever. The method of action of this febrifuge, which was introduced into Europe by the Jesuits in the seventeenth century, is described as follows:

"It has long been known that quinine was the most potent of all remedies for ague; and its administration at all sorts of times and in all sorts of doses had gradually led to the experimental determination of the conditions of its greatest efficacy; but, prior to the discovery of the parasite, it was regarded as being essentially "antiperiodic" in its effects—that is to say, as exerting some mysterious influence in preventing the rhythmical recurrence of morbid phenomena. The discovery of the parasite led to the further discovery that quinine cured ague simply by poisoning the parasite, and that it was most effective for this purpose when given in such doses and in such a way as to be present in the blood in sufficient quantities during a certain period of their growth. But it seldom killed them all, and more usually left a few individuals, perhaps more or less languishing, but still living and reproducing their kind, and capable of giving rise to a fresh attack of fever, even after the lapse of many months."

The treatise next considers the first evidence against the busy mosquito. The improved microscope and new methods of microscopical research are responsible for his conviction. The testimony of this instrument may yet cause the total extinction of the insect which now makes New Jersey so famous as a summer resort. The *Times* says:

"The next stage in the investigation was to ascertain through what channel the malaria parasite became introduced into the human body; and Dr. Patrick Manson, who had previously traced another form of infection to the mosquito, was, we believe, the first to suggest that this insect was the most probable delinquent. The investigations of Major Ross, to whose letter claiming priority we were glad to give insertion, finally established the correctness of the hypothesis. The particular mosquito concerned is of the species known to naturalists as *anopheles*, and the evidence of the crime is complete. He, or rather she (for the ladies of the family are the sole offenders) is furnished with salivary glands which secrete the poison which she injects into her bites. A female may be hatched from a captured larva, and fed for the first time by being permitted to bite a man suffering from fever. She will swallow one or more of the parasites or their spores as part of her meal, and, if kept in confinement, their life within her body may be observed. They ultimately find their way from her stomach to her salivary glands, and from these are injected with the poison into the blood of the next victim whom she may select or may be furnished with. The process can be watched from beginning to end, and it constitutes a chain of morbid action of the most interesting and curious character, which, at the same time, completely clears up the whole question of the nature and causation of the fever."

The habits and life history of the mosquito have been thoroughly studied by American naturalists and the coal oil method of destroying the pests put in practical operation in some places. But we quote from our English authority:

"All speculations about air, about soil, about 'malaria belts,' and the like have been rendered obsolete. There is no reason to believe that the parasite finds access to the human body through any other channel, or that the 'gnats' or 'mosquitoes' which infest regions free from malaria are examples of *anopheles*. If this particular insect could be extirpated, there is every justification for the hope that malarious fevers would disappear from the earth; and, fortunately, the extirpation does not seem likely to present any insurmountable difficulty. The eggs are laid in water, and the larvæ, when hatched, live in water for about a week before they assume the mosquito form. As larvæ, like those of the common gnat, they rise to the surface of the water to breathe; and a film of oil on this surface is speedily fatal to them by blocking up their air spiracles. The fully-formed mosquito lives for many weeks, but is not presumed to travel far, and probably always obtains its food within easy reach of its native pool of water,



to which it periodically returns for the purpose of depositing its eggs."

While all of this has at least a smack of newspaper science about it, the main facts are presented and are worthy the careful attention of every person who is in a position to destroy mosquitoes or their larvæ. The knowledge of the true and apparently only cause of malaria will also enable many to avoid the disease by keeping away from mosquitoes.

It is not likely that the extermination of the pests will be effected in the very near future. The price of quinine will not fall on account of the newly-gained knowledge of the malaria. The manufacturers of chill cures will have a market for some time to come, and our comic newspapers will continue their jokes about "the ager."

**Scientific Discoveries are Often Made** far in advance of their period of usefulness. They sometimes come about in an empirical manner, and are given little or no attention until the time is ripe for their practical application. We are reminded of this by a report from Dr. Lewellyn F. Baker, who is in the Philippine Islands at the expense of the Johns-Hopkins University, for the purpose of studying tropical diseases. According to the doctor, some of the Jesuitical records of 200 years ago show that the natives of the Island of Mindanao recognized a relation between mosquitoes and intermittent fevers. But the observations were two centuries ahead of time. It required the present perfection of the compound microscope and the detail of technical bacteriology to render the knowledge of such a relationship of practical value in medicine.

Dr. Barker pays tribute to some of the hard-working, self-sacrificing investigators when he says:

"We are already in possession of an analysis of the more prevalent diseases peculiar to the tropics and of the many facts of importance concerning etiology, pathology, prophylaxis and cure. Among the most fertile in results has been the work done by Fayer in India, and in Cochin, China, by Calmette, on snake poison; in Algiers, by Laveran, and in India, by Ross, on the malarial infections; in Bombay, by Vandyke Carter and Obermeier, on relapsing fever; in China and other countries, by Manson, on filariasis; and in the West Indies and South America; by Sternberg, Guiteras and Sanarelli, on yellow fever."

**The Ague Seldom Shakes a Person** to death, but the disease opens the way for a multitude of other complaints. It is estimated that malaria is indirectly responsible for the death of 5,000,000 people a year in India. The British government has long realized the important part played by this disease in that country. The statistics for 1897 show that out of an army of 178,000 white and black troops over 75,000 were admitted to the hospital on account of malarial fevers. No record is made of the number of soldiers who were troubled with the diseases but not admitted to the hospital. If statistics on this disease covering the entire civilized world were gathered, the results would startle the thinking public. Since the mosquito is

held responsible for the trouble, it is likely that great efforts would be made to exterminate the insect if the real position which malaria holds in the list of diseases was more fully realized by the public at large.

**Medical Works of Interest to Pharmacists.**—In the list of medical works, or those by medical authors which will interest pharmacists, we take pleasure in mentioning *The Peripatetic M. D.*, by William D. Spore, a graduate of the Missouri Medical College of St. Louis, and for many years surgeon in the employ of various steamship companies. His sketches are extremely interesting, full of information and will appeal to the general reader as well as physicians and pharmacists. The price of the volume is \$1.00, and can be obtained by addressing the author, care of F. P. Hoeck & Co., First San Francisco St., Number 12, City of Mexico, Mexico. Other works of special interest to pharmacists and physicians were mentioned in the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST for November, page 328; February, page 36; March, page 69, and April issue, page 110.

**Pharmacists Travel** occasionally and pay freight and express charges frequently. They are all interested in railroad transportation affairs. This has induced the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST to establish a new feature. We have added a Transportation Department. In the future, each issue of this journal will contain at least one article on transportation matters. This, we feel confident, will be of interest to our readers. We shall consistently advocate the cause of retailer against unjust discrimination, and we have engaged the services of a traffic man who is fully informed, and whose sympathies are in line with what he writes.

Our readers are invited to contribute to this department as freely as to other sections of the journal. Let us hear from you often.

**No Pharmacy Law for Maryland before 1902.**—Notwithstanding the systematic, intelligent and persistent efforts made by the good pharmacists of Baltimore and the State at large, the Maryland pharmacy bill failed to become a law. Those in a position to know, however, feel that considerable advancement has been made over previous efforts, and undoubtedly the next legislature will enact proper pharmacy legislation. Among those who have labored unceasingly must be mentioned Mr. Louis Schulze, vice-chairman of the legislative committee of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association.

**Presidential Addresses** are the order of the day in the months of May and June. This is the convention time, and more pharmaceutical associations meet at this season than in any other calendar division. These annual documents are often instructive as well as interesting. This is especially true when the officer confines himself to timely topics and discusses them in a plain, matter-of-fact way. If the reader of this item perchance has such a document to write, we urge him to see that it is long on clear-cut, common sense and short on ponderous platitudes.

## STRAY ITEMS AND COMMENTS.

**Prof. Virchow** has just celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his labors as Professor Ordinarius in the University of Berlin. He is now in his seventy-eighth year.

**Wall's Pharmacognosy** notes are continued in each issue of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST. They are deserving of the careful reading of every one interested in Pharmacognosy.

**Lavoisier.**—Nearly \$30,000 have been raised for a monument to Lavoisier, and it will be unveiled during the Paris Exposition. An open space behind the Madeleine is the site which has been selected.

**The National Wholesale Druggists' Association** has been upheld by Justice Russell, in the Supreme Court, to whom was referred the suit of John D. Park & Sons Company, brought on account of the patent medicine agreement. Justice Russell holds that the complaint does not present sufficient cause for action.

**The Illinois Pharmacy Law** is considered a model in its way and is often quoted in various sections of the country. The Sucker State also has a new medical law, but the profession seldom mentions its provision which permits the Christian Scientist healer to practice without supervision or control by the authorities.

**The Baking Powder Manufacturers** are looking after their interests in Washington. A provision of the proposed pure food law requires that all manufacturers of baking powder must place on each package a statement of the amount of alum which they contain. The manufacturers expect to have these conditions removed.

**Postage Stamps In Book Form** are soon to be issued by the Government at an additional expense of one cent per book. They will hold twenty-four, forty-eight and ninety-six cents' worth of stamps. Those who have met with the annoyance, difficulty and loss caused by stamps sticking together will appreciate the thoughtfulness of the third postmaster-general in issuing stamps in book form.

**Texas Quicksilver** bids fair to become an important item of commerce. Excitement in that State is at fever heat and prospectors and speculators are going into the district in considerable numbers. We understand that several pharmacists are interested in the discoveries. It is claimed that the ore, for richness, has never been surpassed.

**Microscopy for Pharmacists.**—Dr. Fred Hoffmann, for many years a resident of this country, now living in Berlin, Germany, was probably the first pharmacist to urge upon the druggists of this country the desirability of microscopical work. Those interested in the subject can see what the doctor had to say a quarter of a century ago, by referring to the proceedings of the American Pharmaceutical Association,

Vol. 16, page 105; Vol. 17, pages 299 to 304; Vol. 24, page 579; Vol. 25, page 379, and the *Druggists Circular* for March, 1874.

**Oil of Sandalwood, East India.**—We contend that the East India (English) is the only quality of Oil of Sandalwood that should be dispensed by jobbers. The so-called German, bought so frequently on account of its lower cost, is often a mixture of Oil of Cedar, Oil of Copaiba, Castor Oil and Alcohol, to which a little Oil of Sandalwood is added as a balm to the conscience of the manipulator. When this mixture is used, the physician is disappointed and the patient loses faith in the physician. The druggist depends on the physician and the physician depends on the druggist. They should work together to accomplish the results desired. The difference in cost is but a trifle as compared to the satisfaction a druggist must feel in the knowledge that he has done his duty faithfully in filling a prescription according to the physician's reasonable expectations.

**Confectionery for the Philippine Soldiers.**—It is stated that about fifty tons of candy have been sent for distribution in the army in service at the Philippine Islands. This is the first time that the Commissary Department of the United States has furnished confectionery to the soldiers. The British army receives candy as a portion of its rations. It is claimed that those living in tropical climates are healthier when they have a suitable amount of confectionery. Shipment to which we refer consists mostly of chocolate creams, lemon drops and other acidulated candies. The goods are put up in oval, one-pound tin cans, suitable in shape to fit the top of the soldier's uniform. It is probable that the general publication of shipments of fifty tons of candy will have a stimulating effect on the small boys to make them ambitious to become soldiers.

**Good Advice for the Retail Drug Trade.**—While pharmacy is a profession, and the members give time and attention to professional affairs, the occupation must also be made a business if those represented are to receive sufficient recompense to constitute a fair living.

In looking over a recent number of a publication issued by the National Cash Register Co. for its salesmen, we find some advice which will apply with equal force to the retail druggists of this country. The month of March is past but another one is here, and our readers can make it one of profit if they take unto themselves, and extend to all associated with them, the following suggestions:

**HOW TO MAKE MARCH "GO OUT LIKE A LION."**—The way to dig a town out of a blizzard is for every man to sweep his own doorstep. The way to reach our March Quota is for every man to reach his own.

The way to beat it on the month is to beat it every day.

The way to do a day's work is to start right, plug hard and hang on.

If the few happy-go-lucky men in our selling force who think life is too short to bother about doing things right every time would realize that it is too short to do anything else, we would never miss a quota.

If this fits you, put it on.

## WORKING FORMULAS.

BY ALBERT E. EBERT, PH. M., PH. D., CHICAGO.

Correspondence solicited. Numbered items are answers to questions. Also see Quiz and Prescription Case Departments.

**Syrup of Terpin Hydrate (12).**

Terpin hydrate.....	128 grs.
Alcohol.....	8 fl. ozs.
Glycerin.....	2 fl. ozs.
Syrup of orange peel.....	6 fl. ozs.

Dissolve the terpin hydrate in the alcohol with the aid of heat; add the glycerin and syrup. Let stand over night and filter through paper.

**Chilblain Remedies (13).—**

1. Creasote.....	12 drops.
Goulard's extract.....	12 drops.
Opium, powdered.....	5 grs.
Pine tar.....	1 dr.
Lard.....	1 av. oz.

Mix. Make ointment.

2. Oil of eucalyptus.....	2 fl. drs.
Carbolic acid.....	1 fl. dr.
Camphor.....	120 grs.
Yellow wax.....	½ av. oz.
Petrolatum.....	3 av. ozs.

Melt the wax and add the petrolatum; when nearly cold add the other ingredients previously well mixed.

3. Oil of rosemary.....	15 drops.
Oil of turpentine.....	½ fl. oz.
Camphor.....	120 grs.
Lard.....	2 av. ozs.

Mix. Make ointment.

4. Ammonium chloride.....	60 grs.
Water.....	2 fl. ozs.
Hydrochloric acid.....	½ fl. dr.
Alcohol.....	1 fl. oz.

Mix. Directions: Shake and apply morning and night.

5. Solution of subacetate.....	2 fl. drs.
Spirit of camphor.....	1 fl. oz.
Oil of turpentine.....	1 fl. oz.

Mix. Directions: Shake and apply morning and night.

**To Make a Cologne Water (14)** of the first quality requires the very finest of oils and spirits. The characteristic odor of the Farina colognes is that of neroli, somewhat modified with other oils of the orange family. Ageing is said also to play an important part in improving the product. It is stated that the Farinas, after having made the mixture of the formula, allow it to stand for six months and then distill.

In the following formulas, after the mixture is finished, let it stand several days in a warm place, then add just sufficient of distilled water, rose water or orange flower water to produce a slight milkiness of the mixture; agitate occasionally and allow to stand for days, weeks or months, as convenient, and before using filter through paper, or paper pulp, to make perfectly clear and bright.

1. Oil of bergamot.....	2 fl. drs.
Oil of lemon.....	1 fl. dr.

Oil of neroli.....	1 fl. dr.
Oil of lavender.....	¼ fl. dr.
Cologne spirit.....	32 fl. ozs.

Mix.

2. Oil of bergamot.....	3 fl. drs.
Oil of lemon.....	1¼ fl. drs.
Oil of neroli.....	¼ fl. dr.
Oil of rosemary.....	¼ fl. dr.
Cologne spirit.....	32 fl. ozs.

Mix.

3. Oil of orange peel.....	1 fl. dr.
Oil of lemon.....	1¼ fl. drs.
Oil of bergamot.....	½ fl. dr.
Oil of neroli.....	¼ fl. dr.
Oil of rosemary.....	¼ fl. dr.
Cologne spirit.....	32 fl. ozs.

Mix.

**There Exists Some Confusion in the Terms "Sea Foam" and "Shampoo" (15).**—Both are preparations to be applied to the head to remove dirt, dandruff, etc., from the scalp and hair. Barbers make the following distinction: "Dry Shampoo" and "Wet Shampoo;" if the first is desired they employ "Sea Foam," which is a water-clear liquid preparation containing a volatile alkali, glycerin, spirit, and water, applied to the scalp and hair in just sufficient quantity to moisten the same, and by vigorous rubbing produces but a slight foam, which is removed by rubbing with a wet towel. When the second is asked for, a preparation is employed that contains soap, salt of tartar, borax and water—alcohol and glycerin being excluded, as the object is to produce a thick and firm lather, which is removed by means of a large quantity of water. The above must be borne in mind when "Sea Foam" or "Shampoo" is called for by the customer; as in most cases the preparation is expected that gives a copious lather, and when this is not obtained the preparation is condemned as being not good.

**Sea Foam Liquid.**

Ammonia water.....	1 fl. oz.
Glycerin.....	1 fl. oz.
Alcohol.....	6 fl. ozs.
Water.....	8 fl. ozs.

Mix and perfume if desired.

**Shampoo Liquid.**

1. White Castile soap.....	1 av. oz.
Potassium carbonate.....	60 grs.
Borax.....	30 grs.
Water.....	16 fl. ozs.

Dissolve the soap in the water by the aid of heat, add the other ingredients. Dissolve and perfume if desirable.

2. Soft or green soap.....	2 av. ozs.
Potassium carbonate.....	1 av. oz.
Ammonium carbonate.....	½ av. oz.
Water.....	16 fl. ozs.

Proceed as above.

3. Coconut oil soap.....	2 drs.
Saffron, American.....	10 grs.
Potassium carbonate.....	1 dr.
Water.....	16 fl. ozs.

Shave the soap and boil it and the saffron in pint of water. When the soap is dissolved, add the salt of tartar and strain. This is what is usually sold as "Egg Shampoo" or "Egg Julep." The yellow color can also be imparted by the use of yellow aniline.

## EXAMINATION QUESTIONS.

**Pennsylvania Board of Pharmacy.**—A. (1) What is the purpose of the pharmacy law of this State? (2) What does the law consider a drug or chemical which is fatal to adult human life in quantities of 60 grains or less? (3) What does the law require for the sale of a drug or chemical which is fatal to adult human life in quantities of 5 grains or less? (4) Give common names of three drugs which are used as insecticides. (5) Are there any restrictions for the sale of insecticides?

B.—(1) What effect has heat upon solids? (2) What effect has it upon liquids? (3) What instrument is used for measuring the degrees of heat? (4) Name the different scales of degrees in common use. (5) Which of these is recognized by the U. S. P.? (6) How many degrees are included between the freezing and boiling points of water in each scale? (7) How may degrees of one of these scales be converted into those of another? (8) Give an example. (9) What is the purpose of a water bath? (10) Why does the Bunsen burner give a smokeless flame?

C.—(1) Give the official Latin name of Cramp Bark. (2) Give Nat. Ord. of plant yielding it. (3) Briefly describe the drug. (4) Give its medical properties. (5) Give the official Latin name of the preparation made from it. (6) Give official name of Black Haw. (7) Give Nat. Ord. of plant yielding it. (8) Briefly describe the drug. (9) Give its medical properties. (10) Give official Latin name of the preparation made from it.

D.—Define the following: (1) Benzoin. (2) Benzene (benzol). (3) Benzoin. (4) Camphor. (5) Chloral U. S. P. (6) Chrysarobin. (7) Coccus. (8) Gamboge. (9) Phenol U. S. P. (10) Spermaceti.

E.—(1) What is Bismuth? (2) Give its chemical properties. (3) How is Bismuth Citrate prepared? (4) In what liquids is this salt soluble? (5) How is Bismuth and Ammonium Citrate prepared? (6) In what liquids is it most soluble? (7) How would you recognize Bismuth subcarbonate? (8) How Bismuth subnitrate? (9) What dangerous impurity is liable to be present in Bismuth salts? (10) Give test for limit of said impurity.

F.—Give full Latin name and ingredients of each of the following official preparations: (1) Vegetable Cathartic Pills; (2) Dover's Powder; (3) Aromatic Spirit of Ammonia; (4) Syrup of Hydriodic Acid; (5) Compound Tincture of Benzoin.

G.—(1) Give the official Latin name of Squill. (2) Give the botanical name of plant. (3) In what natural order is it included? (4) What is its habitat? (5) What portion of the plant is used? (6) Describe it as it exists in the natural state? (7) Describe it as it is found in the market. (8) Name its active ingredients. (9) Give its therapeutic action. (10) Give dose of crude drug?

H.—Give official Latin name and maximum dose of each of the following: (1) Sodium Phosphate. (2)

Potassium Ferrocyanide. (3) Cerium Oxalate. (4) Zinc Oxide. (5) Lactucarium. (6) Iron Ferrocyanide. (7) Tr. Quillaya. (8) Tr. Iodine. (9) Tr. Gelsemium. (10) Tr. Strophanthus.

I.—(1) Why should pharmacists know how to take the specific gravity of liquids? (2) At 15.6°C. how many grammes will 1,000 Cc. of distilled Water weigh? (3) How many grammes will 1,000 Cc. of ether weigh? (4) How many grammes will 1,000 Cc. of alcohol weigh? (5) How many grammes will 1,000 Cc. of Mercury weigh?

K.—(1) Give official Latin name of Turpentine. (2) How is it obtained? (3) What products are obtained by distilling it? (4) In what forms is the distillate official? (5) Which should be used for internal use? (6) What product of the residue is official?

L.—(1) How is Salicylic Acid made? (2) What is the principal objection to prescribing it in simple aqueous solution? (3) Name three official salts of the acid. (4) What official liquid is made from the acid? (5) Give the official name of the salicylic ether of phenol? (6) Describe its physical properties. (7) What are its medical properties? (8) What is its dose? (9) How is it usually administered?

M.—(1) Give the official Latin name of Phenylacetimide. (2) Give the chemical name and graphic formula of aniline. (3) Show by reactions how it is derived from benzene. (4) How is acetanilid made? (5) Give its chemical, physical and therapeutic properties.

N.—(1) Give the botanical name of the plant from which Castor Oil is obtained. (2) In what countries does the plant grow? (3) From what part of the plant is the oil obtained? (4) What is the dose of the oil, and how is it best administered? (5) How would you proceed to prepare an emulsion of Castor Oil?

O.—Name the antidotes for: (1) Iodine; (2) Opium; (3) Chloral; (4) Veratrum; (5) Phosphorus; (6) Paris Green; (7) Tr. Aconite; (8) Carbolic Acid; (9) Aqua Ammonia; (10) Nitric Acid.

P.—What two well-defined series of compounds does iron form? (2) State the valence of each series. (2) How is Reduced Iron made? (4) What should its color be, and what impurity does it usually contain? (5) What three forms of Ferrous Sulphate are official? (6) What Iron Salt is contained in Liquor Ferri Tersulphatis? (7) How does "Monsell's Solution" differ in character of its iron compound from Liquor Ferri Tersulphatis? (8) In making the official solution of the Ferric Chloride, how is the acidulated solution of Ferrous Chloride oxidized, and what is the special order of mixing the acidulated solution and the oxidizing agent? Is the former added to the latter, or the reverse, and why?

Q.—(1) Give official definition of Asafoetida. (2) From what countries is it obtained? (3) How is it gathered? (4) How may it be powdered without injury to its medicinal properties? (5) What are its chief constituents? (6) What are its medicinal properties? (7) When rubbed with water, it forms an official preparation; give its name and properties?

R.—(1) Name the principal solid constituents of Cow's Milk. (2) In what percentage are they usually present? (3) Give the official name and chemical formula of a solid substance obtained from milk. (4) Into what official preparation does this solid enter? (5) Give the official name and chemical formula of a liquid derived from milk.

S.—Latin.—Translate the following into English: (1) Recipe. (2) Signa. (3) Misce. (4) Tere in Bene. (5) Secundum Artem. (6) Vel. (7) Ovum. (8) Pilula. (9) Pilulæ. (10) Vitellus.

T.—Unguentum Hydrargyri U. S. P.:

Mercury.....500 Gm.  
Lard.....250 Gm.  
Suet.....230 Gm.  
Oleate of Mercury..... 20 Gm.

Triturate the Oleate of Mercury, with the Mercury gradually added, in a mortar, until globules of the metal are no longer visible (about 30 minutes). Then add the Lard and Suet.

Oleatum Hydrargyri U. S. P.:  
Yellow Mercuric Oxide.....200 Gm.  
Oleic Acid.....800 Gm.

Introduce the Oleic Acid into a mortar, and gradually add to it the Mercuric Oxide. Then set the mixture aside in a warm place, at a temperature not exceeding 40° C., and stir frequently, until the oxide is dissolved.

The above is the U. S. P. method for preparing Blue Ointment, and Oleate of Mercury.

(1) What will one pound of Blue Ointment cost if you pay 70 cents a pound for Mercury, 10 cents a pound for Lard, 10 cents a pound for Suet, 30 cents a pound for Oleic Acid, \$1.50 a pound for Yellow Mercuric Oxide? (2) If the market price of Blue Ointment is 50 cents a pound, how much more will it cost to buy than to make? (3) What percentage is the difference equal to? (4) If a manufacturer will sell Blue Ointment for less than you can make it, what would you infer? (5) What is the percentage strength of Blue Ointment, and give a simple method of ascertaining the strength of a sample.

U.—(1) Give the U. S. P. definition for Vinum Rubrum. (2) If Red Wine is prescribed without specification, what wine may be used? (3) Why should Port Wine not be used when Red Wine is prescribed for urethral injections? (4) What percentage of Alcohol should Red Wine contain? (5) Give the pharmacopoeial method of ascertaining the percentage of Alcohol present in Red Wine, and why is the hydrometer not employed for this purpose?

V.—Copy the following prescription, write out the quantities in words without abbreviation. How would you prepare it?

R. Tinct. Ferri Chlor..... 12.5  
Sol. Ammon. Carb., U. S. P ..... 60.  
Sol. Acid Acetici, U. S. P..... 60.  
Morphinæ Sulphatis..... .245  
Acidi Acetici ..... 4.15  
Syr. Aurantii Cort..... 60.

W.—How would you dispense the following prescription?

R. Strychnin. Sulphatis..... gr. ½  
Chinin. Sulphatis..... gr. 1  
Ferri Redact..... gr. 11  
M. ft. Pil. d. t. d. No. XX.  
Sig.—1—3 X day.

X.—Criticisme the following prescription, and state how it could be improved, leaving out none of the present ingredients:

R. Sodii Iodidi..... 3ii  
Potass. Bromidi..... 3liv  
Ext. Eucalypti Fld.....  
Ext. Lupulini Fld..... aa f3ss  
Aqua ..... q. s. ft. f3iv

Misce.—Sig. A teaspoonful every two hours.

Y.—Criticisme the following prescription: What physical change takes place? Would you dispense it or not, and why?

R. For Mrs. Brown.  
Antipyrini..... gr. XL  
Spt. Aeth. Nit.  
Syrupus..... aa f3iv  
Aqua Ment. Pip..... ad f3ii

Misce.—Sig.—A teaspoonful every four hours. c.

Z.—How would you prepare the following prescription:

R. Potass. Permangan..... gr. xii  
Secundum Artem. ft Pil. No. XII.

Signa.—Take one every four hours.

**To Be Protected From the Light.**—The following list will appear in the new edition of the German Pharmacopœia, with the recommendation that they be kept protected from the light:

Acidum benzoicum.	Hydrargyr. chloratum.
— hydrobromic.	— — vapore parat.
Aether	— oxydatum.
— bromatus.	— — via hum parat.
— pro narcosi.	— præcip. alb.
Ammon. chlorat. ferrat.	Kalium permangan.
Amylen. hydrat.	Liquor Ferri oxychlor.
Amyl. nitros.	— — sesquichlor.
Apomorph. hydrochl.	Naphtholum.
Aqua Amygdalar. amar.	Paraldehydum.
— chlorata.	Pastilli Hydr. bichlorat.
Bismut. subsalicylic.	Phosphorus.
Bromoformium.	Physostigmin. sulfuric.
Chinin. ferro citricum.	Pyrogallolum.
— sulfuricum.	Resorcium.
— tannicum.	Santonium.
Chloroformium.	Serum antidiphtheric.
Ferrum citricum.	Stibium sulfurat. aurant.
Formaldehyd. solutum.	Tuberculinum Kochi.
Hydrargyr. biiodatum.	

**Mosquitoes.**—A hint to those whose pleasure or avocations call them to a sojourn in countries where mosquitoes abound. The *Family Doctor* says: "Speaking from an experience of some years in Southern France and Italy, we can truly say that the infliction of these pests renders life at times absolutely unbearable. The advice, then, of one who has tried it is to throw a piece of alum, about the size of a marble, into a bowl of water, and wet the hands and face and any exposed part lightly with it. Not a mosquito will, we are gravely assured, approach you."

## PUBLIC EXPRESSIONS.

### Read This Before You Write.

Contributions on subjects of interest to the pharmaceutical profession are always welcome. Write upon but one side of the sheet and spell out in full the names of medicines; never use abbreviations. The editor pays no attention to anonymous communications.

**The Illinois Law.**—In answer to expressions of "Wants a Better Illinois Pharmacy Law," signed "Justice," I would say the writer had better study the subject "unselfishness."—[H. GIDDING, 1238 West Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.]

**Echoes of the Past.**—Have found another advertisement of the early days:

To Druggists—

Oil vitriol, 500 carboys, to arrive on opening of navigation, will be sold on liberal terms to the trade.—[T. W. ALEXANDER, Agent Missouri Chemical Works.]

Does not state whether or not he resided in Chicago or where to address him—seems in those days everybody knew each other.—[A. E. EBERT, Chicago.]

**Zinc Sulphocarbolate.**—I notice in a recent issue (April, page 106) of your valuable journal a statement by Dr. H. C. Wood in regard to the use of zinc sulphocarbolate internally. No one respects more highly the authority of this eminent therapist than the writer, but we readers of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST are reasoning beings, and I would most respectfully ask if Dr. Wood will not give us his reasons for condemning this salt. Of course, he has his reasons therefor, and I for one would very much like to hear them.—[C. M. CLAY, M. D., 2687 Wayne Ave., Chicago, Ill.]

**Why You Should Attend Your State Meeting.**—I could write a book on the numerous and untold advantages and privileges accruing from a State association to individual pharmacists. I have had personal interviews with a great majority of retailers within the last year, and feel sure that most of the desirable timber will attend the Chicago meeting. Some of the older gentlemen with their personal grievances, and the younger "proprietors" who have not yet tasted the bitterness of the 'drug' business, will let the level-headed fellows do the work and have the fun. In view of the present zeal and enthusiasm in drug circles, association is a dire necessity, and there can be no better opportunity than this meeting.—[BRUNO BART, Chicago, Ill.]

**Sleeping Apartments for Drug Clerks.**—Your April number, page 1, regarding sleeping apartments for drug clerks, does not show an effective remedy. Not only drug clerks but lots of other people suffer from overwork and unhealthy work, continued too long at one time and too often. The constantly increasing hard fight for a living and the glut in the labor market of the average kind (there being room enough at the top) brought about by denying rights through land, tax, money, patent and other laws—all these are responsible for the horrible conditions facing us. I judge the prosperity of the country not

from the number of millionaires and its charitable institutions, but from how well wealth is distributed among the mass of people, and whether justice is on the throne or trampled under foot. What drives people into business they are not fit for and into all manner of fraud and deception? Surely not liberty (which is the natural regulator and mother of order) but restriction of rights—the mother of monopoly and almost everything that is bad. I hope by reading enclosures and continuing to think on that line you will be impelled to do that great amount of good which lies in your power as editor of a journal which is read, as a rule, by intelligent men. Show up fraud and deception in government, and be not indifferent to my appeal for justice.—[LOUIS LESAULNIER, Red Bud, Ill.]

**The American Pharmaceutical Association and the Public Service.**—After rather an exciting campaign against what at first seemed to be an overwhelming opposition, the American Pharmaceutical Association scored a brilliant victory by securing the passage of a law dated June 11, 1898, affixing the status of Pharmacists in the navy as warrant officers, with salary as given below:

Period.	At Sea.	On shore duty.	On leave or waiting orders.
First three years after date of appointment.....	\$1,200	\$ 900	\$ 700
Second three years after date of appointment.....	1,300	1,000	800
Third three years after date of appointment.....	1,400	1,300	900
Fourth three years after date of appointment.....	1,600	1,300	1,000
After twelve years from date of appointment.....	1,800	1,600	1,200

Great credit is due Dr. George F. Payne, chairman of the special committee of the American Pharmaceutical Association, for the skill and ability shown in bringing the matter to a successful issue, particularly as for a time the opposition seemed insurmountable.

The naval apothecaries stood together and worked nobly, realizing the truth of the maxim: "The Lord helps those who help themselves." With their contributions, Dr. Payne was able to conduct a vigorous and successful effort in their behalf.

The hospital stewards of the United States Marine Hospital service justly claim that their services are of as much value to the country as their brothers of the Navy, and that they should receive a like recognition. While the pharmacist of the Navy is not engaged in continuous hostilities, the steward of the Marine Hospital Service ever faces danger and death from epidemic and pestilence both at home and abroad. Dr. Payne gives his services free of charge and is doing his utmost to secure for them the same salary as received by the pharmacists of the Navy, and he should receive the hearty support, both financial and moral, of the hospital stewards and their friends.

In justice to the honorable profession of pharmacy every inducement should be put forth to secure the services of competent and faithful men as pharma-

cists in the public service. The wards and beneficiaries of the government are entitled to the best of talent and skill procurable, not only in the service of the surgeon and physician but also the pharmacist who, as his aid, prepares the remedies ordered. What profit is the wisdom, cunning and talent of the surgeon if his directions are not carried out and the drugs ordered by him improperly compounded?

With a substantial increase of pay and proper recognition of the duties of the hospital steward will come applications from the best class of professional men for appointment to the position, and the formation of a corps which will be a permanent benefit to the service and reflect honor on the profession they represent.—[G. C. ALLEN, Hospital Steward, M. H. S.]

**Army Pharmacists.**—From an army standpoint the letters you published in a recent number of MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST are correct, and I commend them to the attention of public officials as well as to the pharmacists in civil life. The only thing that prevents the advice given therein having any effect on the army is the fact that when they cannot get stewards who are graduates in pharmacy they proceed to educate them after their own ideas. The result is that they are taught more materia medica and minor surgery than pharmacy, the medical officer being incompetent to teach the latter branch. Of course, this is very nice for the surgeon to have a "handy man" to do his work for him, but the profession of pharmacy is thrown into disrepute and suffers thereby. It would appear, from the practices (or abuses) prevalent in the army, that a hospital steward, while good enough to prescribe for officers and men, and then put up their own prescriptions (combining the duties of both surgeon and steward), is not of sufficient worth to either pay or treat as a gentleman. I have been sent many miles from the military post at which I was serving to attend to the needs of a detachment of troops, in a medical way, no medical officer accompanying, liable to be called upon at any moment to attend to serious cases of disease or injury, and yet I was not considered sufficiently responsible to sign my own reports but must take all papers to a "cub" lieutenant who had no idea on earth as to what he was affixing his signature.

The medical department of the army ought, by law, to be prohibited from employing anyone not a graduate of pharmacy to dispense medicines in army hospitals or dispensaries. The system of in-breeding practiced in the hospital corps manifested itself fully during the Hispano-American war, where the glaring inefficiency of the whole medical department was too painfully evident.

Of the social side of the life of a pharmacist in the army, I can only say to the young man who has an inclination in that direction that he will be ignored by his superiors, and if he desires associates must generally take those whom in civil life he would not select as companions. Army discipline, while in other respects not particularly disagreeable, is in this regard exceedingly galling to a man of proper pride,

and who in civil life has regarded himself as good as his neighbor.—[PH. G.]

#### **Free-Born America Not the Place For Cutters.**—

A letter came to us a few days ago, in which the writer thereof says that he read our *Notice to the Retailers of Phenyo-Caffein*, and that it made him hot under the collar to think that a free-born American had to be restricted in his method of doing business. We wish to reply through your publication, because there may be others that share his opinion.

In regard to our encroaching upon his freedom, he is mistaken. When he tries to deprive us of the just fruits of our labor, he is encroaching upon our freedom.

He further says that he can do business on 33½ per cent profit, and that if he wishes to divide with his customers in advertising he ought to have the liberty of doing so. We surmise that he desires to advertise at catch-prices for other than philanthropic reasons. The notice on our goods is so displeasing to him that he says he will shelve them and sell others whenever he can.

From the many assurances of good will that have come to us, we think that he is an exception to the rule. If all were to construe our privilege as an attempt to deprive others of their liberty, we surely could not continue business.

He inveighs against trusts and monopolies—perhaps rightly. We are not advocates of trusts, unless they be properly regulated by the Government. A trade-mark is a prerogative, and so far as our Government protects patents, copyrights and trade-marks it is individualistic in policy, especially in the protecting of trade-marks, because the protection applies only to the trade-mark and not to the goods. The goods might be sold under any other trade-mark with impunity; therefore, a trade-mark is a monopoly only in the sense that a man's name is a monopoly; it is a monopoly only as a means of identification, and it is on that very account that it has been open to so much abuse.

We have long maintained that the use of a trade-mark can be restricted by the owner thereof, after the goods upon which it is affixed have left the producer's hands. To prove our claim, we are now making a test-trial in the Superior Court of Massachusetts. We shall carry the case to the Supreme Court and hope to get a decision next October. If the court sustains our position, it will then be possible to prevent underselling by asking for injunctions against the dealers that cut prices.

Quite recently, Justice Russell, of the Supreme Court of New York, said: "The sacred right of the toiler to earn the means of subsistence for himself and dependents is, and will be, recognized; the freedom of competitive purchase of the necessities of life will be sustained, commerce will not be shackled by monopolies designed to extort unnatural prices, but inventive skill, even though applied to medical compounds, may yet have protection from outlawry if the inventor reasonably uses his property rights and does not trespass into another's privileges."—[JULIUS GARST, Worcester, Mass.]



## QUIZ DEPARTMENT.

### Read This Before You Ask a Question.

Many questions are thrown in the waste basket each month on account of the correspondents failing to give name and address. The editor has a large basket for such questions. Write questions on separate sheets and on but one side of the paper. No questions will be answered by mail. Spell out in full every word; never abbreviate the names of medicines.

**Oklahoma Has a Pharmacy Law (77).**—For information address F. B. Lilly, Guthrie, Secretary of Board of Pharmacy.

**A Tooth Paste (78)** containing Listerine is wanted. The manufacturers say you cannot improve on Listerine and water.

**We Do Not Know of Any (79).**—"Please name several States in this vicinity that have no dental law. Mention them in the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST."

**Washington Pharmacy Law (80).**—For information about the Washington State Pharmacy Law, address the secretary of the Board of Pharmacy, Mr. J. W. McArthur, Spokane.

**You Must Be Examined in Missouri (81)** if you desire to register as a pharmacist. The law in regard to physicians registering as pharmacists without an examination is no longer in force.

**A Dispensing Query (82).**—"Below find an order I received and filled this morning. What did my customer want?"

Ynguerite Bolcanico.

Who can answer?

**Prussiate of Iron (83).**—"Please let us know through your "Query" column what Prussiate of Iron is. Have been unable to find it in any text-book."

This is the *Ferri Ferro-cyanidum* of the U. S. P., 1870. It is commonly known as Prussian blue.

**Dolomel Tar (84).**—"Will you please explain to me in the next issue of MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST what 'dolomel' and 'dolomel tar' are. I saw them mentioned in a recent medical work and can find no reference to them anywhere."

Who can give the information?

**Colored Gold Alloys (85).**—Green gold—fine gold, 2 to 3; silver, 1. Brass yellow gold—(1) fine gold, 1; silver, 2. (2) Fine gold, 4; silver, 3; copper, 1. Pale red gold—fine gold, 1; copper, 1. Grey gold—(1) fine gold, 30; silver, 3; steel filings, 2. (2) fine gold, 4 to 5; steel filings, 1.—[*Pharm. Centralh.*, 40, 406, after *Journ. d. Goldschmiedek.*]

**Von Graefe's Diaphoretic Powder (86).**—The following formula is given in the *Gazzetta degli ospedali e delle cliniche* for December 10, 1899:

Powdered camphor.....0.30 of a grain.  
Powdered opium.....0.45 of a grain.  
Potassium nitrate.....3.75 grains.  
Sugar.....1.12 grain.

M. To be taken at bedtime, in a cup of tea.

**Shoemaker's Formulary (87).**—"Can you furnish me the address of the publishers of Shoemaker's

Formulary or Dispensatory? Have forgotten the title of the work, but the book is intended for pharmacists."

You no doubt refer to "Ointments and Oleates" by Shoemaker. It is published by F. A. Davis, Philadelphia, Pa.

**Oil of Exeter (88).**—This was official in the older editions of the London Pharmacopoeia. The following is a formula:—

Green elder oil.....	12 lbs.
Euphorbium.....	1 oz.
Mustard.....	1 oz.
Castor.....	1 oz.
Pyrethrum.....	1 oz.

Ordinary green elder oil is now generally sold for oil of Exeter.

**Wall Paper Cleaner (89).**—Mix together one pound each of rye, flour and white flour into a dough, which is partially cooked and the crust removed. To this, one ounce of common salt and one-half ounce of powdered naphthalin are added, and finally one ounce of corn meal and one-eighth ounce of venetian red or burnt umber. This composition is formed into a mass of the proper size, to be grasped by the hand, and in use it should be drawn in one direction over the surface to be cleaned.

**Starch Gloss (90).** According to *Phar. Centh.*, the following is a good mixture: Boric acid, 5; borax, 3; stearin, 1; white wax, 1; dissolve in sufficient caustic soda solution sp. gr. 1.38, and evaporate to dryness. The powdered residue may be mixed with fine starch in the proportion of 1 to 10.

**Liquid Starch Gloss.**—Take of gum senegal, 60 grs.; borax, 72 grs.; glycerin, 100 minims; spermaceti, 50 grs.; water, 2 ozs.

**Wax For Fixing Wigs (91).**—The following composition has been recommended for adhesive wax for wigs:

Elemi resin.....	g. 1.
Tallow.....	g. 85.
White Wax.....	g. 170.
Turpentine (thick).....	g. 170.
Resin.....	g. 565.

Melt together, and when partially cool add fifty-six grammes of starch previously triturated with five parts of balsam of Peru.

**The Wakamba Arrow Poison (92).**—This is a poison used by the natives of German East Africa. According to Professor Brieger (*Deutsche Medicinal-Zeitung*, October 30), it acts upon the heart like digitalis. Its active principle is a crystalline glucoside so exceedingly poisonous that 0.00075 of a grain, administered to a guinea-pig weighing rather less than a pound, manifested its specific effects in twenty minutes, and caused the animal's death in fifty minutes. An alleged antidotal bark termed "dawa" proved powerless against it.

**Honey Wine (93).**—

Honey.....	20 av. lbs.
Cider.....	12 gals.
Rum.....	4 pints
Brandy.....	4 pints.
Cream tartar.....	2 ozs.

Oil of bitter almond..... 5 drops.  
 Oil of cloves..... 5 drops.  
 Yeast..... 1 pint.

Dissolve the honey in the cider, add the yeast, and let ferment. When clear, dissolve the essential oils in the brandy, and add the solution along with the other ingredients. Let stand for three or four days, rackoff, and bottle.

**Brooke's Ointment (94)** for lupus and other tuberculous conditions.—Dr. Couper (*Glasgow Medical Journal*, February) gives the following formula, the strength being varied to suit the individual skin:

Oleate of mercury.....  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 5 per cent.  
 Salicylic acid ..... 10 to 15 grains.  
 Ichthyol ..... 15 minims.  
 Oil of lavender..... q. s.

#### Mix.

In unbroken skin this is used by inunction, but in ulcerated or excoriated conditions it is to be applied, diluted if need be, on lint. Brooke's paste is the ointment diluted with starch and zinc powder in equal parts, mixed with a double proportion of vaselin—viz., one part each of the powders to two of vaselin.

**Quick Light (95).**—I notice in the April number of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST an inquiry for a formula for a quick light, or touch-light for tableaux. I would suggest to the inquirer to try a mixture of sugar and potassium chlorate, equal parts. I have always found it the most satisfactory, and proceed as follows: Make a sort of a cartridge shell of thin paraffin paper about three inches long and one-half inch in diameter, slightly tapering by rolling the paper around a wooden form, twisting the end and dipping in melted paraffin; put a few grains of the touch-light in the form first, then fill in with the tableau mixture, which should be previously moistened with just enough alcohol to make it cohesive, and close large end with a short cork of the proper size. The cartridge can then be set up and fired by simply tearing off the end like an old-fashioned paper rifle cartridge and applying a match.—[ERNEST C. JAEGER, Ph. G., Neosho, Mo.]

**Scrofula Root (96).**—"What is scrofula root? Has it any name? It was brought to my notice some time ago by an old gentleman, who claims that it is a sure cure for rheumatism."

It is the root and herb of *erythronium Americanum*, also known as Adder's Tongue; Dog's Tooth Violet; Scrofula Root; Lamb's Tongue; Yellow Snow Drop; Yellow Snake Leaf; Erythronium; Adder's Leaf; Rattlesnake Violet; Snake Leaf; Yellow Erythronium.

The new edition of King's American Dispensatory says the drug is emetic, emollient and anti-scrofulous when fresh; nutritive when dried. The fresh roots and leaves, simmered in milk, or the fresh leaves bruised and applied as a poultice to scrofulous ulcers or tumors, together with a free internal use of an infusion of them, is highly recommended as a remedy for scrofula. The expressed juice of the plant, infused in cider, is reputed useful in dropsy, and for relieving hiccough, vomiting and hematemesis. Twen-

ty-five grains of the fresh root, or forty of the recently dried root, will operate as an emetic, though this result is sometimes uncertain.

**Vaccination (97).**—In a leading article of the *Therapeutic Gazette* appear some valuable hints regarding the method of vaccinating properly, which we summarize in answer to your query.

(1) Don't fail to rinse the part to be vaccinated with boiled water and dry. (2) Never apply antiseptics to the site chosen for inoculation. (3) It is best to draw no blood. A gentle oozing of the serum will give better results. (4) The vaccine must be rubbed thoroughly and presistently into the abrasion. (5) The clothing is not to be replaced until the vaccine is entirely dry. (6) Antiseptic dressings are not to be applied, except in cases in which there is danger of infection from the environment or uncleanness of the patient. (7) The vaccine is not to be exposed to extremes of temperature. High temperatures spoil it. (8) Do not expect to find a swollen arm, indurated glands, high fever and a suppurating ulcer—these belong to the old-fashioned means and methods of vaccinating. (9) The success or failure of the process is not to be taken for granted on the word of the patient or his parent. If there be found a typical vesicle, or the remains of one or more that may have been ruptured, the patient has been successfully vaccinated. (10) It is not always possible to pass judgment in a hurry as to whether the vaccination has "taken" or not. Sometimes the vesicles are delayed in their development.

**Hectograph Pads (98).**—"Will you please give me, through your valuable journal, a formula for a preparation to print several copies of letters from? I think it is called a producer and is made of gelatin, glycerin, etc."

Hectograph copying pads should be made somewhat softer for winter use than for summer, which can be done by adding a little proportion of glycerin. Good glue, four avoirdupois ounces; glycerin, sixteen avoirdupois ounces; water, eight fluid ounces. Break up the glue and soak in the water for a few hours, then heat by water-bath until melted; add the glycerin, and heat together for some time to evaporate part of the water, then strain into a shallow square tin to make the desired shape, and skim with a card to free from bubbles. This is improved by adding one ounce carbonate of barium to the liquid while warm.

The writing to be copied is done with hectograph ink and transferred to the pad; sheets of paper are then put on the copies made.

**Chromographer Hectograph Ink.**—These inks are designed to be used on the hectograph or copying pad, by which a hundred or more copies or duplicates may be made from one writing.

Black, blue, red and violet may be made in the same manner, but the violet is most used, because a much larger number of clear copies may be made from it. The formula is as follows: Violet (or other) anilin, one-half avoirdupois ounce; alcohol, one-half

fluid ounce; white sugar, one-quarter avoirdupois ounce; water, six fluid ounces. Mix the anilin with the alcohol, add the glycerin; dissolve the sugar in the water and add. Of black anilin or negrosine, double the quantity is required.

**How To Destroy Moths and Worms (99).**—An exchange says that from all quarters there come inquiries about destroying moths and worms in carpets, rugs, furniture and clothing. If the piece of furniture or rug be very valuable, the quickest and surest way is to send it to one of the many places where they clean with steam heat or naphtha; but one can do a great deal at home if one will only be thorough. For the stuffed furniture use naphtha freely. Put the article on the piazza and pour a gallon of naphtha into it, being sure that every part is saturated. After a day or two repeat the process, and I think you will find that both worms and eggs are destroyed. Still, it will be necessary to keep a close watch; for it is more difficult to destroy the eggs than the worms, and they may be hatched out after days, or even weeks, have passed. I know that if the naphtha be used again at this time the trouble will be at an end. Furs and woollen garments should be well beaten and then saturated with naphtha. There is no danger in this generous use of the fluid out of doors, but in the house great care must be exercised. Windows should be opened, and there should be no light or fire in the room for several days if naphtha has been used in large quantities. When rugs or carpets are attacked have two hot irons ready. Wet with hot water the parts that are affected. Place several thicknesses of wet cloth over this and apply the hot iron, which should stand there for at least ten minutes, that the steam may penetrate every part. When all is done, pour on naphtha; also pour it about the edges of the carpet. Remember that wiping with naphtha has no effect; it must be a generous bath. Bear in mind also, that the danger from the fluid comes from the gas, and that the windows are to be opened, and no fire or light allowed in the room during the work, or for a few hours after it is done.

**Prescription-Dispensing Ethics (100).**—If a druggist is alone in the store putting up two prescriptions, and there comes transient trade, not knowing what they want is he supposed to leave his prescriptions and attend to the transient people, while his prescription patient is waiting?

We have asked several prominent pharmacists for expressions on this subject, and give their views below:

"Under the existing conditions from which pharmacy is suffering at the present time, the ideal pharmacist of former days must give way to the commercial merchant of to-day. Ninety per cent of all prescriptions presented are composed of ready-made or of a proprietary character, and require but little skill in compounding and corresponding less close attention. Therefore, we should not hesitate to attend to the wants of a customer that might come in under such circumstances. Should it, on the other hand,

be of the 10 per cent character, where it requires care and skill in the compounding, we would not allow our attention to be diverted during the compounding under any ordinary circumstance.—[ALBERT E. EBERT, Chicago, Ill.]

Your subscriber's query does not admit of a reply that would settle it once for all.

A druggist must exercise common sense and courtesy at all times. Hence, if he is putting up a couple of prescriptions and a transient customer comes in, his first duty is to the one whose prescription he is compounding. But in order to show proper attention to customer No. 2, he will endeavor to excuse himself to No. 1 for a minute or two; but if he finds that No. 2's wants will take much time to attend to, he will endeavor to excuse himself to him while No. 1's prescription is being filled. Usually, by a great deal of tact and genuine politeness, with a due recognition of what is due to all, he will hold both customers and serve them satisfactorily.—[W. M. SEARBY, San Francisco, Cal.]

**Goa Powder (101),** or crude chrysarobin, is a substance found in longitudinal fissures in the trunk of *Andira araroba*, Aguiar (N.O. Leguminosæ), a large tree common in the damp forests of Bahia, Brazil. The *Pharmaceutical Journal* says: It appears to be a pathological product, formed by the breaking down of the walls of parenchymatous and prosenchymatous cells, and of vessels; the resulting cavities, which are found filled with araroba, are often of considerable size. After a tree is felled, the trunk is sawed into lengths, which are split longitudinally, and the yellowish powder in the cavities is then scraped out, mixed with fragments of wood and other debris. It is roughly purified, after exportation, by sifting to remove foreign matters, and is then dried and powdered. Another method of purification is to grind the crude drug, exhaust it by boiling with chloroform or benzene, evaporate the solution to dryness, and powder the residue; but an active constituent is said to be left in the exhausted drug after treatment by this method, being insoluble in chloroform or benzene. Goa powder is used only for the preparation of chrysarobin, which it contains associated with chrysophanic acid.

**Characters and Tests.**—Goa powder varies in color from brownish-yellow to amber brown, according as it consists more or less of chrysarobin free from impurities. It should yield not less than fifty per cent of chrysarobin on treatment with hot chloroform. Chrysophanic acid is found in the drug in varying quantities, as well as an amorphous resin and a substance not soluble in chloroform. Araroba melts when heated, giving off yellow fumes, and finally burns, leaving not more than 1 per cent of ash.

**Note.**—The distinctive characters of goa powder are its color and the presence of chrysarobin. Much of the purified araroba of commerce is said to be obtained by exhausting the crude drug with an aqueous solution of a caustic alkali and subsequently precipitating the filtered liquid by adding an acid.

## BOARDS OF PHARMACY.

**Board of Pharmacy of West Virginia.**—The board met and re-elected the old officers. The following by-law was adopted: "All applicants for examination must come before the board and give not less than ten days' notice to secretary of their intention of taking examination." Meetings will be held at the following places:

Fairmont—July 19, 9 a. m., 1900.

Charleston—October 19, 9 a. m., 1900.

Wheeling—January 19, 9 a. m., 1901.

Parkersburg—April 18, 9 a. m., 1901.

Mr. E. B. Hall, Ph. G., of Parkersburg, has been appointed to take the place of Mr. Pfoat, whose term expired April 1.—[W. S. HAMILTON, Fairmont.]

**Board of Pharmacy of Virginia.**—The fourteenth annual meeting was held in Richmond, March 19 to 24. Of the sixty-one (61) candidates, the following passed successfully:

### Pharmacists.

W. W. Tyler, Cape Charles.	J. E. Boone, Roanoke.
F. T. Cassidy, Richmond.	W. K. Vaughan, Elizabeth City.
G. F. Grant, Abingdon.	W. F. Driver, Timberville.
J. W. Barnett, Bedford City.	S. S. McGee, Roanoke.
E. J. Conrad, Salem.	W. S. Nicklin, Winchester.
F. R. Tyler, Fredericksburg.	W. H. Barnes, Greenville, S. C.
C. N. Gibson, Newport News.	R. J. Marks, Richmond.
W. K. Goolrich, Fredericksburg.	L. B. Montague, Norfolk.
B. T. Thompson, Berkley.	C. N. Price, Lexington.
A. T. Snellings, Boynton.	Dr. C. F. Hall, Snow Hall, Md.
J. W. Rison, Richmond.	Oscar Doster, Richmond.
R. H. Scott, Richmond.	R. C. Hume, Petersburg.

### Assistant Pharmacists.

T. J. Jeffries, Newport News.	E. J. Wilson, Rockville, Md.
R. R. Totty, Petersburg.	Chas. L. McDonald, Hot Springs.
E. P. Wilkins, Norfolk.	L. T. Morrison, Luray.
J. Paul Jones, Onancock.	Z. E. Burgess, Elizabeth City, N. C.
J. A. Allen, Staunton.	J. M. Lea, Danville.
J. L. Price, Ashland.	G. B. Sheppe, Dayton.
Lawrence Washington, Alexandria.	H. H. Aldhizer, Broadway.

At the re-organization of the board Mr. J. L. Avis was re-elected president and E. R. Beckwith secretary and treasurer.

**Six Thousand Barrels of Whiskey** are to be shipped from a bonded warehouse at Baltimore, they having reached the limit of their free storage without duty, having been in bond within a few months of eight years, for which time, by provision of the law, this commodity may be stored without being subjected to the internal revenue tax of \$1.10 per gallon. It will be shipped across the ocean and stored in warehouses in England and Germany, and will be nearly all shipped back if the demand arises. The ocean voyage increases its excellence and its market value, and it may return within a year to supply the heavy demand and give a return that pays, over the cost that it represents to produce the article.

**Be Conscientious** in the discharge of every duty. Do your work thoroughly. No one can rise who slights his work.

## KANSAS DEPARTMENT.

**The Twenty-first Annual Meeting of the Kansas Pharmaceutical Association** will be held in Hutchinson on May 22, 23 and 24. I have been informed by the local secretary and other committees that this will be one of the largest and most enjoyable meetings that we have had in several years. Preparations being made are on an elaborate scale. Already preparations are being made for a grand attendance from the middle and western portions of the State.

We have already arranged the railroad transportation on the basis of one and one-third fares, on the certificate plan. Don't forget to call for your certificate when you buy your ticket.

### PROGRAM.

Tuesday, May 22.—Opening Session.

10:00 a. m.—Prayer by Rev. Irwin.  
Address by Charles Williams.  
Response.  
Roll call.  
Reading of minutes.  
President's address.  
Reception of guests and delegates.  
Reports of officers and delegates.  
Election of new members.  
Communications.  
Adjournment.

1:30 p. m.—Unfinished business.  
Communications.  
Reception of guests and delegates.  
Reading of reports of committees.  
Election of new members.  
Questions for discussions of papers.  
Adjournment.

8:00 p. m.—Reception and musicale.

Wednesday, May 23.

9:00 a. m.—Unfinished business.  
Communications.  
Election of new members.  
General business.  
Reception of officers and delegates.  
Election of officers for ensuing year.  
Adjournment.

1:00 p. m.—Concert and outdoor sports at parks.

8:30 p. m.—Reception and ball at Auditorium.

Thursday, May 24.

9:00 a. m.—Installation of officers.  
Reports of committees.  
Communications.  
Reports of committee on president's address.  
Papers and discussions.  
Selection of next meeting place.  
Announcement of committees by president.  
Unfinished business.

1:30 p. m.—Carriage drive to the State Reformatory and salt plants.

**To Cool Water Without Ice.**—Where ice cannot be procured, water may be cooled by wrapping the pitcher containing it in a towel of loose texture which has been previously impregnated with ammonium nitrate (and dried), and moistening this with water. The same towel may be used repeatedly after being dried each time.—[Phar. Rev.]

**Oil of Tansy** for the St. Louis market is supplied by Michigan distillers.

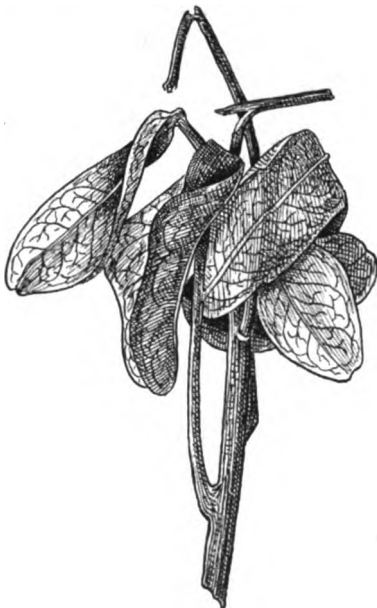
## NOTES ON PHARMACOGNOSY.

BY OTTO A. WALL, M. D., PH. G.

[Copyrighted.]

[Continued from page 123.]

notched, unequal at the base, margin entire and slightly revolute or rolled back on the under surface of the leaflet, smooth, pellucid-punctate, grayish or dull green color; odor slightly aromatic when bruised



JABORANDI.

and taste somewhat pungent and bitter. — *c.* The alkaloid pilocarpine, volatile oil, etc. — *u.* Sialagogue and diaphoretic. Dose: 1 to 5 grams, in infusion or fluid extract.

The illustrations show a whole leaf, as it occurs in the drug; a leaflet (*a*) natural size, showing venation; a portion of epidermis of under surface, slightly enlarged, showing gland dots (*b*); the same more highly enlarged, by reflected light (*d*) and by transmitted light (*e*).

### GROUP XLIX.

#### Simple Herbaceous Leaves.

An herbaceous leaf has delicate and soft epidermis and the vessels and prosenchyma cells of the skeleton are but slightly or not at all lignified, so that on drying it shrinks in every direction, becoming thinner and smaller than the growing leaf before gathering. In the drugs of this group many leaves are much shrunken and crumpled, so that they must be softened by steaming or infusing before they can be flattened out for examination, and most of them are so much broken that perfectly shaped leaves are not always easily obtained.

*Hyoscyamus*, Maidenhair Fern, Tea, the drugs of Group IX, Flowering Tops, and the Inflorescence of

*Tilia* may easily be mistaken for simple herbaceous leaves, and attention is therefore called to them here. See also introductory remarks to group IX.

Broadly ovate, thin, smooth, 5 to 15 cm. long, petiolate, apex tapering, margin entire; usually as "tops" with two unequal leaves at nodes..... *Belladonnae Folia*.

Ovate, 10 to 30 cm. long, petiolate, margin crenate, reticulate on under surface, densely hairy..... *Digitaria*.

Lanceolate, about 10 to 15 cm. long, apex acute, base unequally cordate, margin finely crenulate, under surface with prominent venation and deeply reticulate..... *Matice*.

Obliquely ovate or oval, about 10 cm. long, short petiolate, margin irregularly sinuate or wavy-toothed. *Hamamelis*.

Ovate to oblong lanceolate, acuminate, petiolate, 15 to 25 cm. long, from 5 to 8 cm. broad, evenly feather-veined, margin serrate.... *Castanea*.

Ovate, petiolate, about 15 to 25 cm. long, margin irregularly sinuously lobed or toothed, much wrinkled and broken..... *Stramonii Folia*.

Oblong or oval-lanceolate, 10 to 30 cm. long, petiole broadly winged, apex acute, margin crenate, gray-felted or hairy..... *Verbasci Folia*.

Large peltate leaf, about 9-lobed, up to 50 cm. or more across, lobes acuminate, margin serrate, much wrinkled and broken..... *Ricini Folia*.

Oval or ovate, lanceolate, up to 50 cm. long, apex acute, margin entire, brown..... *Tabacum*.

Rolled into small balls or cylinders; grayish-green, bluish-green, to blackish..... *Thea*.

Ovate, irregularly lobed leaves, up to 25 cm. long, gray-green, hairy; usually as leafy tops; flowers or capsules within persistent calyces often present..... *Hyoscyamus*.

Frond of fern with triangular leaflets, with sporangia under recurved edges of lobes, and thin glossy-brown stripes..... *Adiantum*.

#### *Belladonnae Folia*.

*N.* Belladonna Leaves, Deadly Night-Shadow. *O.* The leaves of *Atropa Belladonna*; *Solanaceae*. — *H.* Europe and Asia; cultivated in Europe and America. *D.* Broadly ovate, up to 15 cm. long, half as broad, apex acuminate, base tapering, petiolate, margin entire, thin and wrinkled, smooth brownish-green on upper and grayish-green on under surfaces, both surfaces with minute whitish dots when examined with a lens; odor, if any, somewhat narcotic, taste disagreeable and bitter. — *c.* The alkaloid atropine is

[To be Continued.]

## N. A. R. D.

**The Seattle (Wash.)** druggists are now in line with the N. A. R. D.

**The Columbus (Ohio)** Association has adopted the Louisville certificate plan.

**Tongaline** has been placed at the \$8.00 per dozen mark by the manufacturers.

**Individual Druggists** cannot join the N. A. R. D. They must come in through a local organization.

**The Elgin Milkline Company**, Elgin, Ill., has adopted a new price list. The prices now ruling are \$2.00, \$4.00, \$8.00, \$16.00 and \$32.00.

**Illinois Active.**—An organization will be formed of the 500 retail druggists in four tiers of counties in Northern Illinois, exclusive of Cook County.

**Prompt Pharmacists.**—Over 90 per cent of the members of the Philadelphia Association of Retail Druggists paid their semi-annual dues without solicitation.

**The Druggists of Tarrant County (Fort Worth)**, Texas, have organized an association and elected L. M. Whitsitt, president, and J. P. Brashear, secretary.

**They Enjoy Full Prices.**—Since the first of the year the druggists of Asheville, N. C., have been receiving full prices for all proprietaries—another instance of the beneficial influence of the N. A. R. D.

**The New Officers of the Schuylkill County (Pa.)** Pharmaceutical Association are: Paul W. Houck, president, and Louis C. Voshage, secretary and treasurer (re-elected). The association is in excellent working condition.

**The Knoxville (Tenn.)** Retail Druggists' Association is composed of almost the entire drug trade of this flourishing city of 40,000. The officers are: D. A. Rosenthal, president, and John C. Moore, secretary and treasurer. Of course, the association joins the N. A. R. D.

**The St. Louis Suit.**—In answer to several inquiries on the subject, it should be stated that the action brought against the members of the St. Louis Apothecaries' Association by the Attorney-General of Missouri, was thrown out of court and that there is little or no likelihood of its reinstatement.

**Was 25 Cents, Now Fifty.**—In order to clear up any misunderstanding that may exist in reference thereto, it should be stated that the assessment upon the members of the affiliated societies for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1900, is 50 cents. The assessment for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1899, was 25 cents per capita.

**The Organization of the Chicago Druggists** by wards is progressing in a thoroughly satisfactory manner. Each ward club organized becomes a component part of the Chicago Retail Druggists' Asso-

ciation, which is to be changed to a delegate body composed of representatives of each of the thirty-five wards. Vigorous work is being done in every section of the city.

**The R. T. Booth Company**, of Ithaca, N. Y., have reduced their price on Booth's Hyomei to \$8.00 per dozen. Writing to the Chicago Retail Druggists' Association under date of March 8, the firm says: "You will find that the R. T. Booth Co. are always ready to do anything in their power to prevent cutting of prices and keeping their goods out of the dry goods and department stores. Any information that you can give us where parties are selling Hyomei at less than 85c will be greatly appreciated by us, and we will see that such parties are debarred from handling our preparations."

**The Associated Retail Druggists** of San Francisco is a live organization and has done some excellent work. Secretary Ladd writes under recent date: "The first of the year a new form of municipal government was adopted in this city, and under that law all druggists are called upon to pay a license of \$31.00 per quarter for the privilege of selling spirituous liquors. The arrangement is manifestly unfair and has caused much dissatisfaction, and we are bending every energy to get relief, with some hope of success. We hope in a short time to have a Pacific Coast organization well under way."

**Full Prices the First Consideration.**—The national officers are receiving, from time to time, valuable suggestions as to needed reforms which the N. A. R. D. ought to undertake. These suggestions are gratefully received and will have the attention they deserve; but the crying evil of the hour—price cutting—is deservedly receiving just now most of the attention of the executive officers. This, together with the work of organizing new societies and strengthening those already in existence, the repeal of the war revenue tax, and the amending of the trade-mark and patent laws, is furnishing an outlet for an infinite amount of energy, but all other needed reforms will in due time receive attention.

**The Following Associations** have recently been admitted to membership:

March 19—Fountain County (Covington), Ind., no cutting; A. M. Booe, president, J. P. Buckner, secretary. March 31—Los Angeles County (Los Angeles), Cal., seventy members; F. C. Wolf, president, Frank N. Drake, secretary. March 19—Tacoma, Wash.; L. U. Sattlerlee, president, A. Davidson, secretary. March 26—Santa Clara County (San Jose), Cal., no cutting; C. W. Fisher, president, J. G. Munson, secretary.

Each of these associations represent most of the trade of their respective territories and are working to bring into their membership the druggists not now affiliated. National Treasurer Heller has received donations from the Asheville (N. C.) and Santa Clara County (Cal.) associations; also from Dr. Evans, Mt. Horeb, Wis.; W. H. Dement, Menville, Ia.; and N. Buseith, Deerfield, Wis.

**Do Not Look** for blemishes continuously, for if you do, you'll find them.

## MALARIA AND MOSQUITOES.

On March 2, Major Ronald Ross, D. P. H., M. R. C. S., gave a lecture on this subject before the Royal Institution, of London. The following is an abstract:

"Pringle, a celebrated Anglo-Indian army surgeon, studied the mode of the spread of malarial and connected it with stagnant water. He thought it was caused by a mist rising from the ground. In the middle of the nineteenth century a black pigment, called the malaria pigment or melanin, was found in the blood liver, and spleen of malarial patients. In 1880 Laveran discovered the parasite of malaria by observing in its body the substance melanin. The parasite is a unicellular organism, one of Protozoa. He and other scientific men made an exhaustive study of these parasites within the human body. They found that the organisms increase in the blood by means of spores. A spore enters a corpuscle, increases in size, reaches maturity, and divides into a number of spores which are liberated by the bursting of the mass. This process is continued *ad infinitum*.

"There are several types of this organism, which are found in men, monkeys, bats, frogs and birds. It is a curious fact that there are produced also other bodies, crescentic in shape in one species; they are sexual, and therefore are termed gametocytes.

"In the blood they have no function, but after exposure to air for a few minutes these crescentic bodies become oval, then spherical, and after fifteen minutes develop into a number of wriggling bodies. Several theories were put forward to account for their presence; Laveran held that they were part of a living process, while others considered their production to be associated with the death of the organism.

"In 1883 King found that malaria was conveyed by mosquitoes, and various theories were put forward by Laveran, Manson and Bignami. Manson's theory was the only one of these which was of practical value, and it was Manson's theory alone which led to the solution of this great problem. Manson considered that the wriggling bodies were connected with the disease, being disseminated by some suctorial insect, just as the Texas cattle-fever is carried by a tick. The author undertook to verify Manson's theory and began work in India, at Secunderabad, in 1895. The task was attended by great difficulties. Over 1,000 mosquitoes of the genus *Culex* were examined during two and a quarter years, without result; he then went into a malarial district and found a different species—*Culex fatigans*, of the genus *Anopheles*—with spotted wings. On examination, the parasite was found in its stomach.

"The next year he completely traced the development of the malaria parasite of birds in the mosquito, and finally succeeded in infecting a number of certain healthy birds—viz., sparrows and larks—with malaria by the bites of mosquitoes in July, 1898. It was proved that the wriggling bodies were not zoospores, but microgametes of two sexes, by the fusion of which

a zygote was formed. One interesting point may be mentioned in speaking of the mosquito. It is not, as is generally supposed, an ephemeral insect living only for a day, but is capable of living for months if regularly fed. Indeed, Bancroft has kept them alive for two and a half months in Australia.

"In December, 1898, these investigations were repeated and confirmed by Koch and Grassi, and by Bignami and Bastianelli, who also succeeded in infecting healthy men by the bites of mosquitoes in Italy. Since then great developments have taken place in the investigations. In August, 1899, the malaria expedition was sent to Sierra Leone, in order to study the habits of the malarial mosquito in that colony, with a view to the prevention of the disease. The mosquito theory explains all the facts known about malaria, and no objections are raised against it. The prevention of the malaria may be attained by the destruction of *Anopheles*."

## SEASONABLE GOODS.

The up-to-date pharmacist is careful to look ahead and order goods that will be in season for a few weeks to come. The following list is suggestive:

Acetanilid,  
Acid, Carbolic,  
Acid, Tannic,  
Ammonia,  
Arsenic,  
Atomizers,  
Bath Mitts and Brushes,  
Brushes, Hair, Cloth and Tooth,  
Camphor,  
Chamois Skins and Sponges,  
Chewing Gums,  
Chicken Powders,  
Chloride Lime,  
Fever and Weather Thermometers,  
Fish Lines, Hooks, etc.,  
Flower Seeds,  
Fruit Syrups and Juices,  
Imperial Crown Perfumes,  
Insect Powder,  
Mothine, in Marbles or Flakes,  
Moth-proof Clothes Bags,  
Olive Oil,  
Paris Green,  
Photographic Supplies,  
"Pure Food" Spices,  
Purses, Pocket Books, Bill Books,  
Quinine,  
Rock Candy,  
Rock Candy Syrup,  
Saltpetre,  
Sea Salt,  
Soda Fountain Supplies,  
Sporting Goods,  
Tablets, Pens and Pencils,  
Talcum Powder,  
Toilet Waters,  
Whiskey, Brandies, etc.,  
Writing Paper.

**Faith Cure.**—Charles Dudley Warner says that the difference between the "faith cure" and the "mind cure" is that the mind cure doesn't require any faith, and the faith cure doesn't require any mind.—[*Albany Medical Annals*.]



## PRESCRIPTION CASE DEPARTMENT.

BY PROF. J. M. GOOD, PH. G., HON. M. D., DEAN ST. LOUIS COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

Correspondence for this department is solicited.

**Peculiar.**—"W. L. P.," of Indiana, thinks the following "peculiar":

R Tinct. opium.....f 3i.  
Olive oil.....f 3i.  
Spirit of niter.....f 3i.  
Sweet spirit of niter.....f 3i.

Mix. Give at one dose to horse.

As there is no difference between spirit of niter and sweet spirit of niter, the physician has a peculiar way of directing that two fluid ounces be put into a mixture. He probably intended to prescribe one fluid ounce only; however, two ounces would not be an overdose for a horse. Neither would the fluid ounce of laudanum be an excessive dose for the animal, although our correspondent directed that the mixture be divided into two doses.

**The Result Intended.**—"T.," of Nebraska, writes: "Please tell me what precipitate is formed in compounding the enclosed prescription":

R Strontii bromidi.....  
Sodii bicarb.....aa 3iv.  
Aq. menth pip.....f 3iii.

Misce, Sig.: Give a teaspoonful every three hours.

The precipitate is strontium carbonate, the result of the reaction between strontium bromide and sodium bicarbonate. Sodium bromide formed is in solution. Considerable carbonic acid gas is evolved at the same time.

This should be expelled before the bottle is handed to the customer. A "shake the bottle" label should form part of the directions. We know one physician, who uses this prescription because he prefers the effect of strontium salt in this form.

**Copaiba Mixture.**—This also from "W. L. P.," who tells us that he has not had much experience in the business. He found the following a "bit incompatible":

R Bals. copaiba.....  
Spirit nitre dulc.....aa f 3i.  
Liquor potasse.....f 3ii.  
Pulv. glycyrrhizæ.....3 ss.  
Ol. Gaultheril.....gtt. xvi.  
Syr. acaciæ.....f 3vi.

Mix.

Carelessly prepared, this would make an unsightly mixture. As our friend is a "recent graduate," the presumption is that he has been taught how to prepare emulsions. This prescription may be modified so as to produce a satisfactory product without changing its medical properties. We would suggest mixing the copaiba in a mortar, with half a troy ounce of powdered acacia, adding (all at once) six fluid drachms of water, and triturating until a thick emulsion is formed. Add the oil of wintergreen to this. Mix the spirit of niter and solution of potassa with about four fluid ounces of syrup and add this, under constant trituration, to the emulsion.

Put into a dry mortar, one drachm of extract of licorice (instead of half an ounce of the powdered root) and gradually add the mixture to it. Finally, add syrup sufficient to make eight fluid ounces.

**An Improbable Prescription.**—We sometimes suspect chemists employ their leisure hours in inventing prescriptions which will produce incompatible mixtures. The following, sent us by a "subscriber" in Iowa, is a case in point:

R Potass. iodidi.....  
Bismuth subcarb.....aa 3ii.  
Aq. destillat.....f 3ii.  
Acid. hydrochlor. dil.....f 3ii.

Misce, Sig.: Use as directed.

Upon the addition of the hydrochloric acid a double decomposition follows—potassium chloride in solution and the insoluble reddish-yellow bismuth subiodide being the products. "Use as directed" is conveniently indefinite.

We do not see that the above is adapted for either internal or external use.

One of the old-time physicians of St. Louis had a favorite prescription that he used as a joke on druggists when he could catch them "off their guard." It was this:

R Sacchar. alb.....3i.  
Acidi Nitrici.....f 3ii.  
Misce ft. solut. et adde  
Aq. destillat ad.....f 3ii.

Sig.: A teaspoonful in water, as directed.

If the druggist prepared it, the physician would say, gravely: "Prepare this for an antidote."

R Cretae preparat.....3iv.  
Aq. distillat.....f 3ii.

Misce.

If the druggist looked mystified, he would say: "The first prescription contains oxalic acid, the result of the action of the nitric acid upon sugar."

**New Method of Printing Books.**—The *New York Medical Journal* (April 14, 1900), contains an article by F. G. Murphy endeavoring to show how injurious books are to the eyes. He shows how the curved page of a book when opened causes a constant change of the focus of the eye as it reads from one side to another, necessitating a continued effort on the part of the ciliary muscles. The light also usually falls unequally upon both sides, further interfering with a continued clear field of vision. He suggests, therefore, that the printed lines run parallel to the binding instead of at right angles to it so that all parts of the line would be at equal distance from the eyes and be equally lighted.

**Hydrogen Solidified.**—Professor Demar solidified hydrogen before the Royal Institution in London on April 7. He surrounded a tube containing liquid hydrogen with liquid air, to prevent the ingress of heat, and then by means of a powerful air pump transformed the liquid hydrogen into a white, opaque solid.

**In the Bright Color** of a pink envelope is the announcement that your subscription is due.

## PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATIONS.

Where and When You Can Attend Conventions. For further information address the Secretary.

STATE.	DATE.	PLACE.	SECRETARY.	LOCAL SEC'Y.	PRESIDENT.
Alabama.....	May —	Mobile.....	L. S. Bingham, Montgomery	M. F. Tucker.....	P. C. Candidus, Mobile.
Arkansas.....	June 12.	Little Rock.....	J. A. Ginocchio, Little Rock.		E. F. Klein, Hot Springs.
California.....	May 10.....	San Francisco.....	J. H. Dawson, San Francisco		G. E. Bacon, San Francisco.
Colorado.....	June 12-14.....	Manitou.....	Chas. E. Ward, Denver.....	G. F. Fonda.....	C. S. Prowitt, Denver.
Connecticut.....	June 12-13.....	Hartford.....	C. A. Rapelye, Hartford.....		C. F. Williams, Thomaston.
Delaware.....	May.....	Wilmington.....	F. W. Fenn, Wilmington.....	W. Poole.....	R. W. Cannon, Bridgeville.
Dist. of Col.....	Meets bi-monthly.	Washington.....	W. H. Bradbury, 808 I St.		Robert N. Harper.
Florida.....	May 18.....	Pensacola.....	H. C. Cushman, Pensacola.....		J. A. Conover, Jacksonville.
Georgia.....	May 22.....	Tybee.....	C. T. King, Macon.....		R. O. Howard, Columbus.
Illinois.....	June.....	Chicago.....	R. N. Dadds, Springfield.....		F. M. Schmidt, Chicago.
Indiana.....	February.....	South Bend.....	A. Timberlake, Indianapolis	M. M. Meyer.....	F. D. Warner, New Carlisle.
Indian Ter.....	May.....	Muskogee.....	E. P. White, Claremore.....	C. McAlester.....	L. R. Sheehan, Vinita.
Iowa.....	July.....	Clear Lake.....	Fletcher Howard, Des Moines	L. F. Bass.....	J. H. Pickett, Oskaloosa.
Kansas.....	May.....	Hutchinson.....	F. A. Snow, Topeka.....		R. F. Bryant, Lincoln.
Kentucky.....	June 19-23.....	Glens Springs.....	J. W. Gayle, Frankfort.....		J. J. Reynolds, Flemingsburg.
Louisiana.....	May.....	New Orleans.....	W. P. Duplantier, New Orleans.		W. M. Levy, New Orleans.
Maine.....	July 13-19.....	Portland.....	M. L. Porter, Danforth.....	C. A. Simmons.....	A. M. Robinson, Bangor.
Maryland.....	June 19-21.....	Hagerstown.....	C. H. Ware, Baltimore.....		A. R. L. Dohme, Baltimore.
Massachusetts.....	June 19-21.....	Newburyport.....	J. F. Guerin, Worcester.....	Chas. L. Davis.....	W. D. Wheeler, Boston.
Michigan.....	August.....	Grand Rapids.....	C. F. Mann, Detroit.....		O. Eberbach, Ann Arbor.
Minnesota.....	June 19-21.....	Owatonna.....	E. B. Wilson, Minneapolis.....	R. H. G. Netz.....	John Neilson, Ortonville.
Missouri.....	June 12-15.....	Pertle Springs.....	H. M. Whelpley, St. Louis.....	A. T. Fleischmann.....	H. M. Pettit, Carrollton.
Montana.....	July.....	Butte.....	Sid. J. Coffee, Missoula.....		D. M. Newbore, Butte.
Nebraska.....	June 5-7.....	Beatrice.....	L. M. Welch, Elm Creek.....	H. L. Harper.....	H. A. Small, Kearny.
New Hampshire.....	September 4-5.....	Exeter.....	F. L. Way, Manchester.....		G. E. Philbrick, Portsmouth.
New Jersey.....	May 23, 24.....	Asbury Park.....	F. C. Stutzler, Elizabeth.....	H. H. Dearyne.....	W. C. Alpers, Bayonne.
New Mexico.....	Autumn.....	Albuquerque.....	B. Ruppe, Albuquerque.....		L. E. Nower, Kingstons.
New York.....	June 26-29.....	Newburgh.....	J. B. Todd, Ithaca.....		Wm. Muench, Syracuse.
North Carolina.....	May.....	Wilmington.....	P. W. Vaughan, Durham.....	J. H. Hardin.....	J. B. Smith, Lexington.
North Dakota.....	August.....	Fargo.....	W. S. Parker, Lisbon.....		A. L. Lien, Hillsboro.
Ohio.....	June.....	Put-in-Bay.....	L. C. Hopp, Cleveland.....		Alfred DeLang, Cincinnati.
Oklahoma.....	May 8, 1901.....	Oklahoma City.....	F. M. Weaver, Okla. City.....	J. W. Fryor.....	C. A. Dow, Pond Creek.
Oregon.....	October 8.....	Portland.....	A. W. Allen, Portland.....	Wm. Pfunder.....	L. W. Moody, Portland.
Pennsylvania.....	June 26.....	Ebensburg.....	J. A. Miller, Harrisburg.....	C. H. Marcy.....	C. N. Boyd, Butler.
Rhode Island.....	January 12.....	Providence.....	C. H. Daggett, Providence.....		M. B. Wood, East Providence.
South Carolina.....	May, 2nd week.....	Charleston.....	Julian Barbot, Charleston.....		A. P. Aimar, Charleston.
South Dakota.....	August.....	Brookings.....	E. C. Bent, Dell Rapids.....	E. N. Aldrich.....	D. R. Jones, Watertown.
Tennessee.....	July.....	Kingston Springs.....	Will Vickers, Murfreesboro.....		Jesse L. Nekon, Jackson.
Texas.....	May.....	Dallas.....	R. H. Walker, Gonzales.....		Jas. L. Hazlett, Hearne.
Utah.....	June.....	Salt Lake City.....	C. H. McCoy, Salt Lake City.....		G. H. Fennemore, Beaver City.
Vermont.....	October 25.....	St. Albans.....	W. T. Root, Brattleboro.....		Z. B. Hopkins, Handerow.
Virginia.....	July 17.....	Ocean View.....	C. B. Fleet, Lynchburg.....		A. W. Ely, Suffolk.
Washington.....	August.....		W. P. Bonney, Tacoma.....	T. H. Ingram.....	Walter St. John, Tacoma.
Wisconsin.....	September 4-6.....	Waupaca.....	Henry Bollman, Chilton.....	J. F. Hocking.....	Chas. A. Spencer, Waupaca.
A. Ph. A.....	May 7-12.....	Richmond, Va.....	Chas. Caspari, Jr., Baltimore.	F. A. Miller.....	A. B. Prescott, Ann Arbor.
N. W. D. A.....	September 10-15.....	Chicago.....	A. B. Merriam, Minneapolis.....		E. C. Frisbie, Hartford.
Prop'y Ass'n.....	May 2-4.....	New York.....	Jos. Leeming, New York.....		V. Mott Pierce, Buffalo.
N. A. R. D.....	September 5-8.....	Detroit, Mich.....	Thos. V. Wooten, Chicago.....		Simon N. Jones, Louisville.

**Massachusetts Pharmaceutical Association.**—Please announce the nineteenth meeting of this association at Newburyport, Mass., June 19 to 21, 1900, and that the local secretary is Mr. Chas. L. Davis, 61 State Street, Newburyport.—[JAS. F. GUERIN, Secretary, Worcester.

**The Next Meeting of the Minnesota State Pharmaceutical Association** will be held at Owatonna, Minn., June 19 to 21, 1900; local secretary, R. H. G. Metz, Owatonna. F. G. Wulling, Dean of the College of Pharmacy of the University of Minnesota, is our delegate to the convention for the revision of the United States Pharmacopœia, Washington, D. C., May 2, 1900.—[E. B. WILSON, Secretary, Minneapolis.

**Illinois Pharmaceutical Association.**—The executive committee are very anxious to see a large turnout of the pharmacists of the State at the Illinois meeting in Chicago, July 17 to 19. As a member of the committee of arrangements, also, we wish to invite every druggist in the State, whether a member of the Illinois Pharmacists' Association or not, to attend, and urge upon them the benefits of their presence among us.

I believe no one ever attended one of these meetings without getting great good out of it. I wish every druggist in the State would join the association, as I am confident if they were members and should attend our meetings they would feel greatly repaid.



W. W. SAWYER.

At the annual meetings we have the extreme pleasure and great privilege of meeting and hearing many of the brightest and best informed chemists and business men interested in our profession, from whom we always carry home to our business many advanced ideas.

Chicago is so located that from every part of the State pharmacists may reach the meeting easily and combine pleasure and a business trip.

I hope to see a large and enthusiastic meeting, and assure every one in attendance full return for their outlay of time and money.—[W. W. SAWYER, Rockford, Ill.

**Druggists and Members of the Nebraska Pharmaceutical Association:**—You are requested to make a special effort to attend the Nineteenth Annual Convention of the Nebraska State Pharmaceutical Association, at Beatrice, June 5, 6, 7, 1900. This meeting will, in great part, dwell on the commercial side of the retail drug business, and prove of inestimable benefit to all who attend. There will also be an extensive prize list for the field contest, and we can assure you a pleasant, as well as profitable meeting. H. A. Small, president, Kearney; H. L. Harper, local secretary, Beatrice; W. M. Tonner, secretary, Randolph.

**The Oklahoma Pharmaceutical Association** held its tenth annual meeting at Shawnee, April 4 and 5. President W. R. McGeorge was absent on account of sickness, and, by the unanimous voice of the members present, Mr. F. B. Lillie, of Guthrie, occupied the chair. The meeting was well attended and no pains were spared to make it a success. That the efforts were appreciated is vouched for by every one present.

Among the interesting papers read were: "What our Association Does for the Druggist," by F. B. Lillie, of Guthrie; "How are We to Increase our Trade and Profit," by J. C. Burton, of Stroud; "Keeping Stock," by W. B. Wheeler, of Guthrie; "Some Preparations Profitable for Oklahoma Druggists to Make," by C. R. Miller, of El Reno; "Notes from the N. A. R. D.—What it has Done and What it is Doing for the Retail Druggist."

The contests were participated in by everybody, and all had a general good time.

We are very much indebted to the ladies for the social side of the meeting and for the active part they took in making it a success.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—C. A. Dow, Pond Creek.

First Vice-President—J. C. Burton, Stroud.

Second Vice-President—Fred. Reed, Norman.

Secretary—F. M. Weaver, Oklahoma City.

Assistant Secretary—C. C. Pottenger, Shawnee.

Treasurer—L. J. Hord, Ponca City.

Local Secretary—J. W. Pryor, Oklahoma City.

Oklahoma City was selected as next meeting place, and the date for the meeting fixed on the second Wednesday of May, 1901.



W. R. M'GEORGE.

**Not the Cheese Variety.**—"I have an awful pain in my back," said an old lady to her doctor. "Probably you have rheumatism," responded the doctor. "Mebber it is, doctor, but Sister Mary thinks I've got the limburger."

**Local Newspapers** containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the editor.

## EDITOR'S TABLE.

Any book reviewed in this Department may be obtained upon receipt of price at the office of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST.

**"Stringtown On the Pike,"** by Prof. J. U. Lloyd, is fascinating all who have the opportunity of reading it. The first installment appeared in the *Bookman* for March. Those of our readers who failed to procure the publication can do so by addressing the publishers, Dood, Mead & Co., New York City. Send them a postal asking for their special trial offer.

**Missouri Botanical Garden.**—Eleventh Annual Report, St. Louis, Mo. Published by the Board of Trustees, 1900.

We call attention to the Missouri Botanical Garden and urge pharmacists visiting St. Louis to make good their opportunity for seeing the garden. The place is interesting at any season of the year, and especially so in spring. Those who are unable to visit St. Louis and all who take a special interest in botany will find the annual reports instructive and entertaining. The eleventh volume is in keeping with the previous ones.

**Progressive Medicine.**—Volume 1, 1900. A Quarterly Digest of Advances, Discoveries and Improvements in the Medical and Surgical Sciences. Edited by Hobart Amory Hare, M. D., Professor of Therapeutics and Materia Medica in Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia. Octavo, handsomely bound in cloth, 404 pages, 36 engravings and a colored plate. Lee Brothers & Co., Philadelphia and New York. Issued quarterly. Price, \$10.00 per year.

A year's experience with *Progressive Medicine* seems to show that no more helpful enterprise has ever been presented to the medical profession. Useful as Year Books have been, this publication eliminates their faults by presenting its matter in a digested and readily assimilable narrative form.

As in the older method, every available source is culled for material, but in *Progressive Medicine* only the gist is given, and statements are modified, weighed and their true value suggested by the author in charge of each department.

The scheme of *Progressive Medicine* as carried out last year has proved to be so excellent that no material alteration has this year been found necessary. In a few minor matters some changes have been made, —for instance, greater attention has been paid to therapeutics, prescriptions have been quoted when necessary, etc.

**Boiled Milk.**—According to an Austrian professor, the cooked taste of boiled milk can be prevented by keeping it from contact with the air. Professor Gartner accomplishes this by dropping a small piece of paraffin into the milk, which melts at 70 deg. centigrade, and spreads out in a thin layer on top of the milk, allowing the escape of gases, while preventing the ingress of air, and forming an air-tight cover over the top as it cooks.

A Botanical Garden was established three years ago, in connection with the Michigan University. The department of pharmacognosy is now arranging to give the students requirements for original research.

## AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

**Onward to Richmond.**—By the time the May issue of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST reaches its readers, the delegation of the A. Ph. A. members will be on their way to Richmond, Va., for the forty-eighth annual meeting, May 7 to 12.

**T. Ashby Miller**, of Richmond, the local secretary, and the man who, single-handed, followed the A. Ph. A. year after year until he captured the 1900 meeting, is in middle age. He is tall and muscular, with square shoulders. His eye-glasses are becoming to his well-groomed form, and cause him to look more like a prosperous real estate man than a retail druggist. Prof. Miller has the grace and politeness of the Virginia gentleman. He is seldom heard in convention, but always speaks with ease and assurance. His hearty hand-shake and pleasant welcome will be a feature of the first experience of those who visit the A. Ph. A. convention on Old Virginia soil.

**Dr. A. B. Prescott**, Ann Arbor, Mich., the president of the A. Ph. A., is a man of more than medium height and a well-proportioned body. His face plainly shows that the snow-white hair and beard are the results of the change of time. The doctor's slow step and deliberate movements impress one as being in keeping with his cautious nature, rather than due to advancing age. A more earnest and kind countenance is seldom met, while the voice inspires confidence and commands attention. The analytical mind is shown by the selected sentences and explicit language employed in speaking or writing. While intense in argument, a careful regard is always given the opinions of others.

**The Section on Education and Legislation** was at one time twins, but the experience of the past few years demonstrates the wisdom of considering both subjects under one hearing. Sometimes the teacher, at others the lawyer, has the better of it, but with men like Prof. J. H. Beal, who is both pedagogue and barrister in the audience, it becomes six of one and half a dozen of the other when education and legislation are in competition for honors. One result of the section's recent work is the evident sifting of the rather heterogeneous collection of pharmacy laws in this country. This, in turn, is closely interwoven with the educational side of pharmacy, and we believe the dawn of more systematic teaching and at the same time just laws is close at hand.

**The Scientific Section** of the A. Ph. A. is rightly looked upon as the vertebral column of the entire skeleton frame-work for the association. In amount and quality the contributions last year were fully up to the usual standard. The papers and discussions have bloomed out in a botanical direction far exceeding any display made at a previous meeting.

The importance of pharmacognosy, recognized fully a quarter of a century ago by the St. Louis Col-

lege of Pharmacy, is now becoming apparent to everyone interested in really practical pharmaceutical education. The details of methods of instruction may differ, and disagreements over definitions are likely to occur, but it is gratifying to find the A. Ph. A. devoting so much time to consideration of pharmacognosy and its relations. We have had occasion annually to regret that long-winded papers have been read from A to Z, to the exclusion of discussions of a practical nature, thus tiring the patient and disgusting the restless listeners. We trust it is something more than mere accident that the 1898 meeting had papers presented in abstract, and found time for useful discussions. We hope the rule will always be carried out of omitting to read those papers which cannot be followed by the listener, or profitably discussed when the author is through the ordeal of presenting them. Those at the Richmond convention should see to it that this point is kept in mind.

**L. C. Hopp**, first vice-president and ex-local secretary of the A. Ph. A., secretary and father of the Ohio



L. C. HOPP.

Pharmaceutical Association, and retail druggist of Cleveland, is still a young man. He is very tall—or would be, if he had time to straighten up; but "Louie" is ever in a hurry and leans forward to be ready for the next jump in discharging his numerous duties. Mr. Hopp is the friend of the convention delegate, and with his entertaining wife and bright little daughter, forms friends wherever the Hopp family go. It is not strange that some young pharmacists mispronounce the name "Humulus."

**A Suppressed Resolution.**—Two years ago one of the most active members wrote the following resolution, but after carefully considering it, decided to withhold his sentiments. He may not recognize it now, but it has lost nothing, and is probably more timely now than at Baltimore:

WHEREAS, the American Pharmaceutical Association is the acknowledged and accepted representative, as well as the oldest and largest association of retail druggists; and,

WHEREAS, a commercial, demoralizing and depressing influence has been steadily increasing, approaching the border line

of extinction, threatening not only the pharmacist but the physician, and, as we believe, most destructive to the public good in the gradual overthrow of skilled, honest and faithful service, of local efforts to care for the comfort and relief of the sick, by the rapid development and growth of so-called proprietary medicines and specialties, claiming and by the aid of enormous sums of money spent in advertising, made to appear as better general and specific remedies than the combined skill of the U. S. P. can produce. It is, therefore,

*Resolved*, 1st.—That this association, recognizing the conditions existing, and the trend of proprietors to have their goods sold and distributed by other than skilled pharmacists, and thus bring the practice of pharmacy, so far as they are interested, to the selling of medicinal preparations, as pins, needles and cheese are sold, notwithstanding earnest appeals and protests. It is

*Resolved*, 2nd.—That the time has come when we, the A. Ph. A. should take decided action. We therefore recommend to the Commercial Section that, through a carefully selected committee of fifteen, they shall collect and formulate local remedies, which formulas shall be submitted to a committee of fifteen from the Scientific Section, and such formulas as shall be approved and indorsed by said Scientific Section, upon and after report of the Special Committee, shall be added to the National Formulary.

*Resolved*, 3rd.—That this Association advise and urge in behalf of honest pharmacy, and for the public good, that all members of this Association conform to the U. S. P. and N. F. so far as it is possible, guiding and directing in every legitimate way the confidence of the public to these established and authorized remedies.

### MATRIMONIAL.

**Burgherr-Schwartz.**—Mr. E. H. Burgherr, Ph. G., was married, April 18, to Miss Ella C. Schwartz, daughter of Mrs. Alice Schwartz, of this city. Mr. Burgherr is a graduate of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, and proprietor of the prosperous pharmacy at Nebraska and Lafayette Avenues. His many friends extend their congratulations.

**DeLamater-Goldsmith.**—Miss Maybelle Goldsmith and Mr. Ira DeLamater, of Atlanta, Ga., were married March 18. The bride is bright and young and pretty, and has many friends and a large and prominent family connection interested in her present happiness. Mr. DeLamater is of the firm of DeLamater & Todd, well-known druggists in Atlanta. He is held in highest esteem and has the congratulations of hosts of friends.

**Bad Blood for Fleas.**—Dr. Fred. Edge, of Wolverhampton, has the misfortune to possess blood which is peculiarly tempting to fleas. If any of his outpatients bring one into his presence, the discriminating insect (he tells the readers of the *British Medical Journal*) at once forsakes its former host for the doctor's blood. But Dr. Edge has found a way of spoiling the brand, from the flea point of view. He accomplishes this by simply chewing sulphur lozenges. The fleas then merely run about his skin and tickle him, but are too wary to bite. Perhaps the same prophylactic will disappoint other insects of prey—mosquitoes for instance. If it will, there is a new boom in store for sulphur lozenges.—[*Chemist and Druggist*.]

Let Us know the condition of trade in your section of the country.

## MARYLAND DEPARTMENT.

BY LOUIS SCHULZE, PH. G., BALTIMORE.

The Committee on Pharmacy of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association have assigned topics to various members for papers to be prepared for the annual meeting at Hagerstown, about June 19.

**Early Examinations.**—Owing to the meeting early in May of the committee on revision of the United States Pharmacopœia, the examinations of the Maryland College of Pharmacy are being held now, about four weeks earlier than usual.

We Regret to Say that, after all its bright prospects and progress towards a successful issue, our pharmacy bill, through treachery, was defeated at the last moment. However, those of us who were most actively engaged in the fight feel encouraged, as it approached nearer the goal than ever before; and we hope when the legislature convenes two years hence, with the same efforts and a little closer attention in the State Senate, to land the bill in the hands of the Governor. Too much praise cannot be given Dr. Geo. W. Truitt, a member of the House of Delegates as well as of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association, and also Dr. Alfred R. L. Dohme, chairman of the legislative committee, for their indefatigable endeavors in behalf of the bill.

### St. Louis Visitors.

NAME.	FIRM.	ADDRESS.
C. F. Allen.....	Parke, Davis & Co.....	Detroit, Mich.
B. W. Baker.....	W. H. Davis.....	Fairfield, Ill.
J. B. Cuykendall....	Eli Lilly & Co.....	Indianapolis, Ind.
Dr. W. H. Davis.....		Fairfield, Ill.
Albert Doull.....	Doull Bros.....	Butte, Mont.
H. M. Ehrlicher.....	Ehrlicher Bros.....	Pekin, Ill.
Dr. S. Platt.....	McKibbin & Platt.....	Hardin, Ill.
E. V. Hale.....	Hale & Martin.....	Anna, Ill.
F. M. Odena.....	Parke, Davis & Co.....	Detroit, Mich.
B. W. Quisenberry.....	J. Wyeth & Bro.....	Philadelphia, Pa.
Dr. A. D. Roach.....	Wm. R. Warner & Co.....	Philadelphia, Pa.
E. H. Ross.....	J. Wyeth & Bro.....	Philadelphia, Pa.
J. W. Scott.....	C. A. McComb.....	Rolla, Mo.
J. E. Thomas.....		Cardwell, Mo.
Wm. M. Warren.....	Parke, Davis & Co.....	Detroit, Mich.

**Corpses as Parlor Ornaments.**—A Pittsburg physician is said to have invented a process of preserving human bodies by compression with steel rollers and hot presses. A full-grown body can be reduced to a small size, about 12x15 inches; it can be made to assume any shape, and thus form an ornament for the parlor. He has on his center-table the body of a child in the form of a cross. It is entirely odorless and resembles marble.

Ammonia is said to have been first analyzed by Joseph Priestly, in 1774. The substance was well known to the alchemists, and by them was assigned many remarkable powers. Its pungency caused it to be regarded with much superstition.

## MISSOURI PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.



HOTEL AND GROUNDS, PERTLE SPRINGS, MO.

**Our State Association of Pharmacists.**—June 12-15, Pertle Springs. Our annual meeting will soon be on tap, and a splendid opportunity is presented for every pharmacist in the State to come together as usual and have a good time. It is unnecessary to explain to those who regularly attend what is in store for them, but to those who frequently quote, "*What good is it?*" come and "*we will show you*" as a Missourian.



T. A. MOSELEY.

In the language of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST, "we guarantee satisfaction or money refunded upon the return of wrapper." The writer wishes to state that he is personally acquainted with the manager and proprietor of the Pertle Springs, Mr. J. H. Christopher, and whatever he has under his direction will fully guarantee perfection in every detail necessary to the comfort and happiness of every one who will be in attendance at our meetings.

Yours with great hopes and anticipations for a successful meeting.—[T. A. MOSELEY, Chairman Council M. Ph. A., Harrisonville.]

**A Trip to Pertle Springs.**—W. L. Meyer, A. T. Fleischmann and the writer went to Pertle Springs the early part of the month, and with Mr. Christopher

and the Warrensburg druggists made a careful survey of the surroundings. The M. Ph. A. and the M. Ph. T. A. hold their annual conventions the same time at the above place, and the following may give the reader an idea of the ample accommodations of this popular resort. After arriving at Warrensburg you have a delightful trip over Col. Christopher's railroad, which leads through a fertile country lined on each side with fine residences, variegated with hill and vale, on the sides of which grow all varieties of forest trees and shrubs, and a series of artificial lakes from one to fifty feet in depth covering some sixty acres of ground, in which abound all kinds of game fish (and it is not uncommon to catch a fine six-pound bass—some forty pleasure boats are on these lakes), and the terminal of his railroad is Pertle Springs.

This spring flows from the bowels of the earth at the rate of several thousand gallons of water an hour. It is situated right in the heart of a beautiful valley due south from the hotel which stands out boldly on the top of a hill surrounded by some of the grandest scenery Missouri fell heir to. Druggists who attended the convention when it last met here will not recognize the place, so extensive have been the improvements in the last few years. The enterprise of Col. Christopher (the man who always moves), assisted by the natural advantages, has made everything pleasing and beautiful, and with the medicinal properties of Pertle Springs it can rightly be called the Carlsbad of Missouri. From the hotel you

cross a deep ravine, on a high substantial bridge, to the hill on which Convention Hall is situated; this has a seating capacity of two thousand, with perfect acoustics; it is artistically decorated with all colors of bunting and national emblems of all kinds.

Stewart Cottage and pavilion, north of Convention Hall, has all the comforts money can buy. A large cage of monkeys can here be seen. These amusing creatures, constantly entertaining the old and young by attempting to imitate man, always have a large audience. On dress parade, about the hotel grounds, you will see some fifty beautiful peafowl, and they will be your friends until they attempt to imitate our vocalists. By the way, on "Drummers' Day," the menu will have "Ceylon Peafowl a la Christopher."

A mile west of the hotel is a fine pasture in which graze fifty fine milch cows; these useful animals will see that the druggists have cream at least one week this year.

Col. Christopher has surrounded himself with everything that makes convention goers comfortable. The Pertle Springs Hotel, including Stewart Cottage, can easily accommodate 800 guests—the dining room seats 200 people at one time. A large and broad veranda around the hotel makes a fine lounging place, and all members of both associations and their guests who wear badges are invited by Col. Christopher to fish to their hearts' content, and the lady who catches the largest fish will receive a prize for her expertness. Did you ever eat a fish (from the lake into the frying pan)? Ask Wm. Meyer and Dr. Fleischmann how about it. I wish you could have seen them eat.

Before concluding, I wish to call your attention to the way Warrensburg druggists are taking an interest in the coming convention. They will leave nothing undone to make it a success, and if you call for anything they have not they will give you "something better," not "just as good."—[A. BRANDENBERGER, Jefferson City, Chairman Entertainment Committee, M. Ph. A.]

**London's Water Supply.**—The Royal Commission on the Metropolitan Water Supply is now considering definite plans for the future water service of London. A constant supply of water, the Commissioners point out, is not at present given to all the houses in London; about 72,000 are supplied only intermittently. Regarding the amount of water which will be necessary in the future, provision is being made for the requirements reaching forward to the year 1941. The amount of water required per head is reckoned at 35 gallons per day, or a total of 425,000,000 gallons. The estimated population in 1941 is placed at 12,000,000 of people. Provision will also be made to supply water to the upper stories of the lofty buildings.

#### In the Spring.

All nature wakes, spring flowers blow,  
Thoughts turn to Aphrodite,  
And balmy south winds whisper low,  
"Hydrarg chloridum mite."

—[Southern Medical Record.]

## TRANSPORTATION DEPARTMENT.

**One of the Most Important Cases Ever Brought Before the Interstate Commerce Commission** is now being heard in Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland and Seattle. The complaint was filed by "The Business Men's League" of St. Louis, against the A. T. & S. F. R. R. *et. al.* Three specific charges are preferred, but the most important one is the charge affecting the great mass of unorganized retailers throughout the Middle West, Southwest and West. The decision of the commission in this case will, of course, only apply directly to the Pacific Coast, but the principle involved and subsequent rulings will concern every retailer in the country. The complaint is made that the railroads have no moral, legal or commercial right to discriminate against the retailers by forcing the movement of business in unnatural quantities and channels. The manufacturers and, to some extent, the jobbers, are protected by organizations that are formed for the express purpose of protecting their interests, but the retailer, the man who in open competition with his neighbor must make his profits from the consumer, has no such protection. He is wholly unorganized and must "pay the freight." It may be claimed that the railroads have the legal right to name the manner and volume in which business should move; we deny this and claim that the duty which the railroads owe to the people—the tax-payers—whose kind consideration permits the condemnation of the farmer's land and the merchant's store to be taken over for use as a public steel highway, is paramount to any authority that may rest with a traffic manager, and that these public highways, operated by private capital, must not be run in the entire interest of the stockholders regardless of the rights of the people who gave the right to use the eminent domain. We concede that every investment should have a fair return, but the time must soon come when it will be impossible for a few traffic managers to promulgate a tariff which will govern the business of this great country without the consent of the governed.

The evidence submitted before the commission, in the case above mentioned, forces the retailer on the Pacific Coast to confine his entire market to the Coast jobber, and the testimony developed the fact that the jobber on the Coast is taking advantage of this unfair rate situation to increase his prices. The retailer in this case has no friends, is wholly unorganized, and in no case has his testimony been called for by the Coast jobber. The Business Men's League of St. Louis deserve the thanks of the entire retail trade of the country for the fight they are making, and any aid that this journal may give will be given freely to bring about a condition which will enable the retailer to secure his goods on a more equitable basis as compared to the large buyer. The question is one which ought to be above selfish interest, and we make no claim to the applause of the masses for advocating a position that cannot be assailed.



## COLLEGES OF PHARMACY.

**The Atlanta College of Pharmacy** held its annual commencement, on April 3, at the Grand Opera House. The following five gentlemen graduated as pharmacists, and took the degree of Ph. G.: R. H. Anderson, Crawfordville, Ga.; M. T. Gilmore, Milledgeville, Ga.; R. R. Jordan, Barnesville, Ga.; C. C. Reeves, Selma, Ala., and W. T. Whitlock, Atlanta, Ga.

Mr. Anderson has accepted a position in this city; Mr. Jordan goes into business for himself in Barnesville; Mr. Gilmore has taken a position in Valdosta; Mr. Whitlock in Brunswick, and Mr. Reeves a place in Tennessee.

There were twenty-nine gentlemen in the first-year class—an increase of eleven over the first-year class last year. The success of all the graduates of the college has been most gratifying.

**The Annual Commencement** of the Kansas City College of Pharmacy and Natural Sciences, was held Tuesday evening, April 3, 1900, at the Academy of Music.

### Class of 1900.

John Henry Avard..... Kansas.  
Dennis J. Brown..... Oklahoma.  
Charles M. Bertholf..... Kansas.  
John S. Coughenour..... Kansas.  
Robert Douglass Irland..... Pennsylvania.  
James Kelow Mugg..... Texas.  
Calvin B. Wilkins..... Nebraska.

The following interesting program was followed:

OVERTURE—"Crown Prince"..... Barnard.  
Hulett's Orchestra.

INVOCATION..... Rev. E. N. Allen, Cumberland Pres. Church.

QUARTETTE—from "Rigoletto"..... Verdi.

SOLO—"Love's Proving"..... Mohr.

Miss Marguerite R. Nelson.

FACULTY ADDRESS..... O. H. Swearingen, L. L. B.

PICCOLO SOLO—"Thro' the Air"..... Damare.  
Mr. Arthur Wehl.

QUARTETTE..... Selected.  
Reymond's Ladies' Quartette.

ANNUAL ADDRESS..... W. F. Kuhn, M. D.

SELECTION—"The Runaway Girl"..... Baer.

Conferring of degrees and presentation of diplomas.

J. T. Mitchell, M. D., president; D. V. Whitney, Ph. G., secretary.

### BENEDICTION.

MARCH—"Jolly Tramps"..... Emil Ascher.

The faculty consists of—

James M. Love, Ph. G., Professor Theoretical Pharmacy; D. V. Whitney, Ph. G., Professor Practical Pharmacy; Jean Robert Moechel, Dr. Phil., Professor Theoretical and Practical Chemistry; J. T. Mitchell, A. M., M. D., Professor Materia Medica; W. F. Kuhn, A. M., M. D., Professor Physiology and Toxicology; James H. Southwell, B. S., Professor Botany, Pharmacognosy and Microscopy; O. H. Swearingen, B. S., L. L. B., Professor Pharmacal Jurisprudence; Miss Tonni Sannrock, Lecturer Botany.



J. M. LOVE.

**Chicago College of Pharmacy Alumni.**—The annual business meeting and election of officers of the

Alumni Association of the Chicago College of Pharmacy, the School of Pharmacy of the University of Illinois, was held at the Palmer House on the evening of Wednesday, March 28.

The treasurer's report was read and showed a balance on hand of \$226.11. The election resulted as follows: President, W. B. Day; 1st vice-president, Herman Fry; 2nd vice-president, Max Sobel; secretary, E. D. Irvine; treasurer, W. P. Knoche. Executive committee—W. A. Puckner, P. F. A. Rudnick, C. C. Cook, J. A. Hellmuth, E. A. Zahn and A. D. Thorburn. A committee of three was appointed to arrange for the annual banquet to the graduating class of the college, the banquet to be given on Thursday evening, April 26.

Following the business meeting, the fourth of the series of meetings for the discussion of pharmacopoeial revision was held. Mr. W. B. Day read a paper on "The Proposed Introduction of Powdered Drugs into the Pharmacopoeia." He stated that such introduction would mean simply the appending to the present official description of the entire cellular drugs the microscopical description of the powder. The latter description would involve only a mention or a brief description of the characteristic structural features. Objections that had been made were: greater difficulty in identifying the drug, greater difficulty in determining its quality and purity, and increased liability to deterioration. As against these arguments, he urged that instruction in the use of the microscope and in the study of the minute structure of drugs now occupies a prominent place in the curricula of our colleges of pharmacy, and that such knowledge is now widely diffused among pharmacists; that microscopes of excellent quality can be had at low prices; that the apparatus and skill required for the examination of drugs microscopically are not greater than for the chemical examinations now described in the Pharmacopoeia; that suitable containers are more easily provided for powders than for entire drugs; that considerations of convenience and utility have led to the almost exclusive use of powdered or cut as compared with whole drugs; and that, inasmuch as drugs are used so much in the powdered form, it would seem best that they be recognized by the Pharmacopoeia in this form, to the end that standards of identity and purity may thereby be established. In this respect we may well follow the example of the German Pharmacopoeia to be issued next year, which will contain descriptions of the more important drugs in the form of powder.

In the discussion which followed, Professors Hallberg and Puckner and Mr. Wooten took part.

A preliminary report on "The Therapoeutic of the Solid Preparations for Internal Use" was presented by Professor C. S. N. Hallberg. It was stated that the confusion that prevailed relative to the many forms of these preparations had led him to attempt a classification based upon their general therapeutic purposes and comprising the following groups: (1) Those affecting the mouth and the respiratory organs, and embracing the troches; (2) those intended

for solution or action in the stomach, including the powders and triturations, with their modifications as cachets, capsules and tablet triturates; and (3) those intended to act through the intestinal tract, for which purpose the pill is the form best adapted. The drugs comprised in these respective groups were indicated by their therapeutic properties, as antiseptics, astringents, cathartics, diuretics, etc.; and these properties would indicate the pharmaceutical form to be adopted in order to secure the desired therapeutic effect. General titles and definitions for the various classes of preparations, together with general formulas for their preparation, were presented. Should these be introduced into the Pharmacopœia it would not only aid the pharmacist and the prescriber in discriminating between these various preparations, but would have a tendency to check the promiscuous use of tablets by the medical profession.

Considerable discussion followed the reading of this paper. Among those taking part were: A. D. Thorburn, Dr. W. K. Speice and Mr. T. V. Wooten.

The St. Louis College of Pharmacy held its Thirty-fourth Annual Commencement exercises at the Y. M. C. A. Hall, April 11, 1900. In the unavoidable absence of President H. F. A. Spilker, Vice-president Thos. F. Hagenow delivered the opening address and presented the diplomas.

#### Graduating Class.

MOTTO: *Animi Cultus Verae Felicitatis Fons.*

DEGREE: GRADUATE IN PHARMACY—"PH. G."

Edward P. Angermueller,	- - -	St. Louis.
George W. Bader,	- - -	Belleville, Ill.
Frank M. Buch,	- - -	Bentonville, Ark.
Jacob C. Burkart,	- - -	St. Louis.
Christopher W. Bush,	- - -	Centralia, Mo.
Carl William Craemer,	- - -	St. Louis.
James E. Craig,	- - -	Cape Girardeau, Mo.
Thomas F. Cranford,	- - -	Nashville, Ark.
Edgar Cunningham,	- - -	Honey Grove, Texas.
George Eimbeck,	- - -	New Haven, Mo.
Theodore J. O. Engelskind,	- - -	St. Louis.
Joseph S. English,	- - -	Paris, Mo.
William C. Fahrenhorst,	- - -	Springfield, Mo.
Harry N. Force,	- - -	Gainesville, Mo.
Homer S. Forman,	- - -	McKinney, Texas.
Herman Frank,	- - -	St. Louis.
Albert A. Fricke,	- - -	Plattsmouth, Neb.
Ralph T. Hill,	- - -	St. Louis.
Charles J. Holbrook,	- - -	Kinmundy, Ill.
Edward H. Kerstner,	- - -	Gordonville, Mo.
Otto William Klee,	- - -	St. Louis.
Arthur E. Kring,	- - -	East St. Louis, Ill.
Ernest A. LeBlon,	- - -	Lincoln, Kans.
William C. Lieser,	- - -	St. Louis.
Clyde H. Magruder,	- - -	St. Louis.
William J. Meisburger,	- - -	Webster Groves, Mo.
Wilfred C. Middlesworth,	- - -	Mount Ayr, Iowa.
Charles E. Miller,	- - -	St. Louis.
Henry M. Mitchell,	- - -	Seneca, Mo.
Richard M. Moews,	- - -	Memphis, Tenn.
Christian G. Mueller,	- - -	St. Louis.
Nicholas J. Pippert,	- - -	St. Louis.
Charles H. Roberts,	- - -	Hallsville, Mo.
Julius P. Schmidt,	- - -	St. Louis.
Alfred N. Townley,	- - -	Miami, Fla.
Frederick G. Weiss,	- - -	Memphis, Tenn.
Finis E. Williams,	- - -	Carthage, Miss.
Scott H. Wilson,	- - -	St. Louis.
Daniel F. Wulman,	- - -	Evansville, Ind.

DEGREE: BACHELOR OF PHARMACY—"PH. B."

Arthur Huhn,	- - -	St. Louis.
George Neves,	- - -	Oklahoma City, Okla.
Edgar Roberts,	- - -	East St. Louis, Ill.

DEGREE: PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST—"PH. C."

Harvey E. Manning,	- - -	Fort Smith, Ark.
--------------------	-------	------------------

The valedictory on behalf of the faculty was delivered by Prof. J. M. Good.

In his closing remarks, which were addressed directly to the class, he spoke as follows:

Wherever You May Be we shall be interested in you. We shall be pleased when we learn of your prosperity. We are sure that you realize fully the duties and responsibilities which await you.

For a druggist to succeed he must secure the confidence of the public, medical and non-medical. The *measure* of your material success will be the ability to pay your debts and have a balance left.

Cheap Drugs are Costly at Any Price.—Buy the best, pay for them promptly and the wholesale druggist will be anxious for your patronage. If you be a clerk only, make the proprietor's interest your own.

A large proportion of the failures in the commercial world comes from embarking in business with insufficient capital—more from this than from any other one cause.

Do Not Be in a Hurry to Assume the Responsibilities of the Proprietorship of a Drug Store.—A moderate salary, paid with promptness and regularity, with freedom from the anxieties which disturb the rest of the man with monetary obligations to be met, is much to be preferred.

A Good Recipe for a Short Winter is to give a note payable in the Spring.

In a Drug Store there Should be No Masters and No Menials.—All necessary work is honorable, and it is proper that there should be a division of labor. Let there be courtesy, always, in directing. Kindness and forbearance mark the gentleman in the shop with greater emphasis than in the drawing-room. There a man is compelled to be on his good behavior.

Some one says: "Politeness is like an air cushion—there may be nothing in it, but it eases our jolts wonderfully."

It is necessary that a druggist should be patient and self-contained.

Rev. Sheldon's resolution—"I will try this day to live a simple, sincere, serene life; repelling every thought of discontent, self-seeking and anxiety; cultivating magnanimity, self-control and the habit of silence; practicing economy, cheerfulness and helpfulness"—might be printed large and posted in the laboratory to serve as a check upon an irascible temper, until conformity thereto becomes a habit.

Do Not Gossip.—Do not waste your own time nor your customer's time in prolonged conversation. Do not enter into arguments which are more likely to irritate than to convince. Some people expect more attention than others; often they deserve it, but the poorest are entitled to consideration.

Do Not Be Deceived by Appearances.—The man who wears a diamond may be wealthy.

It has come to be taken for granted that the drug-

gist will render to the public a considerable amount of gratuitous service. Getting "something for nothing" is characteristic of these latter days. In this questionable business the people have been by us more or less encouraged. The time has come to charge up some things to the advertising account, others to "profit and loss" and strike a balance. As the drug business has in the past been injured by silly jokes, so it is possible by timely and effective ridicule to shame the public into an attitude of reciprocity.

**We Must Acknowledge Conditions and Face Them.**—Among those with which the apothecary of to-day (and the physician as well) is obliged to contend, is the drift toward psychic science and mental therapeutics. Given as a nucleus a few grains of truth, and upon this a combined system of medicine and religion, is built up the monumental fake of the nineteenth century. The name "Christian science," a friend of mine remarked, reminded him of that of the animal known as the guinea pig: "It isn't a pig and it's not found in Guinea." As a discovery, the value of this pseudo-science is *nil*; as an invention, it seems, for the present, to be a conspicuous success. Mark Twain says: "It is the first time since the dawn-days of creation that a voice has gone crashing through space with such placid and complacent confidence and command.

In My Advice to You I want to say: Do not lose the habit of study. Subscribe to at least two good pharmaceutical journals and read them carefully and thoughtfully. Co-operate with men who are interested in the advancement of pharmacy, both ethically and commercially.

The Druggist Who Best Knows His Business must necessarily give time to the ethical and professional questions which affect it. This division of attention and energy, some will say, prevents concentration, with the result of diminished force in either direction. Rather consider that it means exercise and development of faculties which are essential to success in a profession or in the general affairs of life. Why advocate a one-sided development. A bird with one wing only cannot fly.

**Above All, You Must be Industrious.**—Occasional outings are necessary, both for health and temper, but in the main the pursuit of your calling means long hours and much confinement. The man who follows the rule, "Never let business interfere with pleasure," is not likely to make a successful druggist.

There are Pessimists who contend that the demand for persons skilled and expert in the art of dispensing is likely, ultimately, to cease. This is an uncomfortable state of mind. Changes have occurred, but they do not justify this conclusion.

The competent pharmacist will find it necessary, probably, to be, in the future more than in the past, a man of affairs.

The essentials, however, he will not neglect. Because the business, during the century, has grown more complex and the medicinal agents many times multiplied, therefore the responsibility upon him has grown greater. He is needed in the community.

The public, lay and professional, will discover him.

Mr. Geo. Neves, Ph. B., delivered the class valedictory. He spoke as follows:

*Ladies and Gentlemen, and Gentlemen of the Faculty and Board of Trustees:*



GEO. NEVES.

It is with feelings of sadness that I, in behalf of the class of 1900 of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, am about to bid farewell to those all too short but happy days spent within the walls of our cherished Alma Mater, whose name and fame shall be upon our tongues as long as life shall last.

To-night brings the painful hour of separation, when the last word must be spoken and the last hand-clasp given in token of a parting that, for many of us, is forever; for never yet were human ties so firmly bound, whether by friendship or love, duty or pleasure, that the stern realities of life may not sever them.

But before that word is spoken which embarks us on the great sea of practical life, whose storms only the fittest survive, I desire, in the name of the class of 1900, to testify our ever-abiding appreciation to you, Gentlemen of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, to whom we are so greatly indebted for the two years of generous and untiring efforts put forth by you in our behalf. We have been prepared by you to meet those things with which we will actually have to contend, and it becomes our duty to perform the task with an untiring determination, even as you have labored with gentle and forbearing patience to impart to us the knowledge of that humane and indispensable calling—pharmacy. As this is an interest displayed on your part in our behalf, it seems to me that there could be no greater reward to you than the knowledge that those efforts are appreciated, and, I assure you, I express the unanimous sentiment of this class when I say those efforts are fully appreciated.

In the two years of our association with you as students of the College we have learned to regard you with affection and with respect, and it is with a keen sense of pleasure that we testify your worth to all assembled here.

You have made of us pharmacists. To the thoughtless and non-interested this, perhaps, suggests but the vari-colored windows of the corner drug store, or the place where the emergency stamp may be most readily procured and whence the telephone message may be most conveniently dispatched. But to us it brings a sense of deep responsibility; for upon our knowledge, skill and accuracy depends the proper action of the medicine dispensed, and to our honesty are entrusted the health, the happiness and often the life of the patient.

Pharmacy, as a profession, is not inferior to medicine, and the medieval conceit of a pharmacist being "ye hande-mayden" or "ye cooke of ye physician" ceased to have sense or meaning centuries ago; on the contrary, the pharmacist is ever working side by side with the physician for the alleviation of the pangs that flesh is heir to, and for the advancement of the medical profession in general, so that both may become more able to relieve human ailments and distress. And, in view of the high ideals which constitute the basis of the medical profession, it is important that pharmacy should never become a mere traffic whose sole object is pecuniary profit for profit's sake alone, but that it should always remain on a high professional basis.

It behooves us, therefore, to bear in mind the lessons taught us by you, in order that we may dispense, with intelligence and honesty, the medicines (knowledge of which you have taught us), rendering unto the suffering and trustful who seek us that which will not only enrich them with a healthy body and contented mind, but which will also earn for us a competence.

The separation which takes place to-night brings sorrow to our hearts, for it means the passing out of the companionship of those who have become near and dear to us in the past two years as teachers and schoolmates; and yet we need not despair, for while memory lives we shall ever possess the sweet recollection of the joyful hours of friendly and profitable association. Nor

shall we forget those who have fostered and looked after the material welfare of our dear old institution; for to you, Gentlemen of the Faculty and Board of Trustees, she owes her fame which has spread to the uttermost confines of our almost boundless Union.

And now, at the dawn of our new life, in the hour of our last gathering, and at the moment when our sorrow-laden hearts unite us in the common brotherhood of grief, I would speak a last word to you, my fellow classmates; and I hope that the sentiments that well up within me will find an answering echo in your hearts. It is with an inexpressible feeling that I realize that to-night is our last night together. I hope that there is not one of you whose ambition is satisfied. To be satisfied with what we know when there is such a fertile field open before us is what could properly be called a pharmaceutical sin. Let us continue in the way we have begun, and if we can add nothing to science we can at least learn to appreciate those high standards attained by others; there will always be room at the top for those who spend their best efforts in trying to promote that which they consider a benefit to humanity. We have been united by the bonds of a common interest and a common purpose into a friendship that should grow and gather strength with time; and in order that we may cherish that sacred sentiment, let us here and now inscribe upon our hearts the unspoken pledge that the members of this class shall remain inseparable in their loyalty to each other, to their Alma Mater and her guides and supporters—the honorable Faculty and Board of Trustees, and to the highest principles and duties of this most noble profession upon which we are about to enter. Let us ever bear in mind that there is a satisfaction in life beyond the mere acquisition of wealth, and a duty beyond that which we owe to ourselves. And standing thus united in the knowledge of an unfaltering and unselfish mutual sympathy, and bound together by the invisible

chain of duty to the responsibilities of our chosen profession, we will be a tower of strength in the battle of life and emerge unscathed from the conflict as becomes the sons of the good old mother from whose roof we depart this night.

With a final word of thanks to the gentlemen who have prepared us for this journey, and with the hope that we bear with us the God-speed of our friends and professors, in the name of the departing class I bid you all farewell.

Mr. R. S. Vitt, president of the Alumni Association,

presented the Alumni prizes.

Professor H. M. Whelpley delivered the College prizes and announced the honorable mention.



R. S. VITT.



C. W. CRAEMER.



W. C. MIDDLESWORTH.



H. FRANK.

#### Prizes—Senior Class.

The Alumni Prize, a Gold Medal conferred upon a candidate for the degree "Graduate in Pharmacy" for the best examination in all branches, was won by Carl William Craemer, of St. Louis. The Second Prize, a Silver Medal, was given by the College to Albert A. Fricke, of Plattsmouth, Neb. The College Prize, a Gold Medal, awarded to a candidate for the degree "Bachelor of Pharmacy" for the best examination in all branches, was earned by George Neves, of Oklahoma City, Okla.

#### Prizes—Junior Class.

The College Prize, a Free General Lecture Ticket to the Senior Class was given for the best general examination to Paul A. Mueller, of St. Louis. The Alumni Prize, some Standard Works on the Subject of Pharmacy, or allied branches, was awarded for excellence in examination to Samuel W. Ages, of Silver City, N. M., and George P. Hemm, of St. Louis.



H. N. FORCE.



H. M. MITCHELL.

#### Honorable Mention—Senior Class, "Ph. C."

Henry M. Mitchell, Seneca, Mo., 93%; Herman Frank, St. Louis, 91-6; Harry N. Force, Gainesville, Mo., 90; Wilfred C. Middlesworth, Mount Ayr, Iowa, 90.

#### Honorable Mention—Senior Class, "Ph. B."

Arthur Huhn, St. Louis, 91½.



A. A. FRICKE.



A. HUHN.

The complimentary banquet to the graduating class was held at the Southern Hotel, April 10. Dean Good presided. The following are among those who responded to toasts: H. F. A. Spilker, Prof. O. A. Wall, Chas. Bang, Chas. Gietner, Prof. Francis Hemm, Dr. Enno Sander, H. M. Mitchell, R. S. Vitt, H. N. Force, Prof. H. M. Whelpley, H. Frank, Prof. G. D. Hinrichs, Isidor A. Schulherr, Dr. J. C. Falk, A. A. Fricke, W. C. Bolm, S. Boehm, H. T. Rohlfing, C. W. Craemer.

**Wounded Horses in Battle.**—With a view to avoiding the suffering of wounded horses or mules on the field of battle, Gen. Miles, during the recent Spanish-American war, issued an order that a veterinary surgeon, or some other person detailed by the commanding officer, should accompany troops in an engagement, whose duty it was to put an end to the agony of horses or mules that, in his judgment, were suffering to a degree requiring such action on his part. The British army in Africa has adopted the same practice.

**The Term "Almighty Dollar"** originated with Washington Irving, as a satire on the American love for gain.

## ST. LOUIS LOCALS.

**The Missouri Botanical Garden**, or, as it is better known, Shaw's Garden, is the finest in the United States. The *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* says: "It is excelled by only two others in the world—the Kew Gardens of London, and the Garden d'Acclimaticion at Paris. It is probable that Shaw's Garden has done more to advertise St. Louis the world over than any other one agency. It has been visited by scientists from the old world, and is pronounced by them to be unrivaled by any except the two mentioned.

**This is Not a Drug Order**, but a letter written by a Chinaman to the daughter of his former teacher. Miss Timberlake, who received it, is a saleslady at the Wolf-Wilson Drug Co.

WAH LEE LAUNDRY,  
Rossland, B. C.

February 27, 1900.

My Dear Ruth:—Your leaved Vancouver B C it seems along time since I do not forget you I hope that you Parent and yourself living St. Louis Mo. enjoying are very well I working here three years more very well too Mrs Atkins sent you Picture Came to me very glad to seen you if you received my letter you write letter again good bye from  
Mah Jim

The Alumni Association was represented at the college banquet by President R. S. Vitt.

E. R. Smith is now located at Oeschner's Pharmacy, Vandeventer and Finney Avenues.

Thomas Glenn, at Jefferson and Washington Avenues, looks forward for better times in the drug business.

The St. Louis Drug Clerks' Society was represented at the college banquet by Vice-president Isidor A. Schullherr.

Mr. Robt. Sauer, formerly of Indiana, is employed with O. W. Heyer, at Olive Street and Jefferson Avenue.

Joseph Weiner, at Twenty-eighth Street and Washington Avenue, has completed a quarter of a century in the drug business.

Christian G. Miller, of the College of Pharmacy senior class, is one of the head prescription clerks for G. L. Blum, at 3000 Olive Street.

H. A. Kunz, at 2101 Franklin Avenue, realizes that the up-to-date pharmacists must keep posted by reading the pharmaceutical press.

Theo. M. Young, at Channing and Franklin Avenues, is doing a prosperous business. He graduated at the College of Pharmacy in 1892.

Mr. Hoevel has accepted a position with J. T. Faeger, at Park and Jefferson Avenues.



H. S. FORMAN.

Mr. H. S. Forman has returned to his home, and is again interested in the drug business at Houston, Tex.

Eslinger & Co. report a good business at Fourteenth Street and Washington Avenue. The firm is successor to Mr. McFarlane, at that location.

Mr. Henry Fisher, a member of the examining board of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, was among those who enjoyed the annual banquet.

Chas. J. Holbrook has accepted a position with W. D. Temm, at Grand Avenue and North Market Street.



CHAS. J. HOLBROOK.

Mr. G. J. Reinhart is manager of the Raymond Pharmacy at Sarah and Suburban Streets, since the death of Mr. E. W. Raymond. Mr. Reinhart was formerly with the Meyer Brothers Drug Co. Harris Pharmacy, at Sarah and Olive Streets, is much interested in drug journals.

F. W. Sense has completed his junior course at the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, and is now with Bernard Hermann, at 3901 Easton Avenue.

Dr. C. P. Shulz, at Compton and Franklin Avenues, is one of the St. Louis pharmacists who look carefully after current pharmaceutical literature.

The Fricke Pharmacy, at Eighteenth Street and Washington Avenue, is a busy place, with E. C. Balz as head clerk and John J. Mueller as his right-hand assistant.

Mr. J. C. Haffner, formerly with J. M. Good, 2348 Olive Street, has bought out Mr. J. J. Holscher, at 2846 Manchester Avenue, and will manage that business.

Mr. William E. Kreuger is the proprietor of the Old Reliable Pharmacy, at 2837 Chouteau Avenue, and superintendent of the Transvaal Station, United States post-office.

Theo. W. Larwell, formerly a traveling salesman for the Ballard Snow Liniment Co., has purchased the Anti-Monopoly Drug Store at Thirteenth and Franklin Avenue.

Chas. M. Street, Ph. G., at High and Morgan Streets, is interested in the revision of the Pharmacopœia. He is especially anxious to see processes given for the assay of the more important drugs.

Mr. Benjamin Ludwig is the energetic proprietor of the Newstead Avenue Pharmacy, at Newstead and St. Louis Avenues. He realizes the value of pharmaceutical journals and is consequently always up to the times.

Herman Frank no sooner received notice of successfully passing the St. Louis College of Pharmacy examination than he secured a position as prescription clerk at Whitcomb's Pharmacy, Washington and Garison Avenues.

Mr. Theo. F. Hagenow, first vice-president of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, awarded the diplomas at the graduating exercises, in the absence of President Spilker. Mr. Hagenow was much at home in this pleasing work.

The Druggist Who Exhibited the anilin-dyed chickens as an Easter window display and incurred the criticism of the association for the prevention of cruelty to animals, is now explaining that the chickens were hatched from dyed eggs.

Mr. John F. Reuter has finished his third year in the medical course at the Marion-Sims Medical College. Mr. Reuter is a graduate of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, and is continuing his record as a good student in medical college.

Dr. Enno Sander, the oldest living graduate of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, and formerly professor in the institution, always attends the annual banquet and graduating exercises, thus showing his interest in the organization of which he is justly considered one of the fathers.

Mr. E. C. Van Nort, of the E. C. Van Nort Electric Co., has, since his graduation from the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, drifted out of pharmaceutical life. However, he remembers kindly his old associates, which lends evidence to the old saying "once a pharmacist, always a pharmacist."

A Twelve Pound Daughter arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ambrose Mueller, of Webster Groves, Mo., April 17. Mr. Mueller has not decided fully whether the young lady will follow in the professional footsteps of her father or not. Possibly she will have something to say on the subject herself at a later date.

Mr. H. F. A. Spilker completed his second term as president of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, before leaving for Europe. He is one of the few members who have served more than one year in the president's chair. He is also one of the many ex-presidents who continue actively interested in the college after leaving the president's office.

"The Burkhart Family of Pharmacists" is an appropriate manner in which to refer to Edward H. Burkhart, Ph. G., and his three brothers. Edward H. and his brother, Jacob C., have already received diplomas from the St. Louis College of Pharmacy. The next younger brother is matriculated for the coming session, and the fourth brother is an apprentice at the Fourteenth and Market Streets store.

Chas. E. Walters, a graduate of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, class 1898-99, is now in business on his own account at Dexter, Mo. Mr. Adolph Simmons is associated with him as first assistant.



CHAS. E. WALTERS.

The People's Drug Store, 2601 Morgan Street, is the only drug store in St. Louis owned and managed by colored people. It is neat, well-arranged, and in every way an up-to-date drug store. The

head prescriptionist is P. R. Crews, who learned the business in North Carolina, having attended a school of pharmacy at Raleigh, N. C., several years ago. E. H. Taylor is proprietor of the store.

Dr. Geo. E. Kincaid, a member of the graduating class of Barnes' Medical College last month, is also a graduate of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy. He commenced the drug business at Muscatine, Ia., came to St. Louis in the Fall of 1894. He is now with the Luyties Pharmacy Co., but will probably take a post-

graduate course in medicine and settle down to practice before long. His many friends wish him much success.

A Delegation of Missouri Pharmaceutical Association Officers visited Pertle Springs, Warrensburg, early in April, for the purpose of looking over the grounds and making preliminary arrangements for the June convention. A. T. Fleischmann, local secretary, A. Brandenberger, chairman of committee on entertainment, and W. L. Meyer, chairman of the committee on entertainment for the Travelers' Association, constituted the party. They make a very favorable report, and are pleased with the convenience of Pertle Springs as a place for the convention of Missouri pharmacists.

Mr. and Mrs. C. C. May, of Channing and Lucas Avenues, left a few days ago for Europe and will not return until late in the fall. Mr. May began the drug business as a clerk for Thomas Halpin. His satisfactory work behind the prescription case continued when he entered business on his own account. He is one of the leading druggists of St. Louis and will thoroughly enjoy this well-deserved vacation. Mr. and Mrs. May will not only thoroughly "do" the Exposition, but expect to see much of Europe, thus making it the trip of their life. They have a host of personal friends who wish them a pleasant voyage and a safe return.

Mr. E. H. Kerstner returned to his home at Gordonville, Mo., after the college commencement, to spend a few days with relatives and friends, after which he goes to Steele, Mo., to accept a position with Mr. J. W. McClanahan.

Mr. H. N. Force returned to his home at Gainesville, Mo., after graduation, to resume his old position with Dr. Arnold, as manager of the latter's business here.

St. Louis has a new medical journal, under the editorship of Dr. Wm. Townsend Porter. The publication is called the Stylus, and is under the direction of the faculty of the Beaumont Hospital Medical College.

J. C. Hoester, for some years with the Wolff-Wilson Drug Company, of this city, now represents Parke, Davis & Co. Mr. Hoester is a very popular young man, a graduate of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, and has many friends among both pharmacists and physicians.

Fred. W. Duenschel, at one time with the Signal Service Station at Forest Park, and now with the Automatic Electric Fire Alarm Co., of this city, has completed a course in chemistry at the St. Louis College of Pharmacy. He is also interested in microscopical work.

**Physician** (giving advice)—"Lastly, McGorry, don't go to sleep on an empty stomach." McGorry (who is ailing)—"No danger av thot, docthor: Oi always slape on me back."—[*Harper's Bazar*.]

The Man who spends his money pushing ideas rather than the results they produce for him, will be apt to find his "bank account" on the wrong side of the ledger.



E. H. KERSTNER.

## PURE FOOD AND DRUGS.

### Reasons Why We Should Have a National Pure Food and Drug Law.

#### It is in Line with Progress.

It protects the innocent consumer.

It protects the honest dealer.

Its object is to defeat the unscrupulous manipulator.

There is nothing in the proposed law that will affect the interests of the honest dealer.

To Those Who Have Not Read the Bill now before Congress we submit herewith a copy of the bill introduced in the House of Representatives by the Hon. M. Brosius, and known as H. R. 9677, and referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

**A bill for preventing the adulteration, misbranding and imitation of foods, beverages, candies, drugs and condiments in the District of Columbia and the Territories, and for regulating interstate traffic therein, and for other purposes:**

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That for the purpose of protecting the commerce in food products and drugs between the several States and in the District of Columbia and the Territories of the United States and foreign countries, the Secretary of Agriculture shall organize the Chemical Division of the Department of Agriculture into a bureau of chemistry, which shall have the direction of the chemical work of the present Division of Chemistry and of the chemical work of the other Executive Departments, whose respective heads may apply to the Secretary of Agriculture for such collaboration, and which shall also be charged with the inspection of food and drug products, as hereinafter provided in this Act. The Secretary of Agriculture shall make necessary rules and regulations for carrying out the provisions of this Act, under which the Director of the Bureau of Chemistry shall procure from time to time, or cause to be procured, and analyze or cause to be analyzed or examined, chemically, microscopically, or otherwise, samples of foods and drugs offered for sale in original unbroken packages in the District of Columbia, in any Territory, or in any State other than that in which they shall have been respectively manufactured or produced, or from a foreign country, or intended for export to a foreign country. The Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized to employ such chemists, inspectors, clerks, laborers, and other employes as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act and to make such publication of the results of examinations and analyses as he may deem proper.

Sec. 2. That the introduction into any State or Territory or the District of Columbia from any other State or Territory or the District of Columbia, or from any foreign country, or shipment to any foreign country of any article of food or drugs which is adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of this Act is hereby prohibited, and any person who shall ship or deliver for shipment from any State or Territory or the District of Columbia, to any other State or Territory or the District of Columbia, or to a foreign country, or who shall receive in any State or Territory or the District of Columbia from any other State or Territory or the District of Columbia or foreign country, or who, having received, shall deliver, in original unbroken packages, for pay or otherwise, or offer to deliver to any other person, any such article so adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of this Act, or any person who shall sell or offer for sale in the District of Columbia or in any Territory of the United States such adulterated, mixed, misbranded, or imitated foods or drugs, or export or offer to export the same to any foreign country, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and for such offense be fined not exceeding two hundred dollars for the first offense and for each subsequent offense not exceeding three hundred dollars or be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 3. That the Director of the Bureau of Chemistry shall make or cause to be made, under rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture, examinations of specimens of food and drugs offered for sale in original unbroken packages in the District of Columbia, in any Territory, or in any State other than that in which they shall have been respectively manufactured or produced, or from any foreign country, or intended for shipment to any foreign country, which may be collected from time to time in various parts of the country. If it shall appear from such examination that any of the provisions of this Act have been violated the Secretary of Agriculture shall at once certify the facts to the proper United States District Attorney, with a copy of the results of the analysis, duly authenticated by the analyst under oath.

Sec. 4. That it shall be the duty of every District Attorney to whom the Secretary of Agriculture shall report any violation of this Act to cause proceedings to be commenced and prosecuted without delay for the fines and penalties in such case provided.

#### Definitions.

Sec. 5. That the term "drug," as used in this Act, shall include all medicines and preparations recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia for internal or external use. The term "food" as used herein, shall include all articles used for food, drink, confectionery, or condiment, by man or domestic animals, whether simple, mixed, or compound. The term "misbranded" as used herein, shall apply to all drugs, or articles of food, or articles which enter into the composition of food, the package or label of which shall bear any statement regarding the ingredients or substances contained in such article, which statement shall be false or misleading in any particular, and to any food or drug product which is falsely branded as to the State, Territory, or country in which it is manufactured or produced.

#### Adulterations.

Sec. 6. That for the purposes of this Act an article shall be deemed to be adulterated—

In case of drugs:

First—If, when a drug is sold under or by a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, it differs from the standard of strength, quality, or purity as determined by the tests laid down in the United States Pharmacopoeia, official at the time of the investigation.

Second—If its strength or purity fall below the professed standard under which it is sold.

Third—If it be an imitation of or offered for sale under the name of another article.

In the case of confectionery:

If it contain terra alba, barytes, talc, chrome yellow, or other mineral substances, or poisonous colors or flavors or other ingredients deleterious or detrimental to health.

In case of food:

First—If any substance or substances has or have been mixed and packed with it so as to reduce or lower or injuriously affect its quality or strength, so that such product, when offered for sale, shall deceive or tend to deceive the purchaser.

Second—If any substance or substances has or have been substituted wholly or in part for the article, so that the product when sold, shall deceive or tend to deceive the purchaser.

Third—If any valuable constituent of the article has been wholly or in part abstracted, so that the product, when sold shall deceive or tend to deceive the purchaser.

Fourth—If it be an imitation of or offered for sale under the specific name of another article.

Fifth—If it be mixed, colored, powdered, or stained in a manner whereby damage or inferiority is concealed, so that such product, when sold, shall deceive or tend to deceive the purchaser.

Sixth—If it contain any added poisonous ingredient or any ingredient which may render such article injurious to the health of the person consuming it.

Seventh—If it be labeled or branded so as to deceive or mislead the purchaser, or purport to be a foreign product when not so, or is an imitation, either in package or label, of another substance of a previously established name, or which has been trademarked or patented.

Eighth—If it consists of the whole or any part of a diseased, filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal or vegetable substance, or



any portion of an animal unfit for food, whether manufactured or not, or if it is the product of a diseased animal, or one that has died otherwise than by slaughter;

*Provided*, That an article of food which does not contain any added poisonous or deleterious ingredient shall not be deemed to be adulterated in the following cases:

First—In the case of mixtures or compounds which may be now, or from time to time hereafter known as articles of food, under their own distinctive names, and not included in definition fourth of this section. Second—In the cases of articles labeled, branded or tagged so as to plainly indicate that they are mixtures, compounds, combinations, imitations, or blends; *Provided*, That the same shall be labeled, branded or tagged, as prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture, so as to show the exact character thereof; and, *Provided further*, That nothing in this Act shall be construed as requiring or compelling proprietors or manufacturers of proprietary foods which contain no unwholesome added ingredient to disclose their trade formulas, except in so far as the provisions of this Act may require to secure freedom from adulteration or imitation; *Provided further*, That no dealer shall be convicted under the provisions of this Act when he is able to prove a written guaranty of purity in a form approved by the Secretary of Agriculture, as published in his rules and regulations, signed by the manufacturer, or the party or parties from whom he purchased said articles; *Provided also*, That said guarantor or guarantors reside in the United States. Said guaranty shall contain the full name and address of the party or parties making the sale to the dealer; and said party or parties shall be amenable to the prosecutions, fines and other penalties which would attach in due course to the dealer under the provisions of this Act.

Sec. 7. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of Agriculture to fix standards of food products when advisable, and to determine the wholesomeness or unwholesomeness of preservatives and other substances which are or may be added to foods, and to aid him in reaching just decisions in such matters he is authorized to call upon the Director of the Bureau of Chemistry and the Chairman of the committee on food standards of the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists and such physicians, not less than five, as the President of the United States shall select, three of whom shall be from the Medical Departments of the Army, the Navy, and the Marine Hospital Service, and not less than five experts to be selected by the Secretary of Agriculture by reason of their attainments in physiological chemistry, hygiene, commerce and manufacture, to consider jointly the standards of all food products (within the meaning of this Act), and to study the effect of preservatives and other substances added to food products on the health of the consumer; and when so determined and approved by the Secretary of Agriculture such standards shall guide the chemists of the Department of Agriculture in the performance of the duties imposed upon them by this Act, and shall remain the standard before all United States courts. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of Agriculture, either directly or through the Director of the Bureau of Chemistry and the Chairman of the Committee on food standards of the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists and the medical officers and experts before mentioned, to confer with and consult, when so requested, the duly accredited representatives of all industries producing articles for which standards shall be established under the provisions of this Act.

Sec. 8. That every person who manufactures or produces for shipment and delivers for transportation within the District of Columbia or any Territory, or who manufactures or produces for shipment or delivers for transportation from any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia to any other State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, or to any foreign country, any drug or article of food, and every person who exposes for sale or delivers to a purchaser in the District of Columbia or in any Territory any drug or any article of food manufactured or produced within said District of Columbia or said Territory, or who exposes for sale or delivers for shipment any drug or article of food received from a State, Territory, or the District of Columbia other than the State, Territory, or the District of Columbia in which he exposes for sale or delivers such drug or article of food, or from any foreign country, shall furnish within business hours, and upon tender and full payment of the selling price, a sample of such drugs or articles of food to any person duly au-

thorized by the Secretary of Agriculture to receive the same, and who shall apply to such manufacturer, producer, or vendor, or person delivering to a purchaser such drug or article of food for such sample for such use, in sufficient quantity for the analysis of any such article or articles in his possession. And in the presence of such dealer and an agent of the Department of Agriculture, if so desired by either party, said sample shall be divided into three parts, and each part shall be sealed by the seal of the Department of Agriculture. One part shall be left with the dealer, one delivered to the Director of the Bureau of Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture, and one deposited with the United States District Attorney for the district in which the sample is taken. Said manufacturer, producer, or dealer, may have the sample left with him analyzed at his own expense, and if the results of said analysis differ from those of the Department of Agriculture, the sample in the hands of the District Attorney may be analyzed by a third chemist, who shall be appointed by the president of the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists of the United States, and the analysis shall be conducted, if so desired, in the presence of a chemist of the Department of Agriculture and a chemist representing the dealer, and the whole data obtained shall be laid before the court.

Sec. 9. That any manufacturer, producer, or dealer who refuses to comply, upon demand, with the requirements of section eight of this Act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor; and upon conviction shall be fined not exceeding one hundred dollars, or imprisoned not exceeding one hundred days, or both. And any person found guilty of manufacturing, or offering for sale, or selling an adulterated, impure, or misbranded article of food or drug in violation of the provisions of this Act shall be adjudged to pay, in addition to the penalties hereinbefore provided for, all the necessary costs and expenses incurred in inspecting and analyzing such adulterated articles which said person may have been found guilty of manufacturing, selling, or offering for sale.

Sec. 10. That this Act shall not be construed to interfere with commerce wholly internal in any State, nor with the exercise of their police powers by the several States.

Sec. 11. That any article of food or drug that is adulterated or misbranded, within the meaning of this Act, and is transported or being transported from one State to another for sale, or if it be sold or offered for sale in the District of Columbia and the Territories of the United States, or if it be imported from a foreign country for sale, or if intended for export to a foreign country, shall be liable to be proceeded against in any District Court of the United States, within the district where the same is found and seized for confiscation, by a process of libel for condemnation. And if such article is condemned as being adulterated the same shall be disposed of as the said court may direct, and the proceeds thereof, if sold, less the legal costs and charges, shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States; but such goods shall not be sold in any State contrary to the laws of the State. That proceedings in such libel cases shall conform, as near as may be, to proceedings in admiralty, except that either party may demand trial by jury of any issue of fact joined in such case, and all such proceedings shall be at the suit of and in the name of the United States.

We urge all who are opposed to deceit and the manipulation of the products we depend on for our very existence to write to their representatives and senators at once and impress on them the necessity of such a law, and to urge them to push it forward to final passage.

**Doctor and Druggist.**—According to the reports from several large cities, published by one of our exchanges, the physicians who are proprietors of drug stores use their degree of M. D. only as a title, believing that it is impossible to serve two masters at the same time. In St. Louis it is quite different, and we have several drug stores run by physicians who enjoy quite extensive practices.

Clerks are obtained by advertising in our columns.

## THE MARKET REVIEW.

**Spring Trade** for the first two months has shown a favorable increase over the same period of the past year, business for the month of April exhibiting the usual proportionately improved volume, with but few changes of consequence—principally confined to staples.

We give a record of the articles affected:

Advanced.	Declined.
Alcohol,	Cocaine,
Berries—Saw Palmetto,	Codeine,
Camphor,	Leaves—Buchu,
Cloves,	Menthol,
Cocaine,	Oil—Wintergreen,
Cream Tartar,	Root—Ipecac,
Ergot,	Turpentine.
Gum Ammoniac—Tears,	
Lycopodium,	
Mothine or Naphthalin,	
Oils—Cod Liver,	
Linseed,	
Cloves,	
Sal Glauber,	
Seeds—Burdock,	
Colchicum,	
Flax.	

**Quinine** has been without change during the month. The shipments of bark from Java have been smaller than the previous months, and indications of the market tend to a firm tone for some time to come. Now quoted at 31c in 100-oz. cans for N. Y., 32c for P. & W. Usual advance for smaller packages.

**Opium.**—Advices from the primary market during the fore part of the month indicated severe damage to the crops; later advices do not confirm this report. The dealers seem to have the article pretty well in hand, and prices are firm at present figures. Now quoted at \$3.35 to \$3.40.

**Morphine.**—Contrary to expectations, this article experienced a decline of 10c per ounce on April 4, and a further decline of 10c on April 13. This decline was not warranted by the condition of the crude material, but on account of severe competition between the manufacturers. Now quoted at \$2.25 for 1/2 lb., P. & W.; 10c less for N. Y. Ounce vials, 20c less.

**Alcohol** advanced 1c per gallon on April 6, making the price \$2.49 in bbls., \$2.52 in 1/2s; \$2.60 in 10-gal. cans; less 8 per cent per gallon for cash in ten days.

**Berries, Saw Palmetto,** have advanced to 55c in lbs.; 50c in 5-lb. lots.

**Camphor** has further advanced and is now quoted at 60 to 65c in bulk.

We give an extract from late advices which state that the Formosa Government has awarded a contract to an English firm, granting this said firm the exclusive right to handle the camphor output for about eight years. The government will buy crude camphor at 35 yen per picul (yen is about 50c, picul about 133 lbs.), and will sell the same to the contractors for 95 yen per picul, first class, and 85 yen for second.

This applies to crude camphor, but will give an idea of what is proposed to be done.

The contract further provides that the camphor must be placed on the Hong Kong and London markets at certain prices. The Formosa Government must be furnished with securities to the extent of \$1,250,000, and the contractors required to expend in the business not less than \$1,750,000.

The Formosa Government will furnish the principal part of the camphor used in the world, and, therefore, virtually have a monopoly of the business.

Camphor trees require about fifty years to mature. Therefore, the outlook for lower-priced camphor is not very promising.

**Cloves** are firm at an advanced price. Now quoted at 15 1/2 to 18c as to quantity.

**Cocaine.**—This article declined on April 4, 25c per oz.; advanced 25c on April 12. There is a good demand and the market is firm at present quotations. The decline figures were below the cost of importing, and the advance naturally followed.

**Cream Tartar** is very firm. Now quoted at 25 to 30c. An advance on this article is not unlikely.

**Codeine.**—On account of sharp competition between manufacturers, this article has been reduced 25c per ounce. Now quoted in oz. vials at \$5.25; in 1/2s \$5.50. Hydrochlorate sulphate and phosphate, \$4.75 in oz. vials; 1/2s \$5.00.

**Ergot** has advanced 5c per lb. Now quoted at 70 to 75c; powdered, 5c higher.

**Gum Ammoniac**, in tears, has advanced to 35c per lb.

**Leaves, Buchu,** declined. Short now quoted at 31 to 34c; long, 45 to 50c.

**Lycopodium** has been advanced to 65c.

**Mothine or Naphthalin.**—The large demand for this article has influenced the price, and is now quoted at 3 1/2c in bbls.; 4 to 5c for smaller quantities. The high price of camphor will prohibit its extensive use for moths and cause the consumption of mothine and other insecticides to increase.

**Menthol** has been reduced on account of heavy competition. Now quoted at \$2.90 to \$3.15.

**Oils, Heavy.**—*Cod Liver* is firm; an advance noted. Now quoted at \$1.25 and \$1.50.

**Linseed.**—On account of the advance in seed this article has reached the highest price which has been known for a long time. Now quoted at 62c for raw, and 63c for boiled.

**Oils, Essential—Clove,** in sympathy with the spice, has advanced. Now quoted at 80 to 90c.

**Wintergreen** has declined. Now quoted at \$2.15 to \$2.25; artificial, 75 to 85c.

**Root, Ipecac,** has been further reduced. Now \$3.40 in lbs.; powdered, 10c higher.

**Sal Glauber** has advanced to 80c in bbls.; 1 1/2 to 3c in smaller quantities.

**Seed.**—*Burdock* now quoted at 25c.

*Colchicum* at 35c.

**Flax** very firm. Now quoted at 4c in bbls.; 5c for smaller quantities.

**Turpentine** is easy. Now quoted at 55c in bbls.; usual advance for smaller quantities.

## New and Seasonable Sundries.

**Atomizers, Century.**—This line is first-class in every respect and should have a place in every druggist's stock. No. 5, two tips, improved, doz. \$8.25; No. 10, adjustable, with fluid tube, \$9.50; No. 15, improved tongue guard and three tips, \$11.00; No. 20, improved, three tips, \$9.25; No. 25, improved, four tips, \$10.75; No. 30, adjustable, with fluid tube, \$12.50; No. 40, adjustable, with fluid tube, \$10.50; No. 50, adjustable, with fluid tube and three tips, \$12.00; No. 100, one tip, for water, bent, \$4.75; No. 150, two tips, for oil, bent, \$5.50; No. 200, two tips, for water, curved, \$5.50; No. 250, two tips, for oil, curved, \$6.25; No. 300, combination atomizer, \$9.00. Newport Atomizer, \$3.50 per doz.

**Atomizers, Davidson's.**—No. 50, doz. \$12.50; No. 58, \$11.50; No. 59, \$20.00; No. 61, \$22.50; No. 546, \$8.75; No. 548, \$7.50; No. 561, \$9.50 per doz.

**Atomizers, Oliphane Oil.**—Improved styles and new prices. No. 1, without patent inner tube, doz. \$5.50; No. 4, with patent inner tube, \$6.75; No. 2, with nasal and throat tubes, \$7.50; No. 3, with nasal tube only, \$6.00.

**Bags, Ice, screw cap;** these will soon be in season. No. 76A, doz. \$5.00; No. 76D, \$7.50; No. 31, \$7.50.

**Bands, Rubber.**—Price reduced; package or string (in ¼-lb. boxes), lb., \$2.50 net; less, \$2.75 net.

**Bandages, Suspensory.**—Now in demand. "The Perfect" is the best value for the price, doz. \$1.25.

**Bottles, Nursing, Favorite.**—With removable metal cap. They come in both straight and bent neck, doz. 40c.

**Breast Pumps, English.**—Competition has reduced the price as follows: Doz. \$2.00.

**Brushes, Bath, Leiner's.**—New prices. The season is now at hand for this class of goods. No. 0, doz. \$4.50; No. 1, \$3.00; No. 6, \$9.00; No. 7, \$9.00; No. 8, \$6.50; No. 10, \$6.50; No. 32, \$7.00; No. 33, \$9.00; No. 34, \$13.50; No. 43, \$6.00; No. 44, \$9.00; No. 65, \$2.50; No. 66, \$5.00; No. 67, \$5.00; No. 68, \$3.00; No. 85, \$3.00; No. 86, \$2.50; No. 87, \$3.50; No. 88, \$4.50; No. 90, \$4.00; No. 99, \$7.00; No. 306, \$2.75; No. 343, \$6.00.

**Camphor Ice.**—Imperial Crown, No. 1233, in tubes, doz. 75c.

**Extracts.**—Imperial Crown Perfumery Co.'s latest odors: Carnation Pink, lb. \$3.25; Colonial Rose, \$3.25; Chypre, \$4.25. All three of these odors are growing very popular. The Chypre is on the order of the Imported Jicky. Very strong and lasts forever.

**Eye Shield, Texas.**—Clear, blue and green. Just the thing for cycling, etc.; doz. \$1.50.

**Fly Papers.**—The season is now at hand for this item. *Fly Paper, Poison*, Deutcher's, in sheets, 14x18, ream \$8.00, quire 45c; Seibert's Old Reliable, sheets, 14x18, ream \$4.00, quire 30c; *Sleeper's*, sheets, 14x18, ream \$4.00, quire 30c; Seibert's, 8 sheets in envelope, 50 envelopes in box, box 75c, doz. 25c.

**Fly Paper, Sticky.**—Tanglefoot, large, 10 boxes in case, case \$3.20, box 35c; small, 15 boxes in case, case \$1.70, box 15c.

Tanglefoot is now the only sticky paper, the manufacturers having absorbed all the other companies.

**Fly Buttons.**—Green's, 3 doz. in box; box 90c.

**Gum, Chewing, Union.**—and clock. An eight-day wall clock free with 100 packages Union Gum for \$3.50.

**Van Culin Brothers' Grape Fruit**, price advanced; 5-box carton \$2.75, box 60c.

**Ink, Arnold's.**—A slight advance in this line. Quarts, doz. \$5.00; pints, doz. \$2.90; ½-pints, doz. \$1.55; 4-oz., doz. 80c; 2-oz. cones, doz. 40c.

**Mailing Cases.**—Round drug, wood cap, No. 90, ¼ oz., per 100 \$3.05, doz. 45c; No. 100, 1 oz., per 100 \$3.60, doz. 60c; No. 110, 2 oz., per 100 \$5.50, doz. 85c; No. 120, 3 oz., per 100 \$6.00, doz. \$1.00; No. 130, 4 oz., per 100 \$6.40, doz. \$1.05.

**Sea Salt.**—The warm weather now approaching should create a demand for this cheap luxury. An ocean bath at home. Now is the time to fill the window with it. Bahama, in 10-lb. bags, 100 bags, 1½c; less, 15c per bag; Atlantic, in 4-lb. bags, 100 bags, 7½c; less, 8c per bag.

**Soap, Brown's Tar.**—Boxes of 50 cakes, in cartons, small, case \$1.90; boxes of 100 cakes, in cartons, small, case \$3.75. Medicated Tar, three cakes in box, doz. 75c.

**Graham's Cuticular.**—Doz. 75c.

**Shaving, Imported Italian.**—A cream, put up in rubber bal-

loons. This is the finest article for shaving on the market. In two odors: A La Rose and Fluers de Italian, doz. \$3.00.

**Syringes, English Enema, Maroon**, doz. \$12.00.

**Wax, Sealing, Pontius' Pure.**—A superior article of fruit-can wax, and put up in handsome cartons to retail for 5c; packed 6 doz. in box (retails \$3.60); sold by the box only; box, \$1.80.

**The Season is Now Approaching for Lubricating Oils.**—We give quotations for the different grades and sizes of packages, for the convenience of the trade:

Lubricating Oils.—	Bbl.	½-Bbl.	10-gal.	5-gal.
Oil, Castor, No. 1.....	\$1 02	\$1 04	\$1 06	\$1 06
Oil, Castor, No. 3.....	90	92	94	94
Oil, Castor, spec'l com'l	45	49	55	60
Oil, Castor, Machine.....	18	22	27	32
Oil, Engine.....	21	25	30	35
Oil, Golden Mac., extra	17	21	26	30
Oil, Golden Mac., No. 1	16	20	25	29
Oil, Cylinder.....	42	46	50	55
Oil, Harvester.....	21	25	30	35
Oil, Lard, W. S.....	48	53	58	60
Oil, Lard, No. 1.....	40	45	50	52
Oil, W. V. Zero.....	13	17	20	25
Oil, W. V. 15°.....	12	16	19	24
Oil, W. V. Summer....	11	15	18	23

## Cottonseed Oils.—

Globe Salad.....	47	52	57	59
Winter White Miners'	47	52	57	59
Summer Yellow.....	42	47	52	54

Neatsfoot Oil, Extra.....	50	55	60	65
Neatsfoot Oil, No. 1....	40	45	50	55

**Sponges.**—The sales of Sponges, at the Nassau Exchange, for the two weeks ending March 10, amounted to \$19,510, and for a similar time, ending April 7, \$9,873. Prices realized by sponge gatherers was most satisfactory. Representative buyers of European merchants advanced prices over American buying agents. A demand from South Africa for Reef sponges for surgical use in the British-Boer war, sent the prices up from \$1.00 to \$1.20 per pound. Medium Nassau sheepswool averaged about \$1.70 per pound; but medium sheepswool, \$1.50. Vessel owners who experienced heavy losses by the August hurricane, are reported to be "picking up."—[STANLEY ADDERLEY, San Francisco.

## Changes and Additions in Proprietary Goods.

**Anti-Phymin**, dozen, \$15.

**Big 3, Hale's**, dozen, \$12.

**Catamenin**, dozen, \$3.75.

**Celery, Beef and Iron, Menley's**, dozen, \$8.

**Celery Vesce**, 10c, doz. 75c; 25c, doz. \$2; 50c, doz. \$4.

**Chloridum, Limonon's.**—Price reduced to \$8 doz.

**Cocovena**, small, doz. \$1.35; large, doz. \$2.25.

**Cure, Burk's Dyspepsia**, doz. \$4; Chryso Corn, doz. \$2; Coke's

Dandruff, in gallons, gal. \$4.50; Cubeb Cough, 25c, doz. \$1.75;

Hall's Painless Corn, doz. \$1.75; Krause's Cold, doz. \$2; Lichty's

Cough, 25c, doz. \$2; 50c, doz. \$3.75; Lindley's Fit, doz. \$12;

Sneed's Cough, doz. \$2; Sneed's Chill, doz. \$2; Sneed's Cuticle,

\$2; Sneed's Constipation, small, doz. 65c; large, doz. \$1.50.

**Gaduline**, doz. \$9.

**Liniment, Billington's**, advanced to \$1.75 doz; Cala Cactus, doz. \$4.

**Oil, Ostrich Nile**, doz. \$3.75.

**Ointment, Excelsior**, doz. \$11.

**Orangeine**, 50c, doz. \$4.

**Organo-Ferrin** advanced to \$5 per doz.

**Pills, Krause's Little Liver**, doz. \$1.75; Vigoran's, doz. \$15.

**Salve, Lichty's Witch Hazel**, doz. \$2.

**San-Cura**, doz. \$9; Cathartic tablets, doz. \$2.

**Snuff, Scotch, Garrett's**—The Atlantic Snuff Company, of Philadelphia, has sold out to the American Snuff Company, of

New York, which is a part of the Tobacco Trust. Hereafter the following prices and conditions will rule for W. E. Garrett & Son's Scotch Snuff:

Tin cans, 1 oz., half-gross boxes, box \$3; Tin cans, 1½ oz., half-gross boxes, box \$5.30; Tin cans, 2½ oz., half-gross boxes, box \$6.75; Tin cans, 3½ oz., half-gross boxes, box \$9; Packs, 1 oz., half-gross boxes, box \$3; Packs, 1½ oz., half-gross boxes, box \$5.30; Bottles, 6 ozs., boxes of 4 dozen, box \$10.50; Packages, 3½ ozs., boxes of eight dozen, box \$9.60; Packages, ½ lb., boxes of 4 dozen, box \$11.25; Packages, 1 lb., boxes of 2 dozen, box \$11; Small Bladders, per lb. 48c.

Sphenoids, ½ gross in box, box \$15; 1 doz. in box, box \$3.40.

Tablets, Clarence Dyspepsia, doz. \$4; Stuart's Catarrh, small, doz. \$4; Stuart's Catarrh, large, doz. \$8.

Tea, Nubian, large, doz. \$7.50; 1 dozen small free with each dozen large.

Tonic, Dr. Clay's Laxative Iron, doz. \$2.

C. F. Simmons Medicine Co.'s Goods.—This company has just been incorporated, and publish the following list:

Medicine.—M. A. Simmons' Liver Giant, doz. \$7.50; dry 25c package, doz. \$1.88; candy tablets, 25c, doz. \$2; liquid large \$8; medium, doz. \$4; small, doz. \$2.

Cordial, Dr. Simmons' Iron, doz. \$6.

Wine, Dr. Simmons' Squaw Vine, doz. \$8.

Tablets, Dr. Simmons' Squaw Vine, doz. \$8.

Killer, Dr. Simmons' Rheumatism, doz. \$8.

Restorer, Dr. Simmons' Manhood, doz. \$8.

Go-No-Glee, Dr. Simmons', doz. \$8.

Sedative, Dr. Simmons' Antiseptic, doz. \$2.

Tablets, Dr. Simmons' Teething, doz. \$1.65.

Exterminators, Dr. Simmons' Worm, doz. \$1.75.

Water, Dr. Simmons' Painless Eye, doz. \$1.65.

Beardarine, (Hair Renewer), doz. \$6.65.

Chillarine, (Tasteless Chill Cure), doz. \$4; Candy, doz. \$4.

C. C. C. (Pile Remedy), doz. \$8.

La Providencia, (Female Remedy), \$1.75 size, doz. \$14; \$1 size doz. \$8.

Balsam, Dr. C. Williams' Wild Cherry, doz. \$3.75.

Cure Kanka Tobacco (Guaranteed), doz. \$8.

Color, Golden Rod Butter, doz. \$2.

### Where Vaccine Should NOT be Stored.—

Near a stove.

Near a radiator or register.

Next to a steam pipe.

On the top shelf of a hot room.

At a temperature above 60° F.

We regret to say, from sad experience in investigating complaints, that not all our friends in the trade realize that vaccine is a delicate, susceptible, and perishable product which cannot be cooked, broiled, heated or fricasseed with impunity. In the express cars the railway employes seem at times to derive much fun and satisfaction from handling vaccine virus as if it were so much pig-iron, but it's death to the vaccine.

Keep it always in a cool dark place of uniform temperature, not higher than 60° F. if possible.—  
[Phar. Notes.]

No Quicksilver Mines are known to exist in Ecuador, but mercury in a metallic state has been found in various localities, even in the suburbs of Guayaquil on the hill Santa Ana. M. Van Isschot found it in Los Rios, on the banks of the Collay, in the Eastern Cordillera; on the Esmeraldas; and in the cultivated valleys of Cuenca and Azogues; but the source of the formation is unknown. The mercury is in too minute quantities to be workable, although found in a free state.

## NECROLOGY.

Dr. J. W. Rogers died at his home in Shelby, Center County, Texas, April 18. The doctor was 55 years of age, and had been interested in the drug business, as well as the profession of medicine, for some time.

Dr. Thos. D. Reed, of Montreal, Canada, met with a

severe accident some months ago. During the severe winter weather, he fell down a cellar and never fully recovered from the shock. He was removed to the Royal Victoria Hospital and given every possible attention. His death occurred March 29, closely following a paralytic stroke. The doctor was one of the most familiar figures at the annual meetings of the A. Ph. A., and will be greatly missed by many of our readers on



DR. THOS. D. REED.

these occasions. The doctor was editor of the *Pharmaceutical Journal*, dean of the Montreal College of Pharmacy and a teacher of physiology in a dental school. He was much interested in general educational work.

Since writing the above we find the following sketch, penned while sitting in convention with Prof. Reed at the Put-in-Bay meeting of the A. Ph. A. last September:

T. D. Reed, of Montreal, Canada, was the character of the convention. Of medium height and slim build; wearing a long black coat and high silk hat; having a long, thin, black beard, but no mustache; long-pointed nose supporting rimmed nose-glasses; stooping shoulders, long fingers and an inquiring countenance, the good doctor never fails to attract attention. His forehead extends to the occiput, which is fringed with long hair. Our Canadian friend is rather past middle life but is still in the prime of activity. Strangers are puzzled to know whether he is an old-time apothecary, circuit minister, or four-courts lawyer. In convention, Mr. Reed follows closely all papers, and in discussion evidences that he knows whereof he speaks. He is relentless in criticism, but kind-hearted and obliging to a marked degree. May Thos. D. Reed long live and often visit the A. Ph. A. conventions—is the wish not only of his many friends in the States, but also the students and teachers of the Montreal College of Pharmacy, of which he is dean.

Vanillin is produced in potato peelings. It does not exist in them when fresh, as originally supposed, but is generated by the warmth and the action of the oxygen of the air.

Bind MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST as a work for reference.

# Meyer Brothers Druggist

PUBLISHED MONTHLY IN THE INTERESTS OF THE ENTIRE DRUG TRADE.

VOL. XXI.

ST. LOUIS, JUNE, 1900.

No. 6.

Entered at the Post-Office at St. Louis, Mo., as second class matter  
in January, 1895.

## Meyer Brothers Druggist

PUBLISHED MONTHLY,  
C. F. G. MEYER, Publisher.

H. M. WHELPLEY, PH. G., M. D., - - - - - EDITOR.

### TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

United States and Canada, per year	\$1 00
Foreign (Postal Union), per year	1 25
Single Copies	10

Sample copies sent free on application.  
Please remit in funds that are bankable in St. Louis.  
To discontinue a subscription, notice must be sent to office of  
publication and all arrears paid.

### ADVERTISING RATES.

(WE HAVE BUT ONE PRICE).

One-fourth page, 6 months	\$ 45 00
" " 1 year	82 50
One-half " 6 months	87 00
" " 1 year	157 50
One page 6 months	160 00
" " 1 year	300 00

Address all communications to the

**MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST,**

222 South Broadway.

ST. LOUIS, MO., U. S. A.

### Two Broken-Down Graduates.



Crude Petroleum is said to be a remedy which will destroy and prevent the germination of the San Jose scale. It is said that it not only destroys this pernicious insect, but it also stimulates the growth of the tree to which it is applied. It is thought, however, by the best authorities, that the scale can only be eradicated by destroying the tree infested with the bug, and petroleum baths are apt to be fatal to trees.

## Editorial

Mr. T. Ashby Miller, the local secretary for the Richmond meeting of the A. Ph. A., greets you from the cover of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST for June.

**Labor Strikes** constitute one of the great problems for the present age to solve. We sincerely hope it will be settled in a way that will enure to the benefit of mankind in general. That the subject is a great one cannot be denied.

The daily press is, as a rule, quite timid in discussing the subject. This is especially true at a time when the most excitement prevails. This is very excusable, for we all know from experience how apt such discussions are to inflame those people who have taken an active part in the difficulty. Divines have preached sermons on this topic; orators have expatiated upon it. It is well that discussions are held so as to set us all a-thinking. Only in this way will we arrive at the solution of the problem. America has solved a good many questions of importance, and while absolute perfection cannot be obtained on any mundane matter, yet a close approach to it may be the outcome of proper study.

At the recent Industrial Convention held at Chattanooga, several speeches were made in reference to strikes, boycotts and lockouts. We will reproduce one made by N. F. Thompson, secretary of the Southern Industrial Convention, which is full of interest. Mr. Thompson spoke as follows:

Realizing the fact that political parties could not at this time be expected to deal with compulsory arbitration properly, it was, nevertheless, apparent that some agency should be found to awaken public sentiment regarding it, for there is no question to-day before the American people that begins to compare in importance with the one of how strikes and boycotts can be checked in their destructive and deadly tendencies.

If sectionalism received its death-blow when the sons of the South responded equally as promptly as did the sons of the North in answer to their country's call during our recent conflict with Spain, there is need that we should cement, in still stronger bonds, the ties of our re-united country by coming together as we do now in this convention from both sections to consider how we may remove a greater menace to our Government than was ever the armies of Spain or than would be, for that matter, the hostile forces of the entire world combined.

### Danger in Labor Troubles.

I am not an alarmist, but have ever been an optimist in my be-

jief of the higher destiny of this country. Still, I am not blind to the dangers that are confronting us as a people. The history of the downfall of the most powerful nations of antiquity teaches us that a country has more to fear from internal forces of disintegration than from outside foes, and no patriot who understands what is necessary to perpetuate this Government in its purity and power, but what must view with apprehension and alarm the growing tendency of the laboring classes to engage in strikes and boycotts at the dictation of labor union leaders and labor organizations.

If I dared permit myself to utter any prediction of the possible downfall of this country, I would say it would come through some such internal sources of disruption and danger as those which labor unions are bringing upon us.

The frequency of strikes and the pernicious influence of the boycott are real dangers to government which no words of mine can unduly magnify or overestimate. They are weakening the ties of citizenship among thousands of our people.

#### Disregard Rights of Others.

They are creating widespread disregard for the rights of others, equally as entitled to the protection of organized society as their own. They are destroying respect for any and all authority, save that embodied in the demands and commands of labor leaders and labor organizations.

They are educating the employed against the employing classes, creating antagonisms where mutuality of interests demand the utmost harmony and friendship.

They are demanding State and Federal authorities, class legislation and class discriminations, contrary to the very fundamental principles on which this Government was founded; and last, but not least, they are bringing reproach upon the judicial tribunals of our country, the only safe-guards of a free people.

Is this an overdrawn picture? I do not think anyone can truthfully say so; on the contrary, if he will only consider for a moment the extent to which labor organizations have gone in some communities, and the efforts that are being made to extend their power and influence throughout the land, it will be seen that I have not in any sense overstated the menace they are bringing to our country.

Every factor that enters into our industrial life is sought to be brought under their influence and dictation, and the boycott comes at once into action with its malign and deadly power, wherever their demands are sought to be overcome by independent forces.

#### Even Coffin Factories Unionized.

The "union" movement is so prevalent that one of the Chicago papers announced recently that the Woodworkers' Union had succeeded in "unionizing" the coffin factories of that city, and to make their job complete, the same paper suggested that they should "unionize" the grave-diggers, who would then refuse to bury the dead, unless it was brought to them in a "union" coffin, which would amount to refusing Christian burial to a non-union corpse.

And this same Woodworkers' Union claimed to have "unionized" the cradle factories, which would make a non-union father walk the floor with his non-union baby. If the coming generations must be rocked in union cradles or not at all, why not be married by a union priest with a union-labeled license, and a union mandolin band, and the bride arrayed in a union trousseau?

Having "unionized" us from the cradle to the grave, would they stop there? Will they not try to extend their authority over the resurrection, and refuse to rise until Gabriel uses a union-labeled trumpet? Or will they decline to enjoy the delights of Paradise until the angels use union-labeled harps?

Surely the common sense and sound judgment with which the American people have so long been credited will assert themselves and put an end to this union tyranny.

I am aware that the excuse is given that labor organizations are necessary to offset the power of financial combinations, misnamed trusts.

#### Public Lost Sight Of.

We have labor on the one hand claiming all rights for itself, with capital combining on the other for its sole advancement and protection, until there is grave danger that the superior rights and claims of the public will be lost sight of in this struggle for supremacy between the two.

This is why I advocate compulsory arbitration for the settlement of differences between labor and capital, because the public have the supreme right to demand that the disturbances constantly arising from strikes and boycotts shall cease. We are so woven into this great governmental fabric of ours that not one thread that enters into the woof or warp can be broken or misplaced without affecting more or less injuriously the entire product of civilized humanity around us.

I hope to see the recommendations of this convention go forth for the creation, in every Southern State, of such a board of arbitration as will render strikes and lockouts an impossibility, and when we do this we will point out the way to the North the proper channels through which their labor troubles can and will be settled. This is not sectionalism but the very broadest of Americanism, and on that platform alone do I stand.

The Proprietary Association of America held its eighteenth annual meeting in New York City the first week in May. Four sessions were devoted to work, and then the convention enjoyed the entertainment provided by the local trade.

The action of this association which most vitally affects the retail drug trade is its re-indorsement of the N. A. R. D. plan. Representatives from the N. W. D. A. and N. A. R. D. were present. The conference promises more and better results than has been the case with any previous consultation among retailers, manufacturers and wholesalers. The N. A. R. D. plan as outlined in recent issues of this journal was, upon motion of Thomas Doliber, of Boston, unanimously indorsed.

The attendance was unusually large and representative. F. E. Holiday, chairman of the N. A. R. D. executive committee, was the most prominent representative of that organization, while William J. Walker, of the N. W. D. A., spoke for the wholesalers.

According to the reports of the secretary and treasurer, the present membership of the association is 174. During the past year nineteen members have been taken from the record, but the association was never stronger or more valuable to individual members than at the present time. There is a balance of \$5,208.00 on hand. The expenses of the association last year reached about \$8,000.00.

The trade-mark question very naturally interests the proprietary manufacturers. The committee on that subject paid a compliment to the American Pharmaceutical Association on account of the good work which it is doing. The manufacturers have decided to establish a committee of the Proprietary Association to watch trade-mark affairs as carefully as a similar committee of the American Pharmaceutical Association is doing. The committee also recommended the establishment of a trade-mark bureau, consisting of lawyers who have made a special study of the subject. The idea is to consult them and thus avoid much long and expensive litigation.

At the last annual meeting a committee on advertising was appointed for the purpose of determining the circulation of publications, and carrying out other similar work. The chairman reported that the committee had not been able to spend a single dollar of the \$500.00 appropriated for the purpose. The conclusions were "that it could be demonstrated that there are publications enough for us to use which

will guarantee to prove their circulation, but at the present time no association of advertisers appears to be willing to defray the necessary expenses."

The committee on legislation reported what had been done to promote the national trade-mark law. It was stated that no action was likely to be taken by the present Congress. The committee gave much attention to the pure food and drug bill now pending in Congress. The committee also stated that it would co-operate with the N. A. R. D. in its effort to repeal the stamp tax on medicinal preparations, perfumery, etc. From the report it is learned that the Proprietary Association very carefully watches State legislators, and fights all legislation likely to injure their interests. The report said that all bad bills had been defeated in New York and Massachusetts. Attention was also given to bills now pending in Iowa and some other States.

It was decided to hold the next meeting at Chicago, in September, co-incident to the annual meeting of the N. W. D. A. The next annual meeting of the Proprietary Association will be held in New York the first week in May, 1901.

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: President, V. Mott Pierce; first



H. L. KRAMER.



C. I. HOOD.

vice-president, E. C. DeWitt; second vice-president, H. L. Kramer; secretary, Joseph Leeming; treasurer, H. B. Harding. Executive committee—A. H. Beardsley, Alfred E. Rose, Thomas Doliber, Geo. A. Newman, C. I. Hood and H. M. Sharp.

**May a Month of Conventions.**—The pharmacists of this country can very appropriately point to May as the month of conventions. This is especially true of the present year. The month opened with the United States Pharmacopœial convention at Washington, the date of which was fixed ten years ago. A convention of this importance naturally took precedence over all others, and many attended it who were obliged to forego the pleasure and profit of other meetings. The second week in May found the American Pharmaceutical Association in session at Richmond. The proximity of the meeting places and the arrangement of dates made it convenient for delegates to attend both conventions. On the other hand, some pharmacists felt that they could not be away from home for more than two consecutive weeks and were

obliged to return after the United States Pharmacopœial meeting.

The Proprietary Association convened in New York, May 2 and 3. This interfered with the attendance at both Richmond and Washington, as many pharmacists were interested in all three conventions.

In addition to these meetings of national character, we find more than a dozen State associations scheduled for meetings during the month of May. As a rule, those who attend the A. Ph. A. are also prominent in local organizations, and we find the attendance at Richmond diminished on account of the co-incident State conventions.

Another condition which interfered with the attendance at both Washington and Richmond was the fact that, since the extension of college courses, the commencement exercises occur late in April or early in May. The Maryland College of Pharmacy re-arranged its course for the past session so that the graduating exercises could be held prior to the May meetings.

Thus, the pharmacists of the United States can say that when it rains it pours; or, when one convention is scheduled others occupy the same or approximate dates. Judging from the reports as received, all pharmaceutical meetings during May were fairly well attended and the transactions of a satisfactory character. The druggists who regretted that they could not be in two places at the same time must feel gratified that the meeting they attended was a successful affair. It was a mere accident that the American Pharmaceutical Association should convene during the same month as the United States Pharmacopœial convention. It is questionable whether the attendance at either meeting was increased by the arrangement of dates so that the Richmond meeting would immediately follow the one in Washington. The next decennial meeting of the United States Pharmacopœial convention is a long way off, and we will leave it to those interested ten years hence to decide the details of dates and locations for the conventions of 1910.

**Horse Flesh, As a Food,** is a very serviceable article. It is sold freely in the markets in France, Germany, Austria and Belgium, as well as several other foreign countries. From time to time we have evidence that it is also an article of commerce in the United States. Recently, the Board of Health of San Francisco discovered that horse flesh was being used by the sausage manufacturers of that city. They were prosecuted, not on account of any harmfulness of the flesh, but because they sold it for beef. The difference in price is considerable.

We are confident that the time will come when horses will be butchered in this country under the same provisions as those regulating the slaughter of cattle. The *New York Medical Journal* claims that horse flesh can be readily detected even in as small a proportion as 5 per cent when mixed with other flesh. The process is as follows: Twenty grammes of sausage, finely minced, are boiled from



a half hour to an hour in 100 cubic centimeters of water. The volume of water is then reduced by evaporation to thirty cubic centimeters; then the liquid is cooled and filtered. About ten cubic centimeters are tested with a few drops of the compound iodine solution (one part of iodine and twelve parts of potassium iodide in 100 parts of water). A fugitive reddish-violet coloration indicates the presence of horse meat. The re-agent must be added carefully, so that no excess is added, as this is apt to change the color to a reddish-brown.

**Convention Rates on Railroad** and steamship lines are not as easily obtained as they were a few years ago. The Boston member of the committee on transportation of the American Pharmaceutical Association reports that it is impossible to secure any concessions for the number of members who are likely to attend annual meetings from his district. The delegations to Washington and Richmond last month were much smaller than they would have been if the railroads had promptly granted an extension of time on tickets, so that delegates could attend both meetings without forfeiting the value of the return certificate.

It was only through united and persistent efforts from all officials of the two associations that the concession was finally made. The railroads gave their decision but a few days prior to the Washington convention—so late, in fact, that many pharmacists had given up hopes of obtaining the privilege and decided to remain at home. It is difficult to say just what the outcome of the present tendency of affairs will be. It looks now, however, as if the time would soon arrive when the railroads will refuse to recognize gatherings the size of the A. Ph. A. meetings as being entitled to convention rates.

**The Extermination of Mosquitoes** may become possible by the judicious use of petroleum. As explained in these columns last month, the petroleum spreads out over the surface of the water, preventing the larva of the mosquito from reaching the atmosphere to obtain the necessary oxygen. Commenting on the use of petroleum for the extermination of this insect pest, a prominent merchant of West Africa gives his experience in that country. He says that, during fourteen months' stay in the petroleum fields in Apolonia, the five white men under him who had never been in that country before remained free from malaria, although working in stagnant swamps. He accounts for their freedom from malaria by the fact that the petroleum prevents the mosquitoes from propagating. The absence of these insects was noted at the time.

It is now becoming generally conceded that human beings only have malaria when infected by mosquitoes.

**New York Has a New Pharmacy Law** applying to the entire State and creating a new board of pharmacy consisting of fifteen members, which will be divided into three branches or sectional boards of five members each to replace the boards now in existence. The new law goes into effect January, 1901. It was signed by Governor Roosevelt, April 26.

There are now three boards of pharmacy—one operating in New York City, one in Erie County and one in the remainder of the State. The new law provides for a State Board of Pharmacy. The State is divided into three sections. The eastern (New York) section comprises New York, Kings, Queens, Nassau, Suffolk, Richmond and Westchester Counties; the western (Erie) section the counties of Erie, Niagara, Orleans, Genesee, Wyoming, Alleghany, Cattaraugus and Chautauqua, and the middle (Albany) section takes in the other counties of the State.

**Chemical Industries in Germany** are yielding good profits—at least this is true of some of the more prominent ones. Farbwerke, formerly Meister, Lucius & Brüning, manufacturers of synthetic indigo, antitoxine, etc., made a gross profit of 7,182,322 marks last year, while the previous year netted 7,214,179 marks.

Farbenfabriken, formerly Friedrich Bayer & Co., (phenacetine, etc.) made a profit, in 1899, of 3,400,000 marks against 3,270,000 marks in 1898.

Badische, aniline and soda fabrik (the largest establishment of this kind in the world, employing over 25,000 hands), made a clear profit of 8,978,652 marks.

But it must not be presumed that all of the chemical factories are making such fortunes. We also learn that some are showing a balance on the other side of the ledger. We notice one firm having lost 360,665 marks.

**The Average Human Brain**, according to Miss Helen Bradford Thompson, contains 9,200,000,000 nerve cells. These figures are based on mathematical calculations and are considered approximately correct by other authorities. The complexity of the cut-rate problem will require the exercise of all of these nerve cells by the person who works out a successful method of stopping cut rates, and at the same time please the manufacturer, the jobber, the retailer and the customer.

**The Subject of Malaria** is attracting the attention of the scientific world. Under date of March 17, the Spanish Government ordered the Royal Academy of Medicine to prepare a report on the disease within two years. Now that the mosquito is found to be the common carrier of the disease, a new interest is added and a fond hope of controlling, if not eradicating, intermittent fevers.

**Pursuant to Call**, the eighth decennial revision convention was held in the City of Washington, May 2, 3 and 4. The new committee was appointed and is now at work. The association will soon be incorporated as the "United States Pharmacopœia Revision Convention."

**In Our Transportation Department** for June appears a most interesting article from the pen of Mr. C. F. G. Meyer, on the Cullom bill. Our readers, no doubt, fully realize the importance of this measure and will find a great deal of "food for reflection" in the article.

## U. S. P. REVISION.

**The United States Pharmacopœia Should Define a "Drop."**—On page 376 of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST for December, 1899, appears an extended article on "The Number of Drops in a Gram and the Size of Medicine Droppers." The author, Dr. Wm. H. Seaman, of Washington, D. C., is very much in earnest in the work. He says: "The subject was brought to my attention in the preparation of a hospital formulary, and being a very busy man I did not consider all its bearings but assumed at first there was a fairly uniform size for medicine droppers. Further, I cannot see how the table in Remington's Pharmacy can be applied, since there are no statements that I have found as to the device used in dropping. Now, I find that the various prescription bottles in



DR. HORATIO C. WOOD, PRESIDENT U. S. P. CONVENTION.

common use give from nine to twenty-five drops to the gram, depending on the shape and size of the lip, and whether or not the bottle is full or partially full, and also that no one without training and care can deliver drops from a bottle at all, while any one can use a dropper with fair exactitude. Now, I desire to see the following insertion made in the Pharmacopœia, on page XLV, fourth line from bottom, after "minims": *It is recommended that when medicines are directed to be administered by drops that they be measured from a medicine dropper whose delivery end is three millimeters in external diameter and adapted to deliver twenty drops of distilled water to a gram at fifteen degrees Centigrade.* The text of the French Codex of 1884, on this subject, is as follows: *Celui qui est adopté comme compte-goutte normal consiste en un tube de verre terminé par un ajutage ouverture capillaire, dont le diamètre extérieur doit mesurer exactement trois millimètres. On considère l'instrument comme bien réglé lorsqu'à la température de 15 vingt goutte d'eau distillée pèsent 1 gramme à moins de 2 centigrammes pres.*

"With this provision the drop would soon be a far more accurate measure, especially in the hands of the laity, than any other mode of measuring small quantities."

"The New Pharmacopœia" is what the average pharmacist will call the eighth decennial revision of that standard work. The convention held at Washington the first week in May completed the arrangements for the preparation and publication of the volume.

The convention consisted of 207 delegates from various incorporated pharmaceutical and medical associations and colleges.

A committee of revision, consisting of twenty-five members and the president of the convention, was elected. A nominating committee with eighty-four members present named this committee of revision.

The general scope of the Pharmacopœia was determined by the convention at large, and embodied the general principles to be followed in revising the Pharmacopœia, which are understood as instructions to the committee.

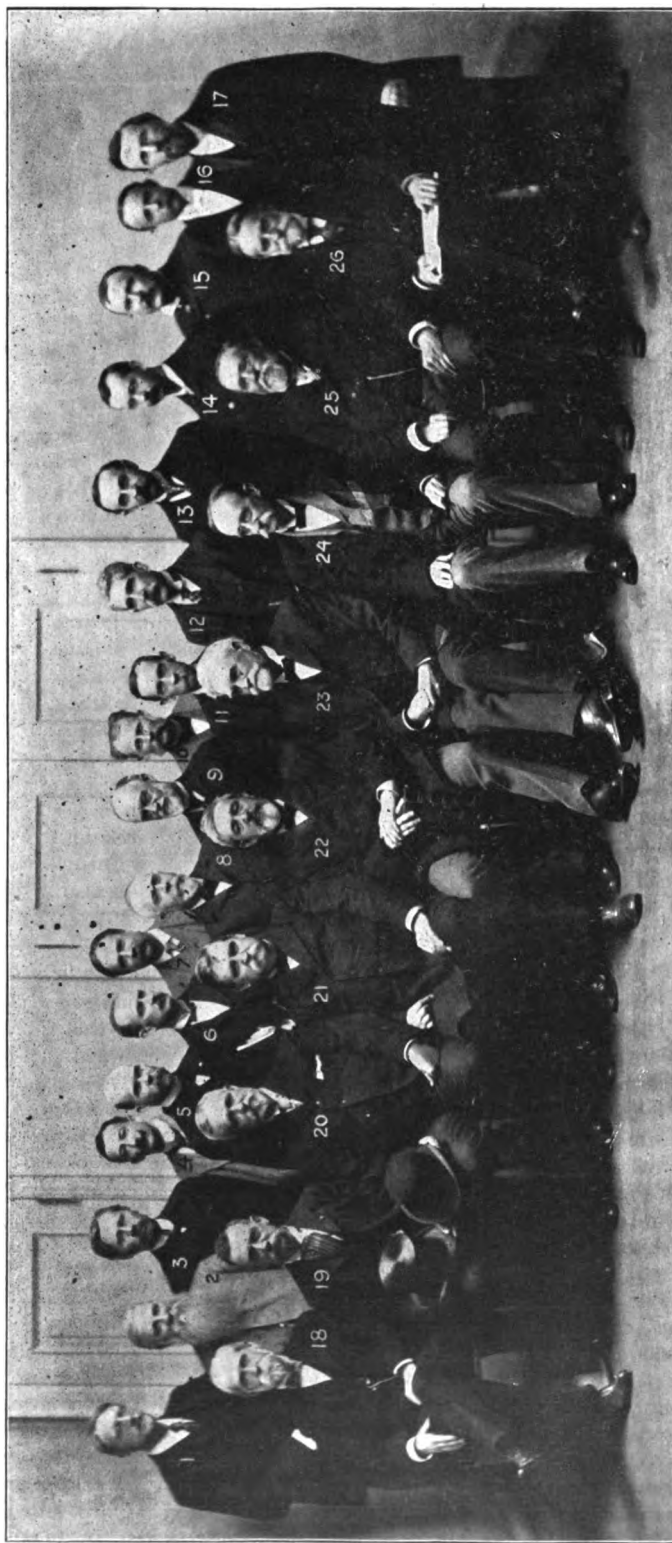
We publish elsewhere in this issue of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST these instructions in full. It may be said in a general way that the revised Pharmacopœia will be upon the same lines as the previous one. Among the few notable changes may be mentioned the introduction of average approximate doses for adults. These will be stated in the metric system with approximate equivalents in ordinary weights and measures. This question was hotly contested at the convention ten years ago which decided, by a small majority, not to publish doses. Sentiment in favor of them has gradually grown until the action at Washington last month was practically without opposition.

Synthetic preparations will be admitted to the revised Pharmacopœia, but only when they are of definite composition, in common use by the medical profession and of such a nature that their identity, purity or strength can be determined.

Perhaps the most far-reaching instruction to the new committee is the one relating to limiting tests. The committee is instructed to make allowance for unavoidable innocuous impurities or variations due to the source or mode of preparation or to the keeping qualities of the several articles. This means that the pharmacopœial requirements must not be unreasonably severe. It will enable pharmacists in States having pure food and drug laws to easily live up to pharmacopœial requirements.

It is difficult to surmise whether the new volume will be larger or smaller than its predecessor. In one particular, however, space will be saved, for general formulas are to be introduced in giving instructions for the preparation of fluid extracts, tinctures, etc., so far as the particular nature of the several drugs will permit. For a more detailed explanation of the rules and regulations under which the new committee will work, we refer our readers to the general principles published elsewhere in this issue.

United States Pharmacopoeial Convention Officers, Revision Committee and Board of Trustees.



1. William Galt Motter, M. D., Washington, D. C., Committee.
2. Albert E. Ebert, Ph. M., Chicago, Trustee.
3. Edward Kremers, Ph. D., Madison, Wis., Committee.
4. Virgil Coblenz, Ph. G., Ph. D., New York City, Committee.
5. H. M. Whelpley, Ph. G., M. D., St. Louis, Mo., Secretary of the Convention.
6. John Marshall, M. D., Philadelphia, Committee.
7. J. P. Remington, Ph. M., Philadelphia, Vice-Chairman of the Committee.
8. Charles Caspari, Jr., Ph. G., Baltimore, Committee.
9. E. H. Squibb, M. D., Brooklyn, Committee.
10. A. B. Stevens, Ph. G., Ann Arbor, Mich., Committee.
11. A. B. Lyons, M. D., Detroit, Mich., Committee.
12. L. E. Sayre, Ph. M., Lawrence, Kan., Committee.
13. James M. Good, Ph. G., St. Louis, Mo., Committee.
14. Wilbur L. Scoville, Ph. G., Boston, Mass., Committee.
15. C. S. N. Hallberg, Ph. G., Chicago, Committee.
16. George F. Payne, Ph. G., M. D., Atlanta, Ga., Committee.
17. Oscar Oldberg, Ph. D., Chicago, Committee.
18. S. A. D. Sheppard, Ph. G., Boston, Trustee.
19. George W. Sloan, M. D., Indianapolis, Trustee.
20. W. S. Thompson, Washington, D. C., Trustee.
21. Otto A. Wall, Ph. G., M. D., St. Louis, Second Vice-President of the Convention.
22. Horatio C. Wood, M. D., Philadelphia, President of the Convention.
23. Albert B. Prescott, M. D., Ann Arbor, Mich., First Vice-President of the Convention and member of the Committee.
24. W. M. Mew, M. D., Washington, Treasurer.
25. C. Louis Diehl, Ph. M., Louisville, Committee.
26. S. P. Sadler, Ph. D., Philadelphia, Committee.

The following officers and members were present at the Convention, with the exception of Dr. Rice, but were not present when the above photograph was taken: Chas. Rice, Ph. D., New York, Chairman of the Committee; A. R. L. Dohme, Ph. D., Baltimore, Secretary of the Committee; Reynold W. Wilcox, M. D., New York, Third Vice-President of the Convention and member of the Committee; N. S. Davis, Jr., M. D., Chicago, Fourth Vice-President and member of the Committee; Hobart A. Hare, M. D., Philadelphia, Committee; A. L. Langfelt, M. D., San Francisco, Fifth Vice-President; Walter S. Haines, M. D., Chicago, Committee; John J. Abel, M. D., Baltimore, Committee; Henry Kraemer, Ph. D., Philadelphia, Committee; Willis G. Gregory, Ph. G., M. D., Buffalo, Committee; Charles E. Dohme, Baltimore, Trustee.

The Revised U. S. P. will be moulded after the general pattern outlined in the list of instructions given the committee on revision. In addition to this list, a number of proposed instructions were voted down, the most prominent among them being one authorizing the introduction of the serums. Other propositions were referred to the committee without instructions, since they were considered as coming under the head of detail work rather than general principles. Here we may mention the adoption of a standard dropper as suggested by Dr. W. H. Seaman in a recent issue of this journal. The microscopical examination of powdered drugs is also in the hands of the committee. This matter was pushed by Dr. Albert Schneider, of Chicago, and Dr. H. H. Rusby, of New York.

There was also a feeling on the part of some members that the pharmacopœia should be made to partake of the nature of a dispensatory. While these views



DR. CHAS. RICE, CHAIRMAN U. S. P. REVISION COMMITTEE.

were put forward in a forcible manner, they did not seem to meet with general approval. The introduction of doses, however, is looked upon as a step in this direction.

It is doubtful whether a pharmacopœia will ever be made to include information on the subject of therapeutics or give space to the history of remedies. The same cry, "Make the Pharmacopœia Popular," was raised ten years ago, and in a measure has been met by the American Pharmaceutical Association in its adoption of the National Formulary, which must be looked upon in reality as a companion to the U. S. P., although issued by an entirely distinct authority. It was with an idea of popularizing the pharmacopœia that one member suggested the discarding of scientific Latin and Greek terms in the description of drugs and chemicals. As a point in illustration he mentioned such words as those used in describing the shape of leaves. It was pointed out by other speakers that these words are really a part of the English language and preferable to any substitutes which might be suggested.

**General Principles to be Followed in Revising the Pharmacopœia.**—In accordance with the instructions of the convention of 1890, the committee of revision created by this body herewith presents a draft of a plan for revising the Pharmacopœia of 1890.

1. *Scope of the Pharmacopœia.*—The committee of revision is authorized to admit into the Pharmacopœia any product of nature of known origin; also any synthetized product of definite composition which is in common use by the medical profession, the identity, purity, or strength of which can be determined. No compound or mixture shall be introduced if the composition or mode of manufacture thereof be kept secret, or if it be controlled by unlimited proprietary or patent rights.

2. *Doses.*—After each pharmacopœial article (drug, chemical, or preparation) which is used or likely to be used internally or hypodermically, the committee is instructed to state the average approximate (but neither a minimum nor maximum) dose for adults, and, where deemed advisable, also for children—the metric system to be used and the approximate equivalent, ordinary weights or measures, inserted in parenthesis. It is to be distinctly understood that neither this convention nor the committee of revision created by it intends to have these doses regarded as obligatory on the physician or as forbidding him to exceed them whenever in his judgment this seems advisable. The committee is directed to make a distinct declaration to this effect in some prominent place in the new Pharmacopœia.

3. *Nomenclature.*—It is recommended that changes in the titles of articles at present official be made only for the purpose of insuring greater accuracy, or safety in dispensing. In the case of newly admitted articles, it is recommended that such titles be chosen as are in harmony with general usage and convenient for prescribing; but in the case of chemicals of a definite composition a scientific name should be given, at least as a synonym.

4. *Assay Processes.*—The committee is instructed to append assay processes to as many of the potent drugs and preparations made therefrom as may be found possible, provided that the processes of assay are reasonably simple (both as to methods and apparatus required) and lead to fairly uniform results in different hands. As regards the products of such assays, tests of identity and purity should be added wherever feasible. Physiological tests for determining strength should not be introduced by the committee.

5. *Purity and Strength of Pharmacopœial Articles.*—The committee is instructed to revise as carefully as possible the limits of purity and strength of the pharmacopœial chemicals and preparations for which limiting tests are given. While no concession should be made towards a diminution of medicinal value, allowance should be made for unavoidable, innocuous impurities or variations due to the particular source or mode of preparation, or to the keeping qualities of the several articles. In the case of natural products the limits of admissible impurities

should be placed high enough to exclude any that would not be accepted by other countries.

Regarding the strength of diluted acids, tinctures and galenical preparations in general, it is recommended that the committee keep in view the desirability of at least a gradual approach upon mutual concessions towards uniformity with similar preparations of other pharmacopœias, particularly in the case of potent remedies which are in general use among civilized nations.

6. *General Formulæ*.—It is recommended that general formulæ be introduced, as far as the particular nature of several drugs will permit, for fluid extracts, tinctures, and such other preparations as are made by identical processes, and that the general formula be followed in each case be merely indicated by reference.

7. *Weights and Measures*.—The committee is instructed to retain the metric system of weights and measures as adopted in the seventh decennial revision.

8. *Supplement to the Pharmacopœia*.—That the committee on revision be authorized to prepare a supplement to the Pharmacopœia at any time they may deem such action desirable.

9. *Commercial Articles*.—It is recommended that every article in the United States Pharmacopœia that has no medicinal value and is used solely for commercial or technical purposes be discarded from the next issue of the United States Pharmacopœia.

10. *Synonyms*.—It is recommended that every common name and English title of articles used in the present United States Pharmacopœia that is synonymous for both the medicinal and commercial drug be either discarded or modified so as to leave no doubt as to what is wanted.

11. *Precedents*.—In all matters not specially provided for in these "general principles" the rules established for previous revision, if there are any, should be followed.

**Bacteria**.—A magazine devoted to scientific topics sagely remarks that the bacterium has something else to do in the economy of nature than in originating maladies. It continues the topic by noting a paper in a French magazine by M. Matruchot, on the agency of bacteria in forming the colors of flowers. It is something to check the microbean craze of the popular press in regard to the supposed viciousness of these humble vegetable organisms. It is true that they are operating in innumerable directions, but the number that are associated with disease are very few, and even these few, if the animal be healthy, are digested by the gastric juice as easily as would be an oyster. The majority, indeed, are essential to our health and happiness.—*Meehans' Monthly for May*.

**Preserved Milk** without antiseptics is proposed by a party who freezes out the water. The only objection we see is the extent to which the bulk of some milk would be decreased if all the water was frozen out.

## THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION'S ANNUAL MEETING.

An Interesting Convention, May 12 to 15,  
at Historic Richmond, Va.

**Board of Pharmacy Conferences** are always of value. A number of board members consulted with each other at the Richmond meeting of the A. Ph. A. The main point in question was that of interchange of certificates. It will be a number of years before the model pharmacy law is generally adopted. Such being the case, there is much work for pharmacy boards to do when in conference. Although the meetings may be very informal, we hope they will be continued from year to year among those board members who attend the A. Ph. A. conventions.



EX-PRESIDENT A. B. PRESCOTT.

**The A. Ph. A. Has a New Section.** It is the outgrowth of the committee on practical pharmacy and dispensing, which was fostered by the indefatigable work of Mr. H. P. Hynson. Quite a general feeling prevailed that this department should remain in the form of a standing committee or become a part of the section on commercial interests. The arguments presented by Mr. Hynson, however, were irresistible, and the new section became a fact.

It will certainly fare well as long as Mr. Hynson gives it personal attention. It appeals as strongly as any feature of the A. Ph. A. to the practical, every-day retail druggist, and thus it is worthy of every consideration and we trust will become so thoroughly established that it will wipe out the least shadow of excuse for the assertion that the A. Ph. A. is an organization of college professors and kindred spirits.

**The Richmond Entertainment** was well up to the average long sustained by the local pharmacists in cities where the A. Ph. A. meets. In the first place,

the convention was held on historic grounds surrounded with much of interest to every American. Then came the Southern hospitality which all members from other sections of the country have learned from experience to anticipate as one of the special pleasures of a convention in the South.

Street car rides, carriage rides, usual reception, Governor's reception, and other similar functions, are about the same wherever they occur. Polk Miller's entertainments, however, were something quite out of the ordinary. They portrayed the original Southern negro true to life. Mr. Miller is certainly an artist in this line, and is linking the Southern slave of the past with the Northern educated "gentleman of color" of to-day.

The trip to Old Point Comfort, which was entirely complimentary to the visitors, was an innovation for those who live inland. Of special interest were the ship yards at Newport News, and the naval vessels at Hampton Roads. Many were present who attended the 1890 meeting at Old Point Comfort, and were equally enthusiastic with those who visited the place for the first time. Fort Monroe is always a place of interest, and through the courtesy of Col. Gunther, the commanding officer, it was open, ramparts and all, to the visitors.

Where all the local pharmacists were so uniformly kind and attentive it would be useless to endeavor to pick out special names. We can, however, pay our respects to the ladies, who were untiring in their attention to the welfare of the visitors. The Richmond meeting of 1873 is still green in the memory of those who were present on that occasion, and long will the 1900 convention live in the pleasant memories of those who registered in Richmond last May.

**"The American Association of Pharmaceutical Faculties."**—This is the name of a new organization which sprang into existence at Richmond last month. It is the immediate outcome of an agitation started by the Maryland College of Pharmacy through the energetic work of its secretary, Mr. H. P. Hynson.

Many years ago—so far back that no one seems to remember exactly when—the colleges of pharmacy of this country formed an organization, and their representatives met co-incidentally with the A. Ph. A. conventions. The catalogues issued by the institutions who were members of the association, contained a list of the colleges and stated that they were recognized as being in good standing. Those who were active in college affairs at that time felt that the organization accomplished good work along the lines of advancing pharmaceutical education. In 1885, however, the society seemed to have ended its career of usefulness, and came to a close without formal adjournment or dissolution.

Ever since the passing of the old society, teachers have talked about re-organizing. Quite active efforts in that direction were made a few years ago, and a conference was held at the Denver meeting of the A. Ph. A.; the results, however, were not satisfactory.

It was just at the time when the question of practical experience before or after graduation was agitating the minds of college men. Since then, affairs seem to have re-adjusted themselves and the time is now ripe for a college organization. This was well evidenced by the hearty support given Mr. Hynson at Richmond, who acted as temporary chairman. The permanent officers are as follows:

President, Dr. A. B. Prescott, Ann Arbor, Mich.; vice-president, Prof. J. P. Remington, Philadelphia; secretary and treasurer, Dr. W. H. Bradbury, Washington, D. C.; executive committee, Prof. J. H. Beal, Scio, O.; Dr. William Simon, Baltimore; Dr. Edward Kremers, Madison, Wis.; Prof. J. M. Good, St. Louis, and Dr. Geo. C. Diekmann, New York City.

The constitution and by-laws will be printed in pamphlet form for distribution among interested parties. Copies can be obtained by addressing the secretary. The avowed object of the organization is the "promotion of the interests of pharmaceutical education." These are broad lines and ones upon which all colleges can meet.

Fifteen colleges were represented and admitted to membership. A committee was appointed to consider the applications of other colleges. It is likely that the next meeting, which will be held in St. Louis at the time of the A. Ph. A. convention, will be well attended.

**The Model Pharmacy Law**, adopted at the Richmond meeting of the A. Ph. A., is a general form of pharmacy law suitable for enactment by the several States of the United States. It is not intended by the framers and friends of the document that it should at once replace the different laws now in force. It is hoped, however, that gradually the various laws will be remodeled after this general pattern. Each State or Territory must change special features in it to suit the local conditions.

The law keeps two points prominently in view. First, the restriction of apprenticeship to better educated and more competent young men and women than have formed the average drug clerk of the past. Second, a more liberally educated and thoroughly qualified pharmacist than the one forming the type of to-day. It is fully realized that such changes cannot take place suddenly—that they must be brought about gradually. It seems necessary, also, to reiterate the oft made statement that no law can be retroactive. Those already in the business will be accorded all the rights and privileges of the pharmacists who are to enter at a later date.

When we say better educated, we mean not only in the theory of pharmacy, but also in general business principles and tact. The framers of the law look upon pharmacy as a progressive calling and have considered the future more particularly than the present or past in drawing up the document. Therefore, this model is likely to remain as a pattern or basis for pharmacy legislation during the ensuing decade. Copies are to be printed at an early date and can be obtained by addressing the General Secretary, Prof. Chas. Caspari, Jr., Baltimore, Md.

In 1869 the A. Ph. A. placed on record a draft of a general form of pharmacy law which has had much

influence upon legislation now in existence. At that date only two pharmacy statutes were in existence in this country. Both of them were imperfect and of but limited application. It is natural that, during the thirty odd years which have elapsed, many changes in legal pharmacy have occurred, and provisions which were appropriate then are now impracticable and have been abandoned.

This model pharmacy law is the result of work performed by many members of the association and pharmacists throughout the country. It, however, required a master hand to arrange the whole in acceptable form. It is to the indefatigable labors of Prof. J. H. Beal, coupled with his good judgment and legal training, that we are indebted for the model. It is a signal testimony to his ability that the draft should have been adopted by the convention practically as he presented it.



EX-PRESIDENT J. P. REMINGTON.

**The Entertainment Feature of the A. Ph. A.**—Two very distinct and far-removed classes of members attend the conventions. The typical representative of one delegation is a man usually unaccompanied by ladies, who, at the last possible moment, leaves his business or college work just in time to be present at the opening of the convention. He is in the assembly room for subsequent sessions long before they are called to order. Between sessions, he manages to find time for sleeping and eating and conversation on trade or professional topics. If, perchance, one-half day is devoted to entertainment, this hard-working member feels like a fish out of water. He is uneasy, and cannot help thinking about the time which he is wasting. He explains that he left home when he could ill be spared, came at considerable expense, and that every moment is valuable. In all of this he is absolutely sincere, but fails to understand how any member with good reasoning powers can differ with him on the entertainment question. He admits that some entertainment must be permitted as a necessary evil, but he would like to see the sessions so arranged that the members who attend them will be thoroughly tired out and unable to appreciate or en-

joy any amusement or entertainment which can be wedged in at the brief time between the sessions. It was after due consideration at Richmond that the council decided that no entire day intervening between regular session days should be given up for amusement or entertainment at the St. Louis Convention in 1901.

The other delegation is headed not by an individual but by a family—at least, the typical representative is a member who is accompanied by ladies, and perhaps children. To them the A. Ph. A. Convention is an outing. It may be their only vacation for the past twelve months. The entire family is likely to be present at the beginning of the convention, ready to applaud the addresses of welcome, and are very attentive when the local secretary announces the entertainment program. From this on they are sight-seeing, returning to the hotel sufficiently early to tell their associates what a glorious good time they have had and urge them to be ready bright and early the next morning for some special program of entertainment which has been arranged through the kindness of local committees. True to the proverb that "the first shall be last," they seldom fail to attend the closing session and throw enthusiasm into the ever-customary omnibus vote of thanks which gives prominence to the hospitality of the good people constituting the local citizens. They are likely to tarry a day or so after the convention adjourns, and may be seen at the railroad ticket office endeavoring to have the limit on the return certificates extended.

We have mentioned the two extremes, the members of which are worthy, earnest and conscientious delegates, who freely express their honest convictions; but if the conventions were run in the exclusive interest of their factions the A. Ph. A. might live to celebrate its semi-centennial but never see the close of its hundredth annual convention. Between the two extremes comes the vast majority of delegates. They share in the real work of the convention and participate in the amusements and entertainments. They heartily approve of the general plan of sandwiching work and play, which has stood the test of time. It is well that they are in the majority, for it insures the organization against hasty action when spurred on by either all-work or all-play members.

**The Section on Commercial Interests.**—This feature of the A. Ph. A. was at low ebb at the Put-in-Bay meeting last year. The new officers seemed to realize this and evidently gave careful thought and study to the condition of affairs. As a result, we find in Chairman Good's address much of substantial interest and permanent value to the commercial and pharmaceutical world. This officer realized that the N. A. R. D. was organized for the promotion of commercial interests and that some believed it should fully replace the commercial section of the A. Ph. A.

The chairman took for his text the statement that "the druggist in whom the commercial instinct predominates will find ample opportunity for the exer-



cise of his talent in the National Association of Retail Druggists." All must concur in this statement, for the national association will long be occupied in its present good work of regulating prices and the solving of closely allied problems. The chairman's address pointed out the following topics for consideration and discussion:

Methods of advertising.  
 Buying and selling and care of stock.  
 Checking the growth of the free dispensary evil.  
 The "commercial course" in a college of pharmacy.  
 The commercial value of a pharmaceutical education.  
 The practice, by physicians, of dispensing their own remedies.  
 A proper amount of the commercial spirit in the practice of legitimate pharmacy.

Methods for interesting physicians in preparation of the Pharmacopoeia and the National Formulary.

A glance at these timely topics will convince one that they might profitably occupy all of the time devoted to a section of the A. Ph. A.; thus, the officers came fully prepared to have long and interesting sessions. Work along the lines laid out by the chairman were, however, altered by an extemporaneous arrangement whereby the report of the committee on practical pharmacy and dispensing was given under the auspices of this section.

There were several papers read and discussed, and also an address by Prof. F. G. Ryan on a commercial course in the colleges of pharmacy. Addresses are always more interesting than essays. In this case the author is particularly apt as a lecturer and held his audience in a pleasing manner.

Thus, the address of the chairman, the special papers presented and the work of the committee on practical pharmacy constituted a program which places the work of the commercial section this year on a parity with that of any previous occasion. There is no immediate danger of this section being disbanded, nor is it likely to come in direct competition with the work of the N. A. R. D.

#### Officers of the Sections, 1900-1901.

**Commercial Interests**—Chairman, Chas. A. Rapelye, Hartford, Conn.; secretary, F. W. Meissner, Laporte, Ind. Associates—F. W. E. Stedem, Philadelphia; Henry Willis, Quebec, Canada; F. E. Holliday, Atchison, Kan.

**Scientific Section**—Chairman, Oscar Oldberg, Chicago; secretary, Lyman F. Kebler, Philadelphia.

**Education and Legislation**—Chairman, C. B. Lowe, Philadelphia; secretary, J. A. Koch, Pittsburg.

#### Commercial Section Papers and Addresses.

1. Chairman's Address—J. M. Good, St. Louis.
2. Address by F. E. Holliday, chairman Executive Committee, N. A. R. D.
3. Methods of Advertising—F. W. E. Stedem, Philadelphia.
4. A Scheme to Popularize the United States Pharmacopoeia as the Only Means to Combat Quackery in Medicine—Louis Emanuel, Pittsburg, Pa.
5. The Commercial Value of a Pharmaceutical Education—Jos. Jacobs, Atlanta, Ga.
6. A Course in Commercial Training in a College of Pharmacy, Frank G. Ryan, Philadelphia, Pa.
7. Report on Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing—H. P. Hynson, Baltimore, chairman of the committee.
8. A few papers in the hands of the committee on Practical Dispensing will be published as contributions to this section.

#### The A. Ph. A. Officers for 1900-1901.

President—John F. Patton, York, Pa.

First Vice-President—J. H. Beal, Scio, O.

Second Vice-President—J. W. Gayle, Frankfort, Ky.  
 Third Vice-President—E. A. Ruddimann, Nashville, Tenn.  
 Treasurer—S. A. D. Sheppard, Boston, Mass.  
 General Secretary—Chas. Caspari, Jr., Baltimore, Md.  
 Reporter on Progress of Pharmacy—C. Lewis Diehl, Louisville, Ky.  
 Local Secretary—H. M. Whelpley, St. Louis, Mo.  
 Members of the Council—L. C. Hopp, Cleveland, O.; T. R. Baker, Richmond, Va.; W. C. Alpers, New York City; W. S. Thompson, Washington, D. C.; H. M. Whitney, North Andover Depot, Mass.; A. B. Prescott, Ann Arbor, Mich.; Chas. E. Dohme, Baltimore, Md.; J. M. Good, St. Louis, Mo.; Leo Eliel, South Bend, Ind.

#### The Council Committees.

**Membership**—H. M. Whelpley, St. Louis; H. M. Whitney, North Andover Depot, Mass.; L. C. Hopp, Cleveland, O.; T. R. Baker, Richmond, Va.; Jno. W. Gayle, Frankfort, Ky.; J. H. Beal, Scio, O.; E. A. Ruddimann, Nashville, Tenn., Treasurer and General Secretary, member ex-officio.

**Finance**—Chas. E. Dohme, Baltimore, Md.; Chas. A. Rapelye, Hartford, Conn.; H. P. Hynson, Baltimore, Md.

**Publication**—Chas. Caspari, Jr., Baltimore, Md.; C. Lewis Diehl, Louisville, Ky.; J. M. Good, St. Louis, Mo.; Leo Eliel, South Bend, Ind.; C. B. Lowe, Hartford, Conn.

**Centennial Fund**—Jno. F. Patton, York, Pa.; Chas. E. Dohme, Baltimore, Md.; Chas. Caspari, Jr., Baltimore, Md.

**Auditing Committee**—Chas. A. Rapelye, P. W. Newton, T. R. Shannon, all of Hartford, Conn.

**Transportation**—Chas. Caspari, Jr., Baltimore, Md.; Albert E. Ebert, Chicago; Caswell A. Mayo, New York; Chas. M. Ford, Denver; C. G. Merrell, Cincinnati, O.; S. A. D. Sheppard, Boston, Mass.; Geo. F. Payne, Atlanta, Ga.; H. M. Whelpley, St. Louis, Mo.; Wm. B. Searby, San Francisco, Cal.; Chas. T. Heller, St. Paul, Minn.; A. K. Finaley, New Orleans, La.

#### The Nominating Committee.

[Those marked with a \* were present at the committee meeting.]

**Arkansas**—W. H. Skinner, Pocahontas; \*E. F. Kleis, Hot Springs.

**California**—J. E. Barbat, San Francisco; \*W. J. Jackson, San Francisco.

**Connecticut**—\*J. W. Lowe, Hartford; C. A. Rapelye, Hartford.  
**District of Columbia**—\*W. S. Thompson, Washington.

**Georgia**—\*Geo. F. Payne, Atlanta; \*Jos. Jacobs, Atlanta.

**Illinois**—\*H. Bieth, Chicago; Oscar Oldberg, Chicago.

**Indiana**—\*F. W. Meissner, Laporte; Chas. D. Knoefel, New Albany.

**Iowa**—\*S. R. Mosey, Des Moines.

**Kentucky**—C. L. Diehl, Louisville; \*C. S. Porter, Somerset.

**Maryland**—\*Daniel Base, Baltimore; Arthur A. Quandt, Baltimore.

**Massachusetts**—\*E. L. Patch, Boston; B. F. Riddell, Fall River.

**Michigan**—\*A. B. Stevens, Ann Arbor; \*A. B. Lyons, Detroit.

**Minnesota**—\*Miss Josephine Wanous, Minneapolis.

**Missouri**—H. M. Pettit, Carrollton; \*H. M. Whelpley, St. Louis.

**New Jersey**—\*Geo. H. White, Newark; \*D. L. Cameron, Rutherford.

**New York**—\*R. G. Eccles, Brooklyn; \*Geo. C. Diekmann, New York City.

**North Carolina**—\*J. Hal Bobbot, Raleigh; Wm. Simpson, Raleigh.

**Ohio**—\*J. H. Beal, Scio; Theo. Wetterstroem, Cincinnati.

**Pennsylvania**—\*C. N. Boyd, Butler; \*W. L. Cliffe, Philadelphia.

**South Carolina**—\*O. E. Thomas, Columbia.

**Tennessee**—A. B. Rains, Columbia; \*J. F. Voigt, Chattanooga.

**Texas**—\*E. G. Eberle, Dallas.

**Vermont**—\*Collins Blakely, Montpelier.

**Virginia**—\*Wm. H. Scott, Richmond; R. H. M. Harrison, Richmond.

**Wisconsin**—\*Edward Kremers, Madison.

**Province of Quebec**—\*G. LaChance, Montreal, Canada.

**American Pharmaceutical Association**—\*A. E. Ebert, Chicago, Ill.; \*H. P. Hynson, Baltimore, Md.; \*J. M. Good, St. Louis, Mo.; \*J. P. Remington, Philadelphia, Pa.; \*E. A. Ruddimann, Nashville, Tenn.

### Richmond A. Ph. A. Convention Items.

*St. Louis, September, 1901.*

*The Stenographer bill was \$150.*

*"Pharmacy means safe-guarding care."*

*Annual Dues for the past year netted \$3,030.00.*

*The Convention opened with 112 persons present.*

*The Board of Pharmacy members held a conference.*

*The Badges sold last year netted \$74.25, but no profit.*

*The College of Pharmacy members held a conference.*

*Certificates to the amount of \$40.00 were sold last year.*

*The Journal subscription list cost the association \$45.64.*

*The Ladies at the opening session numbered twenty-seven.*

*"Teachers in colleges must be in touch with the activities of life."*

*The National Formulary sales for the past year amounted to \$313.93.*

*Forty members of the nominating committee were present on roll call.*

*The Decadence of Fluid Extracts is justly deserved.—[H. P. HYNSON.*

*Salol can be more readily powdered after it has been fused and cooled.*

*Clay W. Holmes, of Elmira, N. Y., attended the 1873 meeting at Richmond.*

*Chas. D. Knoefel, New Albany, Ind., appreciates pharmaceutical journals.*

*Prof. C. Lewis Diehl has many pleasant memoirs of the Richmond (1873) meeting.*

*Prof. F. G. Ryan is doing yeoman work for the introduction of the metric system.*

*L. C. Hopp reported for the delegation to the Cincinnati meeting of the N. A. R. D.*

*The National Formulary will not be revised until the new Pharmacopoeia is issued.*

*President Patton was quite sick for a few days, but recovered in time for inauguration.*

*Ever Watchful and earnestly active is Caswell A. Mayo, editor of the American Druggist.*

*A. E. Ebert was obliged, owing to illness, to return home before the convention closed.*

*Strange, indeed, that no one raised the question of receiving, accepting or adopting a report.*

*If You Want to know how to make money out of beef extract, write to L. C. Hopp, Cleveland, O.*

*Col. T. Roberts Baker seemed scarcely older than when at the Old Point Comfort meeting in 1890.*

*J. M. Good, of St. Louis, was chairman, and H. M. Whelpley, secretary, of the nominating committee.*

*"We See, but do not Observe," is an expression timely when members waste time in useless discussion.*

*Ex-President J. E. Morrison, of Montreal, Canada, was detained in New York by the sickness of a son.*

*Mistures cover more than half of the difficulties that come to the dispensing pharmacist.—[H. P. HYNSON.*

*One Thousand Two Hundred and Seventy-six was the total membership at the opening of the convention.*

*The Report on the Progress of Pharmacy received a just and timely tribute in the president's annual address.*

*The Permanent Fund of the association can be used only on affirmative vote of seven-eighths of the association.*

*The Official Badges and bars purchased by the association since the adoption of the ensign in 1892, amount to \$754.35.*

*The President's Address was considered by L. C. Hopp, Cleveland; W. S. Thompson and H. P. Hynson, Baltimore.*

*F. E. Holliday, of Topeka, Kan., chairman of the executive committee of the N. A. R. D., was an accredited delegate.*

*Col. John B. Purcell, of Purcell, Ladd & Co., Richmond, represented the National Wholesale Druggists' Association.*

*The Ebert Prize was awarded to Dr. Edward Kremers, of Madison, Wis., and Oswald Schreiner, of the same place.*

*Miss Josephine E. Barbot, Ph. G., is instructor in Materia Medica and Botany in the California College of Pharmacy.*

*Committee on Credentials: F. G. Ryan, Philadelphia, Pa.; Clay W. Holmes, Elmira, N. Y.; Henry Biroth, Chicago, Ill.*

*Miss Josephine Wanous, of Minneapolis, is looked upon as a popular delegate who is a regular attendant at the meetings.*

*The Commercial Side of pharmacy was well to the front. The section on this subject was largely attended and the discussions animated.*

*The Delegates to the association represented twenty-five State associations, twelve colleges, three alumni associations and six local organizations.*

*Combination Meetings of the A. Ph. A. and N. A. R. D. were proposed by the delegates to the N. A. R. D. The council has the matter in hand.*

*W. C. Alpers is an orator, and his response to Gov. Tyler and Mayor Taylor was a model extemporaneous expression of good will and appreciation.*

*H. P. Hynson can talk in a serious vein and is often heard in scientific debate; but he is never more at home than when in a humorous atmosphere.*

*Practical Suggestions and useful information from a professional chemist and life-long teacher, is what we find in President Prescott's address.*

*The Committee on president's address consisted of L. C. Hopp, Cleveland, O.; W. S. Thompson, Washington, D. C.; H. P. Hynson, Baltimore, Md.*

*The A. Ph. A. is decidedly practical when it listens to such addresses as the one made by F. G. Ryan on "A Training in Commercial Pharmacy."*

*Fifteen minutes seem short to the author of a paper who must present it within that time. But the audience is ready for a change of subject that often.*

*The Ebert Prize Fund was established at Richmond twenty-seven years ago, when President A. E. Ebert donated to the association \$500 for that purpose.*

*The Commercial Section opened with chairman J. M. Good, St. Louis; F. W. E. Stedem, Philadelphia, vice-chairman; and C. A. Rapelye, Hartford, Conn., as officers.*

*Dr. Frederick Hoffmann and his wife, Marie, sent a message of greeting from Berlin. They were among the many who attended the Richmond meeting in 1873.*

*F. E. Stewart, New York; J. M. Good, St. Louis; and A. B. Stevens, Ann Arbor, constituted the committee on Address of the Chairman of the Section on Scientific Papers.*

*The Model Pharmacy Law is in the hands of a committee consisting of J. H. Beal, Scio, O.; S. A. D. Sheppard and W. C. Alpers. Copies can be obtained by addressing the chairman.*

*The Time and Place Committee consisted of S. A. D. Sheppard, chairman, Boston; Oscar Oldberg, Chicago; H. M. Whelpley, St. Louis; W. C. Alpers, New York; W. S. Thompson, Washington, D. C.*

*Dr. John F. Hancock, of Baltimore, was elected president of the A. Ph. A. at the Richmond convention twenty-seven years ago. The many delegates in 1900 were pleased to have the doctor with them.*

*The Committee on Welfare of the A. Ph. A. consisted of J. P. Remington, Philadelphia; A. E. Ebert, Chicago, Ill.; W. S. Thompson, Washington, D. C.; W. C. Alpers, New York City; H. M. Whelpley, St. Louis.*

*A. Ph. A. Trip to Paris.—Caswell A. Mayo, chairman of committee on arrangements for Paris trip, recommended the Steamer Aller which has been chartered by Palestine Commandery Knights Templars. The steamer leaves New York City, June 27.*

*The Proctor Memorial, read by Prof. J. P. Remington, was a fitting tribute to a worthy pharmaceutical savant who last attended the A. Ph. A. twenty-seven years ago. Further tribute was made by Dr. A. B. Prescott, W. C. Alpers, Dr. John F.*

Hancock, Albert E. Ebert, Chicago, Ill.; Clay W. Holmes, Elmira, N. Y.

The Editors and Correspondents were, as usual, numerous. Among them we register Chas. W. Parsons and J. H. Beal, *Pharmaceutical Era*; Jos. Helfman and Harry L. Mason, *Bulletin of Pharmacy*; F. B. Hay, *Druggists Circular*; Dr. Edward Kraemer, *Pharmaceutical Review*; Dr. Robt. J. Eccles, *Merck's Bulletin*; Prof. Geo. B. Kaufmann, *The Midland Druggist*; J. W. T. Knox, *The New Idea*; Prof. C. B. Lowe, *American Journal of Pharmacy*; Prof. C. S. N. Hallberg, *Western Druggist*; Dr. H. M. Whelpley, MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST; E. G. Eberle, *Texas Druggist*.

### The New A. Ph. A. Members.

R. P. Jones, Galatin, Ill.  
George Latin, Dayton, O.  
Chas. R. Roth, Canton, O.  
J. L. Martin, Palestine, Ill.  
Z. C. Byers, Pottstown, Pa.  
John Strause, Cleveland, O.  
Joseph R. Hall, Suffolk, Va.  
Z. B. Hopkins, Brandon, Vt.  
Wirt P. Doty, Detroit, Mich.  
John C. Falk, St. Louis, Mo.  
T. M. Reade, Richmond, Va.  
F. R. Holliday, Topeka, Kas.



W. C. ANDERSON.



DR. G. E. BARKSDALE.

Henry Heim, Saginaw, Mich.  
John Michalek, Chicago, Ill.  
E. A. Patrick, Sharsburg, Pa.  
Joseph Kelly, Centerville, Ill.  
J. W. Parker, Harrisburg, Ill.  
Theo. K. Otto, Columbus, Ind.  
Charles N. Boyd, Butler, Pa.  
J. E. Hengot, Baltimore, Md.  
Wm. R. Zemp, Camden, S. C.  
Rufus J. Bond, Mt. Vernon, Ill.  
A. C. Johnson, Mt. Vernon, Ill.  
Paul J. Waldner, Norfolk, Va.  
Chas. Griffith, Johnstown, Pa.  
Orvin F. Ives, Hartford, Conn.  
Sam R. Greer, Pittsburg, Tex.  
Lee H. Golden, McLoud, O. T.  
E. K. Walker, Petersburg, Va.  
A. Shevnatt, Humboldt, Tenn.  
Emil A. Schafer, Pittsburg, Pa.  
Harry R. Glick, Lafayette, Ind.  
Emil Sennewald, St. Louis, Mo.  
Otis M. Waters, Mt. Vernon, Ill.  
Morris Einstein, Allegheny, Pa.  
Horace B. Lillie, Guthrie, O. T.  
F. O. Harrison, Christopher, Ill.  
Wm. H. Snook, Richmond, Va.  
Max Samson, New Orleans, La.  
Thos. M. Chelf, Richmond, Va.  
John F. Ligon, Anderson, S. C.  
James L. Hazlett, Hearne, Tex.  
Daniel J. Thomas, Scranton, Pa.  
Wm. C. Knight, Carrollton, Mo.  
F. A. Dinkler, Hennessey, O. T.

Frank Wright, Cave Spring, Ga.  
J. H. Rackaway, Mt. Vernon, Ill.  
Thomas Stoddart, Buffalo, N. Y.  
John T. McGill, Nashville, Tenn.  
Newton H. Bowman, Dallas, Tex.  
Edward P. White, Clarence, I. T.  
L. D. Haverhill, Lawrence, Kas.  
Gordon L. Curry, Louisville, Ky.  
Joseph Aquaw, New York, N. Y.  
Felix Heisman, New York, N. Y.  
W. H. Galbraith, Mt. Vernon, Ill.  
Howard Rockefeller, Butte, Mont.  
Chas. S. Finch, Stamford, Conn.  
James C. Perry, Philadelphia, Pa.  
C. E. Woodworth, Ft. Wayne, Ind.  
C. E. Crecellus, New Albany, Ind.  
Wm. G. Rowe, Washington, D. C.  
Conrad H. Weiss, Anacostia, D. C.  
Oswald Schreiner, Madison, Wis.  
Henry J. Humma, Metropolis, Ill.  
John J. Seinroth, Hartford, Conn.  
Harry C. Stiles, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Oscar G. Kallish, New York, N. Y.  
T. Kirby Burrow, Thomaston, Tex.  
Fred. I. Gordon, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Chas. F. Nixon, Leominster, Mass.  
Oscar Goldmann, New York, N. Y.  
Edward Raenber, Milwaukee, Wis.  
Walter E. Faber, New York, N. Y.  
James N. Bennett, Hartford, Conn.  
George S. Brown, New Orleans, La.  
H. C. C. Malsch, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Wm. C. Douney, Washington, D. C.  
James S. Gleghorn, Allegheny, Pa.  
Wm. H. Wood, Mound Junction, Ill.  
Wm. C. Anderson, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
Henry L. Lohmeyer, Pittsburg, Pa.  
John A. Levery, Bridgeport, Conn.  
Cornelius C. Bosten, Macedonia, Ill.  
Robert L. Harrison, Richmond, Va.  
James J. Bundy, Thompsonville, Ill.  
Thomas A. Walker, Charlotte, N. C.  
Freman P. Strout, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Francis E. Scarsdale, Lick Creek, Ill.  
Richard W. Buckaus, Mt. Vernon, Ill.  
Emil Grossjohann, Warrington, Fla.  
Robert N. Harper, Washington, D. C.  
Harry L. Meredith, Hagerstown, Md.  
Wm. J. Jackson, San Francisco, Cal.  
Frank A. Jackson, Woonsocket, R. I.  
Edward F. Kessler, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Richard H. Kimball, Hartford, Conn.  
George E. Barksdale, Richmond, Va.  
Arthur L. Dickinson, Danbury, Conn.  
Edward S. Howell, Chapel Hill, N. C.  
Sherman V. Donaghue, Girardville, Pa.  
Lawrence A. Stedem, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Clarence O. Bigelow, New York, N. Y.  
Sidney Rauschenberg, New York, N. Y.  
John P. Murphy, North Andover, Mass.  
George D. Campbell, Lanconing, Md.  
Albert C. Shumacher, Ann Arbor, Mich.  
Francis M. Weaver, Oklahoma City, O. T.  
Josephine E. Barbot, San Francisco, Cal.  
Wm. J. Meisburger, Webster Groves, Mo.  
Edgar L. Nicholson, New Whatcom, Wash.  
Eugene T. Whitehead, Scotland Neck, N. C.  
Gaston St. Jacques, St. Hyacinth, Prov. Quebec.  
Guy M. Neely, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.  
Edwin Yarnold, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.  
Samuel D. Stoll, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.  
Charles F. Gross, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.  
John D. Milligan, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.  
Franklin P. Willer, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.  
Augustus C. Taylor, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.  
Joseph D. Franzoni, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.  
Willard S. Richardson, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

## PUBLIC EXPRESSIONS.

### Read This Before You Write.

Contributions on subjects of interest to the pharmaceutical profession are always welcome. Write upon but one side of the sheet and spell out in full the names of medicines; never use abbreviations. The editor pays no attention to anonymous communications.

\* \* \* The drop of ink  
That, falling, may make thousands, even  
millions, think.

**The Pharmacopœia of 1900.**—We, as pharmacists, desire that a copy of the pharmacopœia should be in the hands of every practicing physician of our country, and wonder why this is not so. The reason for this is that, as a reference work, it is not complete enough for his use. He turns to the dispensatory, which not only contains all that is within the pharmacopœia, but much other information useful to him. Why then should he have a copy of the pharmacopœia in his office under such conditions? There is but one way to make it a reference work for all, and that is to make it as complete as our dispensaries are. In short, make it a general reference work. On the other hand, if it is to be mainly a guide for the pharmacist in laboratory work, make it concise and exact in its details, and eliminate everything from its pages that the pharmacist doesn't need; make it a complete work-shop guide only. In my opinion this is really what a pharmacopœia should be. We can then rely upon it from a legal standpoint; then when it is claimed that such and such a preparation or drug complies with pharmacopœial requirements, we will feel secure in our position. But so long as we admit articles of doubtful merit and complicated processes to our pharmacopœia, there will remain that feeling of uncertainty and uneasiness that invites unscrupulous and malicious prosecution.—[WM. MITTELBACH, Boonville, Chairman Committee on Pharmacopœia of the Missouri Pharmaceutical Association.]

**A Lesson in Microscopy and a Few Kind Words in Behalf of a Much Abused Little Animal—the spider.** “Oh, look out! There is a spider!” “Don't let it get on you; if it does it may bite you, and a spider's bite is very poisonous.” “The nasty, ugly creeping thing!” “I often wonder what such horrid pests were ever made for.”

The foregoing and similar remarks are familiar to most people, and the disposition to strike spiders down and crush them under foot seems to be almost universal. Yet, when studied at work or in their homes they will be found to be useful, industrious little animals.

Many persons suppose that a spider is an insect, but entomologists say they are not, for many reasons, a few of which I shall give. Insects are animals whose bodies are formed of pointed segments, or, technically speaking, *insected*—hence the term insect. Insects are hexapods, or six-footed. Spiders are octopods, or eight-footed beings. Another difference to be found

in spiders is in the breathing apparatus. Insects breathe through openings in their bodies called *stigmata* or *spiracles*; these are connected to trachea-like tubes which pervade their entire bodies. Spiders breathe through two openings in the upper part of the abdomen and on the underside; these are a compound of gills and lungs, and are termed *pulmo-branchia*, and through these the spider aerates his blood.

Scientists have placed spiders in that branch of the animal kingdom termed *Arthropoda*, and of the class *Arachnida*, and this class is again divided into many families. A spider, then, is briefly described thus: “Having no antennæ, with four pairs of legs, though some have long palpi resembling legs, making them appear as though they had five pairs of legs.” If we catch a spider and put it in a cage, or “live box,” and place the box on the stage of the microscope and using, say, a three-inch objective, we will discover many points of interest in the general make-up of our little prisoner.

Beginning at the head we will notice a pair of strong jaws protruding downward from the front part of the head; these are jointed at their base, and are surmounted on their extremities by a fang, a hard, horn-like substance. These fangs are hollow and at the tip end of each there is a small opening which connects by a duct with the poison bags in the front part of the head. These fangs fold down on a hinge joint at their base, just as a knife blade does into the handle; at the base of these fangs, or piercing tools, are two or more rows of teeth. The movement of the jaws and falces (forceps or fangs) are from right to left, or sidewise, and not up and down or vertical as in most animals.

If we examine our prisoner closely about the head (front part) we will see several brilliant spots; seven or more of these are eyes, simple eyes, or ocelli (insects have multiple or compound eyes as well as ocelli). Attached to the front part of the head will be seen the palpi, one on each side. If the prisoner be a female, they will appear as short legs surmounted by a comb-like claw, or claws; if it be a fully matured male, then a very strange-looking attachment will be noticed near the end of each palpus; these are what are known as palpal organs, and are the male generative organs. The absence of a neck is another peculiarity of the spider. Technically speaking, the upper portion of the body is called the *cephala thorax*, or, more plainly, head-chest region. To this part of a spider's anatomy are attached the four pairs of legs; generally the legs are seven-jointed, and each foot is covered with spines and hairs and tipped with three comb-like claws. The waist will next attract our notice; it seems to be too slender for much use, but on dissecting we find it to consist of a bundle of very strong muscles, through which pass the ducts and vessels conveying blood to and from the head and chest.

Immediately below the waist will be noticed the breathing apparatus already mentioned, and if a female, centrally between these will be seen the

ovaries and the organs of reproduction. Lower down near the extremity of the abdomen, and on the under side, are six mammal-like protuberances; these are the external spinning apparatus, and in turn are each covered with telescope-like tubes through which the material for web making is forced by the muscular action of a set of nerves on the inside of the abdomen.

These spinneretts differ in the different species and sexes, and are in themselves a very interesting study as well as a wonderful one, and cannot fail to elicit the surprise and admiration of the investigator because of the beautiful mechanism employed, its wonderful ingenuity as well as fertility; for this little weaver, sailor and rope-maker not only weaves his own fabric, but furnishes the raw material in abundance, and of infinite fineness, superior tenacity and strength combined.

I would advise those interested in such matters to read "Tenants of an Old Farm," by Henry C. McCook, D. D. The author has plainly therein given a very interesting account of the habits and mode of life of several kinds of spiders, and some few insects as well. Now for their purpose in the economy of nature: They are fly catchers and butchers. Nature has provided them with the faculty of making nets, caves and traps, with materials for weaving the same, and with a sticky, gummy substance for the purpose of entangling their prey. As we have already shown, they have poisoned fangs or lances in order that they may paralyze and quickly kill the insects that may become entangled in their sticky net. No one can examine the anatomy of a spider without noticing the design of the great Creator in introducing them into this busy world of ours. As regards the bite of a spider being poisonous, I will say that I have handled a great many and have not been bitten by them, and writers who have investigated this subject fully say that none of the spiders in our Eastern and Middle States are able to injure a person by biting him. The tarantulas and animals of that family in our remote Southern States may inflict injury by biting a human being. Spiders are plentiful everywhere, in season, and it is interesting to watch them work and to notice how much they perform; and the beautiful geometric webs they weave are objects of interest to persons of an inquiring mind, and with a taste for entomological studies.

If the perusal of this article will cause any one to regard a spider with more respect than before reading it, then I shall feel amply repaid for my trouble in penning this crude communication.—[THOS. J. BRAY, Pittsburg, Pa.]

**The Dangers** to those buying medicines from quacks is well shown by a case in King City. Two people there were suddenly taken sick, and it was thought that something in their food had poisoned them, but it was discovered that they were suffering from a dose of some medicine sold by a traveling troupe. Luckily they are recovering, but in spite of such examples people will go on buying filth from wagons carrying a hand organ rather than patronize a regular physician.—[*Pacific Medical Journal*.]

## ARKANSAS DEPARTMENT.

BY W. W. KERR, SECRETARY ARKANSAS BOARD OF PHARMACY, BATESVILLE.

**Notice**.—Join your State association and attend its meetings.

**The Arkansas State Board of Pharmacy meets at Little Rock June 12, next, at 9 o'clock a. m.**

**The State Association meets at the same place on June 13, 1900.** Your presence is expected.

**Applicants for Registration** who expect to appear before the board at its next meeting should come prepared to attend the sessions of the State association and enroll their names as members.

**The Query Box**, which has always been such a prominent feature of the association meetings, will be on hand again this year, and those who feel themselves incompetent to write papers are just the ones who are most competent to deposit questions in it. Better begin at once to get them ready.

**The N. A. R. D.**—One very important matter which should occupy the attention of our association at its next meeting, is the attitude we propose to assume towards the National Association of Retail Druggists. We have an impression that some action was taken at the Hot Springs meeting last year with reference to the subject, but what it was we have never been advised; that it was nothing very tangible is shown by subsequent events, as we do not seem to belong to it, or to have done anything towards its advancement. Let some action be taken by all means in this direction that will be something more than a mere resolution.

**Arkansas Eloquence.**—Arkansas is no less renowned for her eloquent sons than she is for her big red apples and her lovely women, as witness the following sample, the truth of which is vouched for by an Arkansas druggist, which settles it.

Some years ago a prominent democratic lawyer and a no less prominent populist politician were engaged in a canvass for the office of State senator. On one occasion they had an appointment for a joint discussion in one of the rural districts, at which were present not only the farmers but the farmers' wives, daughters, cousins and aunts. The populist politician led off, and, in anticipation of the presence of the ladies, had not only loaded himself with a beautiful bouquet of English, but a huge one of lovely flowers, beginning his speech by throwing the latter at the feminine portion of his audience, assuring them that in his opinion they were the main fabric of our government. Then, in a burst of forensic eloquence he declared that "no grander name ever appeared among that bright galaxy of heroes and heroines for which our country was so celebrated, than she who had given her life to elevate her sex, and secure for them those rights to which they were entitled—to wit: the right of suffrage. What does not our country owe to—her"—here he pauses, evidently having forgotten the name in the climax of his own eloquence, and in sheer desperation turns in mute appeal to his opponent for assistance, who, without the shadow of a smile, promptly said, "Lydia E. Pinkham." The orator with a look of gratitude on his face resumed, "yes, Lydia E. Pinkham—thanks."

He remains in ignorance to this day of the cause of the laugh which followed.

## QUIZ DEPARTMENT.

## Read This Before You Ask a Question.

Many questions are thrown in the waste basket each month on account of the correspondents failing to give name and address. The editor has a large basket for such questions. Write questions on separate sheets and on but one side of the paper. No questions will be answered by mail. Spell out in full every word; never abbreviate the names of medicines.

**Crossman's Specific Mixture** (102).—We are unable to give the formula for this preparation.

**Dolomol Tar** (103) is manufactured by the Pulvula Chemical Co., of 100 William St., New York City.

**Green Color** (104) for pharmaceutical preparation. The formula appeared on page 245 of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST for August, 1898.

**Tests for Cocaine** (105).—"What is a simple but good test for muriate cocaine? With what is it generally adulterated?"

See the United States Pharmacopœia. Look under cocaine hydrochlorate, as "muriate" is becoming an obsolete word.

**All Must Be Examined** (106) who desire to be registered as pharmacists in Washington. The board of pharmacy has decided that on and after July 17 it will refuse to recognize diplomas from any colleges of pharmacy outside of the State of Washington, or certificates from State boards of pharmacy.

**The Best Pocket Medical Dictionary** (107).—Your question was very much to the point, as it is very difficult to pick from a large number of medical dictionaries one which all parties would consider to be the best. You will, however, make no mistake if you order the fourth edition of Gould's Pocket Medical Dictionary. It is published by Blakiston's Son & Co., Philadelphia, and the price is one dollar. It pronounces and defines thirty thousand medical words, and, of course, covers the pharmaceutical field quite thoroughly.

**Coating For Blackboards** (108).—To prepare blackboards, they are thinly coated three times with black oil paint. Next grind powdered pumice stone very finely in oil-turpentine and add it to a black, fat paint prepared with good rubbing varnish, making two applications with this. When the last coating has dried and hardened, it is rubbed down with ground pumice stone and water, by means of a felt rag, for half an hour, until it is uniformly dull. Wash off thoroughly and neatly, and rub dry with a chamois. One may write not only with chalk, but also with a slate pencil on this coating.

**Preserving Solution of Magnesium Citrate** (109).—"Could you oblige me by letting me know if there is any way of keeping solution citrate of magnesium (U. S. P.) from precipitating, when necessary to keep it made up for quite a while on account of slow sale? Also as to syr. hypophosphites comp., N. F., same query.

If there is no known way possible, and a simple device (keeping these preparations indefinitely even in the light) was discovered, would it have any commercial value? I have discovered the way and have kept these articles one year without any perceptible change.—[E. A. LAWVER, Ph. G., Denver.]

**The Dum Dum Bullet** (110).—Prof. Bruns, at the German Congress, described these projectiles. He said that they were originally coated with nickel, but as it was found that the enemy's soldiers when wounded were not invariably disabled, the nickel coating was filed away from the top of the bullet. In fact, the nickel covering enabled the bullet to pass through the body, making only a relatively small wound, but when this covering was removed from the top the lead was flattened out as soon as it struck the body, by which flattening the remainder of the covering was burst open in an explosive-like way, inflicting wounds of an astonishingly severe character.

**Crackled Glass** (111).—According to one description, crackled glass, smooth on one side and rough on the other, is made by spreading over the surface of a plain sheet a thick layer of fusible glass with broken pieces of glass in it. The glass is then put into a muffle furnace and strongly heated. As soon as the fusible glass melts and the glass itself becomes red hot it is taken out of the furnace and cooled rapidly. The fused glass then cracks off, leaving the surface underneath beautifully crystalline and crackled, in a way which gives very pretty luminous effects. By protecting the glass from the action of the flux, monograms, crests, arabesques or other designs may be imparted to the surfaces treated in this manner.

**Fruit Crystals for Summer Drinks** (112).—The *Pharmaceutical Journal* says: "You will probably find a general basis of 29 parts of sugar in small crystals, and 1 part of tartaric or citric acid in the same form suitable for the preparation of these articles. A portion of the sugar should first be rubbed down with sufficient concentrated essence of the desired flavor, and the whole suitably colored. Thus, to make a lemon crystal, use sugar, 29 ounces; citric acid, 1 ounce; terpeneless lemon oil, 30 minims—and if desired, a little saffron to tint. Pineapple, raspberry, strawberry, and other fruit preparations may be prepared in a similar way, using the artificial essences in the requisite proportion to give the desired flavor when diluted."

**Stoddard's Mead** (113).—

Strained honey.....	16 lbs.
Water.....	10 gals.
Burned white ginger.....	3 ozs.
Hops.....	2 ozs.
Yeast.....	4 ozs.

Mix the honey, water and ginger together, and slice in two or three lemons; bring to a boil, and five minutes later add the hops. Continue the boiling for half an hour, let cool, put into a cask, and add the yeast. Fermentation finishes the product.

Boil the eggs hard, separate the yolks, put them into a porcelain evaporating dish, heat on water-bath, and keep stirring and crushing the yolks with a pestle until the substance becomes brittle, and oil is shown when the substance is pressed. Never expose the substance to a free fire. Put the mass into a linen bag; put the bag between two iron press-plates previously heated to about 212° Fahrenheit, and express the oil in a vertically-working powerful press.

**Quick Light (114).**—I notice in the Quiz Department of your April (1900) edition a request for "quick light" for touching off tableau light. I have prepared the following mixture for many years, and it never fails to give satisfaction.

Take a small quantity (equal parts) of potassium chlorate and sugar; mix carefully with spatula, and place this powder at side of tableau light (mixing it in a little with the light); then touch a fire to the "quick light" and it will ignite the tableau light nicely. Of course, I always instruct the novice about the explosive property of the potassium chlorate, and see that it is mixed carefully.

Probably this amount would be sufficient to use each time, to-wit:

Chlorate potassium (gran.).....	3 ss.
Sugar (granulated).....	3 ss.

Mix carefully with spatula.

Being one of your subscribers, and knowing this mixture is a good thing for the purpose mentioned, I furnish it.—[CLARENCE E. HALL, Mgr. Bender's Pharmacy, Everly Ia.

**The Solvay Soda Process (115).**—The *Chemist and Druggist* says: Ernest Solvay took out his first patent in 1861—the ammonia soda process. His brother joined him, and the two worked long and patiently against numberless discouragements, among which was the gradual discovery that their ideas had all been anticipated by chemical workers through the century. Thorn in 1837, Hemming in 1838, Waterlow in 1840, Muspratt, Deacon, Gossage and other English chemists, besides numerous foreigners, had all patented processes more or less similar; but the Solvays worked on, although, it is said, they sank a million francs. The invention which enabled them to turn the corner and secure the gigantic success which was ultimately theirs was that of the carbonating-column. This was patented in 1867; at the end of that year the Solvay works were producing 3,000 kilos of soda per day. At this day the Solvay process is used in great factories in England, Germany, Austria, Russia and America, as well as in Belgium, and is estimated to produce altogether 500,000 tons of soda annually, or more than half of the world's consumption. The price of soda has fallen to one-fourth what it was when Solvay began his experiments, and the consumption has trebled.

**Physicians Cannot Register as Pharmacists in Missouri Without Examination (116).**—William Ritchie, of Elmo, Mo., writes us as follows:

"In query No. 81, page 108, of MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST for May, you say physicians must be examined before they can be registered as pharmacists. For my information, if I am mistaken, and for yours, if I am correct, please read Section 3,037, page 767, Volume I, Revised Statutes of Missouri. This ought to be the law, and I think it is the law."

We submitted the comment to the secretary of the Missouri Board of Pharmacy, who answers as follows:

"I am pleased to answer your inquiry, and trust it may save me considerable correspondence in the future. I have had numerous inquiries of the same nature, and demands from attorneys representing physicians to issue to them certificates of registration without examination, as provided in Section 3,037."

**Official Notice.**—In accordance with the amendments to the pharmacy law passed by the General Assembly, convened 1894-95, no diplomas, pharmaceutical or medical, and no certificates from the State Board of Health, or other pharmacy boards, entitle to registration with this board. Every person desiring to engage in the drug business in Missouri, must be examined by the Missouri Board.

The Revised Statutes, 1889, p. 4,611 (b), read as follows:

**Section 3,037. Registered Pharmacist to Compound, etc.—Physicians may Register—Penalty.**—It shall be unlawful for the proprietor of any store or pharmacy to allow any person, except a registered pharmacist, to compound or dispense the prescriptions of physicians, or to retail or dispense poisons for medical use, except as an aid to and under the supervision of a registered pharmacist: *Provided, that nothing in this chapter shall be construed to require any physician duly authorized to practice medicine in this State to submit to an examination as a condition precedent to a license as a pharmacist, but that the same shall be issued upon the presentation of his diploma as a physician.* Any person violating the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be liable to a fine of not less than \$25.00 nor more than \$100.00 for each and every offense.

The amendments following were passed in 1895-6, and nullified that part of Section 3,037—which provided for the registration of physicians without examination.

**Section 3,032 (a)—Examination by Board of Pharmacy.**—The said board of pharmacy shall, upon application, and at such time and place and in such manner as they may determine, examine every person who shall desire to conduct the business of selling at retail, compounding or dispensing drugs, medicines or chemicals for medicinal use, or to compound and dispense physicians' prescriptions as pharmacists; and if a majority of said board shall be satisfied that said person is competent and fully qualified to conduct said business, they shall enter the name of such person as a registered pharmacist in the book provided for in Section 3,039, of Chapter 23, of the Revised Statutes of Missouri, 1899: *Provided, that the board of pharmacy, in conducting examinations under the provisions of this section, shall not be permitted to inquire into the source of information of any applicant, but shall subject all applicants to the same examination, and require of all the same degree of efficiency: Provided, that nothing herein shall affect the rights of those who are now legally registered pharmacists.* (Laws 1895, p. 106).

**Section B**—All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed. (New amendment, see Laws, 1894.)

A revised copy of the State Pharmacy Law will be mailed to applicants upon the receipt of 10 cents in postage stamps.—[AUG. T. FLEISCHMANN, Secretary, Sedalia, Mo.



## WORKING FORMULAS.

BY ALBERT E. EBERT, PH. M., PH. D., CHICAGO.

Correspondence solicited. Numbered items are answers to questions. Also see Quis and Prescription Case Departments.

### Cement for Attaching Glass Labels to Bottles (16).—

Resin.....1 av. oz.  
Yellow wax.....2 av. ozs.

Melt together.

### To Spot Tobacco Leaf (17).—

Ammonium carbonate, finely powdered, 2 av. ozs.  
Solution of hydrogen peroxide.....16 fl. ozs.

Place the ammonium carbonate in a shallow dish and pour upon it the hydrogen peroxide solution; effect a solution of the salt by stirring, and by the use of a small whisk broom scatter the mixture upon the leaf and let dry.

When the above is put up for sale, place the ammonium salt in a glass bottle well stoppered, bearing a label with directions to mix with the solution which is in a separate bottle. Care must be taken that the hydrogen peroxide solution is of full strength.

**A Violet Odor for Talcum Powder (18).—**We prefer one made from essential oils and musk if it is possible.

Oil of bergamot.....10 drops.  
Oil of bitter almond.....7 drops.  
Oil of rose.....7 drops.  
Tincture of musk, U. S. P.....½ fl. drm.  
Tincture of orris root (1 to 2)....16 fl. ozs.

Dissolve the oils in the tincture, and mix.

The best substance to impart the aroma of violets to a dry powder is the artificial violet perfume Ionone; it is soluble in alcohol, and, as it is an intensely powerful odor, should not be employed in a more concentrated form than a one per cent solution.

**Complexion Paste (19).—**"I wish to convert equal parts of flake white and prepared chalk into a nicely perfumed paste, suitable for a complexion paste. Will you kindly give me the name of a liquid or liquids that will accomplish this and also hold it at the proper form and will not easily dry out? I desire a perfectly harmless mixture, nicely perfumed, that will not dry out when put up in ounce glass boxes for a complexion paste."

Face paints, or cosmetics in paste form, are generally prepared by the use of glycerin, to which a small quantity of powdered tragacanth has been admixed. To this the mineral substances are added in quantity to produce the desired consistency of the paste. Our correspondent desires a "perfectly harmless mixture," which he certainly cannot obtain when he wants to incorporate "flake white," which is a *carbonate of lead* and therefore should not be employed as a constituent in a face preparation. We would advise the substitution of oxide of zinc for it in the formula.

### Syr. Hypophosphites Comp. Hematic (20).—

Calcium hypophosphite.....256 grains.  
Potassium hypophosphite.....128 grains.

Sodium hypophosphite.....128 grains.  
Iron hypophosphite.....16 grains.  
Manganese hypophosphite.....16 grains.  
Potassium citrate.....40 grains.  
Citric acid.....15 grains.  
Quinine hydrochlorate.....8 grains.  
Tincture nux vomica.....2½ fl. drs.  
Sugar.....13 av. ozs.  
Water.....Sufficient.

Rub the hypophosphites of iron and manganese with the potassium citrate and citric acid to powder; add one fluid ounce of water and warm the mixture a few minutes until a clear greenish solution is obtained; introduce the other hypophosphites and the quinine hydrochlorate, previously triturated together, into a bottle; next add the sugar, the iron and manganese solution first prepared, the tincture of nux vomica, and, lastly, enough water to make up the volume; as soon as the sugar is saturated by the liquid to 16 fluid ounces, agitate until solution has been effected, and strain if necessary.

**Working Formula for Cherry and Pineapple Cider or Wine (21).—**A general working formula for making fruit wines is about as follows:

Ripe selected fruit.....2 parts.  
Sugar, granulated.....1 part.  
Water.....1½ parts.  
Alcohol pure (cologne spirit) sufficient.

The fruit, perfectly ripe and sound, free from decayed parts and extraneous matter, is crushed and placed in an earthen or wooden open vessel or tub, the water added and well beaten together, then allowed to stand for 48 hours, with occasional stirring, after which, by means of a press or a coarsely meshed cloth strainer, the liquid portion is separated from the mass or pulp. To the expressed liquid is added the sugar, and, when dissolved, place in a container of such capacity as nearly to fill the same. An old wine, brandy or whiskey package, when free from mustiness, is preferable to a new one or one that has never been used, as these frequently impart an objectionable woody taste to the finished product. However, when such wine or liquor packages are not obtainable, the new containers should be first filled with water, allowed to soak for a day or two, then emptied and well sulphured by burning sulphur in the same. The expressed juice is then placed in the barrel and allowed to ferment, the rapidity of the fermentation depending largely upon the maintenance of the proper temperature (which is from 78° to 80° Fahr.) and, if favorable, four or five days will suffice. It is then racked off into a clean barrel, filling nearly up to the bung-hole, leaving the same open and from day to day adding small portions of the alcohol, so that one gallon of the spirit is used to 50 gallons of finished product. When the last of the spirit has been added, drive in the bung and allow to mature, and when it has become clear and bright it may be drawn off in bottles.

In making cherry wine some of the seeds should be crushed, as they aid in imparting the delicacy of taste and flavor of the fruit.

Take a vacation this summer.

## NOTES ON PHARMACOGNOSY.

BY OTTO A. WALL, M. D., PH. G.

[Copyrighted.]

[Continued from page 112.]

the most important principle; there are besides this belladonnine, hyoscyamine, etc.—*U.* Narcotic, my-



driatic (dilating the pupil of the eye), checks excessive sweats and suppresses secretion of milk; also physiological antidote to opium. Dose: 0.05 to 0.25 gram, best in tincture of fluid extract.

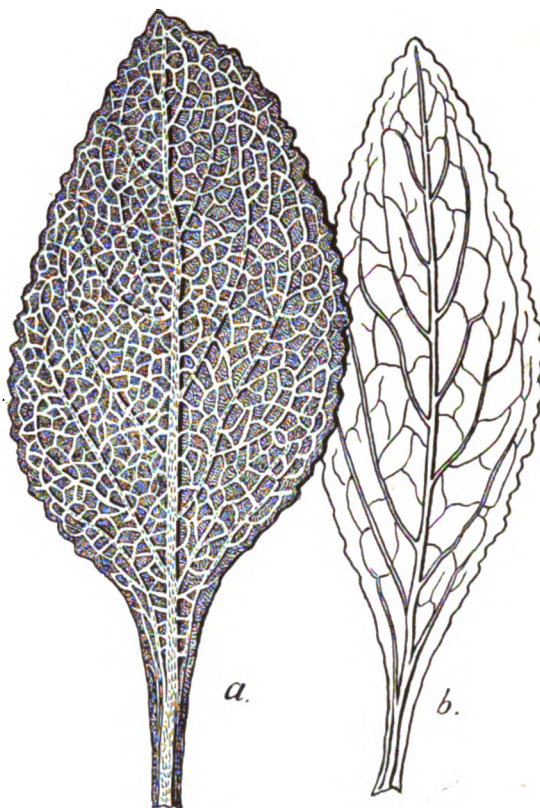
This drug very often consists of the tops, the twigs forming obtuse angles at the nodes, with two leaves of very uneven size at each node; frequently with either flowers or fruits (blackish-red berries with persistent calyx) also present. The leaves, flowers and fruits are shown in the illustrations in natural size.

Antidotes: If a poisonous dose has been taken, the stomach should be promptly evacuated, either with an emetic or stomach tube, and opium or physostigma given to counteract the narcotic effects of the belladonna on the nervous system.

**Digitalis.**

*n.* Digitalis, Foxglove. — *o.* The leaves of *Digitalis purpurea*; *Scrophularinæ*. Only the leaves of the plants of second year's growth should be gathered. — *n.* Europe. — *b.* Ovate-oblong, 10 to 20 cm. long, 5 to 10 cm. broad, apex acute, margin irregularly crenate, much wrinkled and broken, downy, the larger leaves with petiole winged, the smaller leaves nearly sessile; under surface deeply reticulate with

prominent midrib and venation, pale-green on upper surface and whitish-felty underneath; hair two or three-celled, simple or club-shaped, modulated, not branched; odor faint, taste bitter, nauseous and somewhat acrid. — *c.* The alkaloid digitalin, etc. — *u.* Excito-motor, heart stimulant; diuretic. Dose: 0.03 to 0.3 gram.



The shaded drawing shows the under side of a leaf of second year, while the outline drawing shows the more slender shape of the first year's leaf, both natural size. Leaves from cultivated plants are less hairy than those from wild-grown plants; they are also less active.

Digitalis, matico and mullein leaves have been confounded with each other. By comparing the figures of digitalis and matico the differences between these two drugs will become sufficiently obvious. Mullein leaf resembles digitalis more nearly in shape and general appearance, but it can readily be distinguished from digitalis by its characteristic branched hairs which are readily seen with a lens of even quite low power.

Digitalis does not keep well, and it should be kept in well-closed containers, away from the light, and a new supply should be procured each season when the fresh crop arrives.

[To be Continued.]

"Baa, baa, Black Sheep! have you any wool?"

"Yes, kind sir, I have three bags full;

I bear the market with it, and gamble on the rise,

And often pull it neatly over the speculators' eyes."

## TRANSPORTATION DEPARTMENT.

**The Cullom Bill.**—Senate Bill No. S 1,439, known as the "Cullom Bill," is beyond question the most important pending legislation before the present Congress.

The bill is still in the hands of the Senate committee on interstate commerce, and pressure is becoming very great from all sources to force early action.

Early in February the writer was asked for an expression on the merits of the bill, and an open letter was addressed to the chairman of the interstate commerce commission, senators and representative business interests, which embodies our views and which follows:

MARTIN A. KNAPP, Chairman,

Washington, D. C.

*Dear Sir:*—We have before us a copy of Senate Bill No. 1,439, introduced by Senator Cullom.

This bill, as we understand it, is for the purpose of so amending the interstate commerce law as to invest the interstate commerce commission with power to enforce its rulings.

There are some provisions in this bill which, if enacted into law, will, it seems to us, burden the commission with such a great amount of labor as to defeat by delay the ends it is intended to accomplish.

Section 6 (a) provides that the commission shall prepare a "National Freight Classification," which shall govern all interstate traffic; that the commission shall:

"Hear complaints of carrier or shipper against such classification, and shall have power to amend such classification for the purpose of removing any injustice thereby caused to carriers or shippers."

When we consider the widely diversified interests represented under one "National Freight Classification," and the fact that these interests have been built up as the result of many years of labor under conditions favored (perhaps unfairly) by the carrier directly affected by the growth of the industry, the task of framing a "National Classification"—one which will not destroy or build up, one which will be acceptable to the carrier and shipper alike—seems to us beyond the possibility of a commission the size of the one as now constituted.

We have, to-day, practically, four prominent classifications—the "Official," governing business north of the Ohio River and east of the Mississippi; the "Southern," south of the Ohio River; the "Western," west of the Mississippi; and the "Trans-Continental," governing business to and from the Western coast. In addition, we have our numerous "State Classifications," and "Commodity" tariffs, which have for effect the changing of a commodity from the classification to a special rate of its own.

We do not believe that the commission would be able, under its present organization, to hear or entertain 5 per cent of the complaints against the adoption of a classification which would affect either the

carrier or the shipper unfavorably. Occasions will arise where it is necessary to act quickly in the movement of some commodity. It ought not to be necessary for shipper or carrier at remote distances to be obliged to suffer delay and expense in obtaining justice.

We would favor the enlargement of the present commission, and its subdivision into "districts" or "circuits," to conform in some degree to the territory represented by these different classifications. This would give us a commission thoroughly in touch with the needs of each section of country. It would also greatly facilitate action. These commissions should consist of five members, two of which should be selected from the business interests, two from the railroad service, and a fifth from the legal profession. The chairman of each of these commissions should be ex-officio a member of the national or present commission; and on all matters brought before the commission affecting the commerce of the entire country, final action should only be taken by the national commission. Both the national and sub-commissions should be thoroughly eliminated from politics and the positions should be life tenures. The same dignity should attach to the office as we insist upon in our highest courts of justice. Men who have a well-earned reputation for ability and integrity of purpose should be appointed to fill these places, and the compensation should be fully commensurate with the dignity of the office.

The laws ought to be so amended that the powers of our numerous "State commissions" affecting interstate commerce shall be circumscribed. The national commission should, in all questions directly or indirectly affecting interstate commerce, be paramount.

The honest business man to-day is willing to submit his future to the keeping of a high-minded non-partisan tribunal of this kind. He does not want to be preferred—he only wants justice. Heretofore, the railroads have dealt out justice as revealed to them through the light of selfish interest. The business man has only participated in the results in so far as the railroad manager found expedient.

Competition, which can generally be counted upon to finally adjust (in some manner) all things, now seems to be, on account of wholesale consolidation, a thing of the past. This leaves the commerce of the country, as it stands to-day, entirely in the hands of men who control the destinies of the great highways; and while we have faith in their wisdom and good intentions, it does not seem just or right that such power to rule, either wisely or unwisely, should be placed in the hands of private parties whose first thoughts are for the individual interests they represent.

The common carriers of our country have a public service to perform. They are granted a franchise to use our "eminent domain" through the suffrage of the people. The process of rate-making is to-day of more importance to the future of our country than the revenue tariff; and yet it is given over to private parties who are, in many cases, only interested as

employees of the carriers.

"Taxation without representation" was the cause of the formation of our Republic. Our commerce today is an example of this condition. We believe that every earnest, honest traffic manager, railroad president or stockholder would welcome a reasonable law looking to the equitable government of their properties in the interest of the public and the carriers. We do not believe that any commission would be un-American enough to advocate a policy to crush the vast highways that have done so much to advance our civilization.

The business man is of necessity the friend of the traffic man. Their interests are mutual in matters of legislation as well as traffic, when conducted along lines of reasonable fairness; and if the carriers fail to accept the situation cheerfully, and by their aid bring about a harmony of action so much to be desired, they will only serve to align the business interests—the interests so interdependent—against them, which will result in legislation adverse to both the carrier and the shipper.

We are, with the amendments above suggested, in favor of Senate Bill No. 1,439. We do not believe it will correct all the evils our commercial system is heir to, but we believe it is a step in the right direction, and, if adopted and honestly administered, will lead to further amendments, as experience will teach us and finally enable us to reach a higher ground acceptable to all concerned. Yours very truly,

C. F. G. MEYER.

I append a few of the many replies received, showing that a great deal of interest is felt in the measure:

MR. C. F. G. MEYER—*Dear Sir*: I beg to thank you for your letter of the 12th instant, concerning Senate Bill No. 1,439, introduced by Senator Cullom.

It is gratifying to know that a business man of your prominence and influence takes such interest in the effort to amend the interstate commerce law as is shown by your clear and thoughtful communication.

You are understood to favor the bill in question, with the exception of that section which relates to a national freight classification, and the duties and powers of the commission in regard thereto. I may say, for your information, that this provision in the bill has not been officially recommended by the commission and could be left out without objection on our part. I appreciate the difficulties in the way of a single classification for the whole country, and we are far from desiring to undertake the task of preparing such a classification and putting it into effect.

The other features of this bill are regarded by us as much more important, and I am glad to know that your general views upon the subject are so nearly in accord with my own.

This brief statement will enable you to understand our position, and will excuse me for refraining from further comment upon your very able and interesting letter.

Yours very truly,

MARTIN A. KNAPP, Chairman Interstate Commerce Commission.

*Dear Sir*—Your favor of the 12th instant, referring to the bill pending in Congress known as the Cullom Bill, was duly received and read with much interest.

Of course, respecting a matter of the importance and magnitude as that of the regulation of interstate commerce, it is not to be expected that, with due caution respecting all the interests involved, a perfect system could be devised at once. I quite agree with you that the present law has demonstrated the necessity for important amendments, the necessity of which could not well have been foreseen when the Act was passed twelve years ago. It cannot be claimed that the pending bill for amending the law is full and perfect in all particulars. It was doubtless prepared somewhat with reference to the probability of what might receive favorable consideration, rather than as including a perfect and complete system in all respects as regarded by those who framed it.

I have no doubt the proposed changes referred to in your letter present many advantages over the provisions of the present law or the pending bill, but such a plan would, on the other hand, require some important safeguards and would, I suppose, require such an extension of the organization of the commission and expense of administration, that I fear the time has not come

to hope for action favorable to such a plan. Certainly the time has come when the necessity of a system of administering justice as between carrier and shipper in controverted and contested cases where the law recognizes the rights of both parties to be involved, a public impartial tribunal should, as in other matters of controversy, try the question rather than that one of the interested parties to the controversy should settle them.

Yours truly,

JUDSON C. CLEMENTS, Commissioner.

*Dear Sir*—I am in receipt of your favor of the 12th instant, and thank you for the information therein imparted. Your suggestions with regard to the Cullom Bill are good and timely, and the passage of the bill, with the suggested modifications, would be a step in the right direction. I suggest that you also communicate your views to the Missouri Senators, since the bill is now pending in that body. With sincere regards, yours very truly,

RICHARD BARTHOLOMEW, Washington, D. C.

*Gentlemen*—We are very much obliged to you for your favor of the 12th instant (received yesterday), enclosing copy of letters you have been addressing to Senators and Congressmen, relative to Senate Bill No. 1,439, introduced by Senator Cullom for the purpose of amending the interstate commerce laws.

We agree with you that it is certainly desirable that the government should exercise a reasonable control over freight rates imposed by public carriers, and shall be pleased to lend our aid towards the attainment of any measures that seem equitable to all parties. Very truly yours, E. MALLINCKRODT, St. Louis.

*Dear Sir*—In reply to your circular letter of the 12th, in regard to the interstate commerce bill, being Senate Bill No. 1,439, we would say we agree entirely with the presentation of the matter as stated in your general letter. You can use our name as favoring the law as the best thing that can be done at the present time. Yours very truly,

JOHN V. FARWELL CO., Chicago, Ill.

*Dear Sir*—As I understand the Cullom Bill, the additional duties and responsibilities it proposes to give to the interstate commerce commission will be so great that, aside from all questions of the wisdom and justice of the commissioners, the unavoidable delays in administration of the law would be so great as to wholly fail in providing those reforms which all fair-minded business men—merchants and carriers alike—desire.

It seems to me, therefore, that the suggestions made in your circular letter are very good.

The question of fair and equitable railroad rates for our whole country seems to me to be of far more importance to the future welfare of all concerned than the national tariff law.

I am in hearty sympathy with that portion of your letter which relates to circumscribing the powers of the numerous "State Commissions." Yours very truly,

H. P. KNAPP, of Butler Brothers, St. Louis.

*Dear Sir*—We have yours of the 12th instant, relative to the proposed changes in the interstate commerce bill, with copy of your suggestions as to what the modifications should be. Your position is well taken, and your suggestion with respect to the enlargement of the number of commissioners and sub-dividing the board are particularly good. The country is too large and the interests of its different sections are too conflicting to be intelligently comprehended by a central body sitting in Washington, possibly 2,000 miles remote from the special interests to be considered. The question of the regulation of interstate commerce, in our opinion, is second only in importance to that of the tariff, and we all know how difficult it is to frame a tariff bill, at all equitable in its operation. We hope you will be successful in your efforts. Yours very truly, R. F. SPENCER.

*Dear Sir*—In to-day's *Republic* I found the article headed "Cullom Bill and St. Louis Merchants." Your estimate of the situation harmonizes so well with my own views that I cannot refrain from addressing you. We millers have suffered more by railroad discrimination than any other manufacturers, and we have been in the fight from the start. I take the liberty to enclose copy of an address, delivered before the Illinois Millers' State Association, November 1, 1899. I marked certain passages on the last page, which are almost parallel with your recommendations to create district courts as auxiliaries to the interstate commerce commission, etc.

Through my Washington correspondence I am led to believe the Cullom Bill No. 1,439 will surely pass the House of Representatives, with such amendments as the combined wisdom of the House may dictate, but I am told the Senate will hold out against it or will kill it through emasculating amendments. Proper pressure on the Senators of Missouri would not come amiss.

I see in the railroad columns of to-day's *Globe-Democrat* an open letter to J. P. Morgan, by the Chicago Board of Trade, which I consider of tremendous importance in this issue, and should arouse St. Louis merchants to more aggressive action.

Truly yours,

C. H. SEYB, St. Louis.

This measure is of interest to every merchant, every business man and tax-payer. The combined efforts of its opponents (the railroads) will defeat it, unless strong pressure is brought to bear on every Congressman and Senator.

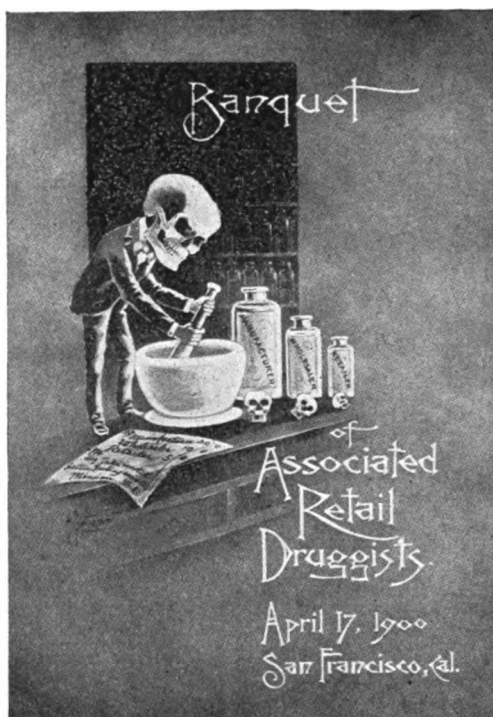
It is the duty of everyone in favor of the bill to write to his Senator and Congressman and urge favorable action. The bill is not a partisan measure and should have the full support of all business interests, regardless of politics. Here is a chance for every druggist—[C. F. G. MEYER, St. Louis.

## PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATIONS.

At the Regular Meeting of the Floyd County Druggists' Association, held at New Albany, Ind., the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: C. E. Crecelius, president; Bruno Knoefel, vice-president; J. A. Ziegelbaur, secretary, and Henry F. Bader, treasurer.

The only business of any importance was the naming of May 24 as the day set apart for their picnic.

The Floyd County druggists are in accordance with the N. A. R. D., and are very much enthused with the progress they have made. The membership includes every druggist in the county.—[C. E. CRECELIUS, President.



The Alabama Pharmaceutical Association held its nineteenth annual meeting at Mobile, May 15 and 16. President P. C. Candidus delivered a forcible annual address touching upon timely topics.

A number of new members were elected.

The attendance was large and representative.

A committee was appointed to consider the advisability of a formulary for the use of Alabama pharmacists. After the committee reported favorably on the scheme, the president, secretary and executive committee were made a committee to issue, during the coming year, such a formulary.

The association decided by vote to join the National Association of Retail Druggists.

Considerable time was devoted to the discussion of the condition of pharmacists in the United States employ.

The following officers were elected:

President—G. B. McVay, of Birmingham.

First Vice-President—Thomas W. Peagler, of Greenville.

Second Vice-President—R. H. Stickney, Jr., of Anniston.

Secretary—L. S. Brigham, of Montgomery.

Treasurer—E. E. Elam, of Anniston.

Local Secretary—J. D. Burke, of Montgomery.

Executive Committee—W. E. Bingham, Tuscaloosa; A. E. Brown, Mobile; C. B. Goldthwaite, Troy.

Montgomery was selected as the place for holding the next convention.

**The Pharmaceutical Association of South Carolina.**—The twenty-fourth annual meeting was held on May 17, at Charleston. The attendance was unusually large and decided interest in the proceedings was evinced. Letters of application were read from seven druggists, all of whom being duly elected were invited to seats in the meeting. Various reports were read by the president, secretary and the chairman of the examining board, in all of which the forward movement in pharmacy in this State was clearly shown. Memorial resolutions on the death of the late president, Peter Robertson, of Newberry, were read, and a touching tribute was paid to his memory as a pharmacist and as a man. After routine business, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—O. Y. Owings, of Columbia.

First Vice-President—John B. Johnson, of Rock Hill.

Second Vice-President—A. A. Kroeg, of Charleston.

Secretary and Treasurer—Frank M. Smith, of Charleston.

Solicitor—Hon. J. E. Burke, of Charleston.

**Members of State Board.**—O. Y. Owings, Columbia; O. E. Thomas, Columbia; J. G. DeLorme, Sumter; Julian A. Barbot, Charleston; Edward S. Burnham, Chairman, Charleston; M. H. Sandifer, secretary, Rock Hill.

At the conclusion of the meeting the members of the association and their lady friends partook of a lunch, after which they dispersed to reassemble at 3:30 p. m., at the Calhoun Hotel. From this point they were conveyed by special cars to Chicora park, where they were entertained by VonMoltke Lodge, K. of P., who were holding their annual picnic on that day. At 10 p. m., a banquet was served to the association, at which addresses were made by Profs. Burnham and Forest, of the South Carolina Pharmaceutical College, Ex-President O. E. Thomas and others, thus closing the session.

**The Louisiana Pharmaceutical Association** held its eighteenth annual meeting at New Orleans, April 25 and 26.

The organization favored higher education, and demands that applicants for registration before the board of pharmacy be graduates of a college of pharmacy.

The organization also favored the repeal of the internal revenue tax so far as it concerns pharmacists.

The association has long recognized women in pharmacy, not only as members of the association but as officers of the organization. The new officers for the ensuing year are as follows:

M. Bernstein, president, Shreveport; Miss Corrine H. Wright was elected first vice-president; Miss Rosalie E. Cook, second vice-president; Miss F. V. Yeager, corresponding secretary; Mr. Duplantis, secretary, and Mr. Brown, treasurer.



The next annual meeting will occur in New Orleans next May.

One of the most important actions of the convention was the selection of the gentlemen who will be recommended to the Governor in 1901 for appointment to the State Board of Pharmacy, and they are as follows: P. L. Viallon, of Bayou Goula; E. N. Roth, of Thibodaux; Paul Fleming, of St. Martinville, M. Bernstein, of Shreveport, and G. S. Brown, F. C. Godbold, Max Sampson, W. T. Taylor



P. L. VIALLON.

and W. M. Levy, of New Orleans. Of these gentlemen, Messrs. Viallon, Brown, Godbold and Taylor are members of the present board. The resignation for the balance of the present term of the State board of A. C. Demonsabert was accepted by the convention, and W. M. Levy was appointed to act in his stead until the expiration of the term.

The Texas Pharmaceutical Association held its annual meeting at Dallas, May 15, 16 and 17. President James L. Hazlett was in the chair and delivered an able address touching upon pharmaceutical topics of the day. The association was welcomed to Dallas by the Hon. Barnett Gibbs. Mr. E. G. Eberle responded to the welcome. Mr. H. L. Carleton also spoke on behalf of the association. A long list of new members was elected. On investigation, it was found that but four out of forty-seven Dallas druggists belong to the association. A special committee was appointed to increase the number several fold. On two occasions the president asked all members of the association present to stand up. This gave an opportunity to learn how many druggists were attending the meeting without joining. The action brought about the desired result. Some one compared the occasion to a Sam Jones revival.

R. H. Walker, secretary and treasurer, reported a balance of \$300.14 on hand.

Communications from Dr. Geo. F. Payne were read and considerable attention given the subject of the condition of pharmacists in the United States employ.

Keene R. Forston reported as a delegate to the Put-in-Bay meeting of the A. Ph. A., while E. G. Eberle reported the Richmond convention. Both of these meetings having occurred since the last convention of the Texas association, the reports were very full and attracted much attention, the delegates being complimented upon their good work. Later in the meeting, however, it was decided to amend the by-laws and strike off the provision which appropriated the sum of \$100.00 to pay the expense of delegates to the A. Ph. A.

A number of telegrams and letters of greeting were received.

A proposition to divide the meetings of the association into different sections was discussed but not acted upon.

The reading and discussion of proposed amendments to the pharmacy law occupied much time and attention. The question of handling liquor was a perplexing one.

Dr. J. D. Wilson was given a vote of thanks for his good work in drafting the pharmacy law.

It was decided to hold the next annual meeting at Sherman.

A scholarship at the State university is to be established. The matter is in the hands of the executive committee, and \$48.00 have already been subscribed for the purpose. Some of the members who secured prizes donated them to the association to be sold, and the amount received is to be added to this fund. President Hazlett, of the executive committee, gave it as his opinion that the scholarship should be voted to some worthy and needy son or daughter of a deceased member of the association.

By vote of the association, delinquent dues were wiped out and members invited to pay up from date of this convention.

J. J. Schott, of Galveston, received the Eli Lilly & Co.'s prize of 10,000 gelatin capsules. The anonymous author of a paper entitled "Hash" was awarded the United States Dispensatory, given by Lippincott & Co. Mr. Forston received five boxes of Sen-Sen chewing gum—the latter prize being for good work in obtaining new members. Dr. Albright, of Childress, was awarded \$10.00 as the member coming the greatest distance.

The new officers are as follows:

J. L. Hazlett, president, Hearne; J. J. Schott, first vice-president, Galveston; J. J. Thames, second vice-president; W. S. Kirby, third vice-president, Dallas; R. H. Walker, secretary, Gonzales.

The following committees were announced:

Executive—J. L. Hazlett, Hearne; J. J. Schott, Galveston; R. H. Walker, Gonzales; C. E. Craycroft, Sherman.

Local Secretary—C. E. Craycroft, Sherman.

Committee on Adulterations—E. G. Eberle, Dallas; H. L. Carleton, Austin; J. Pfeiffer, San Antonio.

Committee on Queries—G. N. Foreman, Bowie; W. E. Willis, Temple; L. Meyers Connor, Dallas.

Auditing Committee—W. T. Searcy, Velasco; W. T. Hazel, Farmersville; J. M. House, Dallas.

Committee on Legislation—Raoul R. D. Kline, Galveston; W. F. Robertson, Gonzales and A. W. Griffith, Austin.

Committee on Medical Conference—Geo. J. F. Schmidt, San Antonio; J. Burghelm, Houston; P. H. Dean, Waco.

Committee on Prizes—J. P. Hayter, Decatur, T. J. Britton and John Rippetoe, Dallas.

Home Secretary—H. L. Carleton, Austin.

The entertainment feature was a prominent part of the program, and Dallas did herself proud on this occasion. The *Texas Druggist* issued daily a convention edition giving a full report of the proceedings.

A green watermelon sat on a fruit-stand,  
Singing "Mellow, I'm mellow, I'm mellow,"  
And a small boy stood there with a cent in his hand,  
Singing, "Mellow, it's mellow, quite mellow."  
He ate a big hunk cut right out of the heart,  
And he ate it all up to the hard outside part,  
And they carried him off in a rag-dealer's cart—  
Poor fellow, poor fellow, poor fellow.

—[*Times and Register.*

## SPONGE DEPARTMENT.

### Loaded (Adulterated) Sponges—Food for Thought.

—At the present time, the loading of sponges is again assuming alarming proportions, and while dealers may protest mildly, yet they buy the goods and thus encourage the practice. While loaded goods are lower in price per pound, they really cost more than pure goods and also result in making a higher market. It is practically impossible for the dealer, in buying loaded sponges, to ascertain the actual amount of adulteration used or contained in the goods. This being a fact (and no one qualified to do so disputes it), why encourage this dishonest practice? The addition of loading material (various substances used to increase weight), no matter what their nature, does not increase the bulk of the sponge a particle; does not enable the seller to give a larger sponge for a given amount of money—in fact, the loading of sponges (as is the case wherever adulteration is resorted to) is for the purpose of deception—to make the article “appear” cheaper than it really is; to enable the adulterant to palm off, at an apparently low price, an adulterated article for which, in reality, he obtains more than he could for an equal amount (bulk) of pure goods. The adulterant in a sponge—no matter what the substance—is entirely foreign to the sponge, (sometimes a detriment) and are of no use whatever in connection with the article adulterated—becomes separated and lost when used.

The average jobber and retailer seem to regard the merchant who sells them loaded sponges at a less figure than the price of pure goods in the light of a philanthropist—seem to think that the sponges are loaded for the benefit of the jobber, retailer and consumer. If the dealers in and buyers of sponges would investigate they would, in most cases, be surprised, as they would learn that loaded sponges invariably cost considerably more than pure. The price per pound is not more—is considerably less; but the cost of a given amount (or size) of sponge is greater if loaded than when pure.

Why handle loaded sponges? Why encourage dishonesty? Why permit yourselves to be “buncoed?” Every buyer of loaded sponges pays more for the goods he gets than if he would insist on the pure article. If all the retailers and others who buy sponges would refuse to purchase loaded goods, the price of Florida sheep's wool sponges would drop considerably. These goods are bought at auction in the primary market. The sponge merchants who, through their local representatives on the sponge wharf, bid for these goods, sometimes pay exorbitant prices, each in the endeavor to out-buy the others, intending to reduce the cost per pound of the goods by the addition of sand, salt, or other foreign substance. The high prices that have been paid for goods would have been impossible if the intention had been to sell the goods pure. The retailer and the consumer, through him, pay it all. A conservative estimate would show that the Florida crop of 1899 brought at least \$75,000.00 more

at the primary market under the pernicious practice of loading than if pure goods only were packed. Who paid this \$75,000.00, and probably even more? The jobber, retailer and consumer. As a fact, not only do they have to pay the excess of price paid for the goods in a primary market, but naturally, also, the various profits on this amount, which surely must be in excess of \$25,000.00, by the time the goods arrive in the hands of the retailer. Thus, this catch of Florida sheep's wool sponges cost the retailers at least \$100,000.00 more than it should.

How does the cost of pure goods compare with the price asked for loaded?—not the price per pound, but the cost of a given amount (bulk) of sponges of a given size and selection. The pure goods are the cheapest. Pure goods at the price for which they can be purchased are, at the very lowest possible estimate of loading contained in the loaded sponge to-day, 5 per cent to 10 per cent cheaper. Some goods are so heavily loaded that the difference must be at least 15 per cent to 20 per cent. This being so (and I challenge anyone to prove the contrary), what encouragement is there to an honest dealer, or to pack pure goods, so long as the jobbers and retailers will permit themselves to be “jollied” into buying loaded sponges? Where do you stand on your purchase of Florida sheep's wool sponges? What are you paying per pound for sand, salt or some other equally inexpensive substance? Buy pure goods! Insist upon getting them! Do not allow yourselves to become the tools of unscrupulous, dishonestly ambitious dealers.

A customer who buys a sponge at retail cares little if he pays 50c per ounce for it, if he obtains a larger piece of sponge for a given amount of money than he would at 33c per ounce. What he wants to buy is sponge, not ounces. What the purchaser wants is the most he can obtain for his money, and this means pure goods always.

Another point which seems to be lost sight of: The retailer specifies in his order, we will say, 10 to 12 to the pound. What does this convey? Absolutely nothing unless applied to pure goods. The term “10 to 12 to the pound” is used to designate a certain weight sponge—a sponge which should be about a given size in a given quality. When the purchaser specifies 10 to 12, and accepts loaded goods, he obtains (we will grant for argument's sake) a sponge—*loading included*—that will average 10 to 12 to the pound, but minus the loading may run 15 to 16, or perhaps more, to the pound (difficult to determine just how many); consequently, what does specified number of pieces to the pound convey, unless goods are pure or the amount of loading is known, which cannot be? To the writer, there does not seem to be a more foolishly encouraged or patiently borne imposition than loaded sponges.—[JOHN A. SHERMAN, St. Louis.

(NOTE.—The writer can demonstrate this to anyone who is not posted and is sufficiently interested, or who cares to take the matter up through correspondence.)

Attend your State association meeting.



## WAR TAX DEPARTMENT.

### How To Stamp Perfumes.

There Has Been More or Less Confusion and Inconvenience caused retail druggists who sell perfumery, by the revenue agents in some parts of the country, in compelling the dealer to stamp perfumes at a higher valuation than stamped by the manufacturers. This refers to what is termed bulk perfumes, by which is understood perfumes put up in half-pound and one pound bottles, and which are usually stamped 5c. The revenue agents in the districts where this trouble occurs are not well informed as to the rulings of the commissioner, and we secured a copy of this ruling from the commissioner to avoid this trouble in the future. We suggest that the dealer keep this letter convenient for future use. Under this ruling, as we construe it, a half-pound bottle of perfume stamped 5c can be retailed at any price from 50c to \$2.00 per ounce without additional stamps being needed.

**Stamp Tax—Perfumery.**—Eight ounces of standard extracts held to be a retail package—quantities and excess to be considered bulk packages.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE,  
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 15, 1900.

SIR:—

Your letter, under date of March 8, 1900, was received. You state that upon investigation made by several of your deputies it is found that perfumery is generally being placed on the market insufficiently stamped—that is to say, it is sold in eight-ounce packages, but stamped only to correspond with the price charged the retailer, and not to correspond with the price at which the retailer eventually charges the consumer. For example, an eight-ounce package of standard extract is sold to retail dealers for \$2.00, and is stamped only to the amount of 5 cents. It is sold by the retail dealers at 50 cents an ounce, which would make the total price paid for the package by the consumer \$4.00. You contend that the stamp tax should be computed upon the price charged the consumer, \$4.00, and not the price charged the dealer.

You are advised that, in January, 1899, this office caused a thorough and systematic investigation to be made of some of the principal manufacturers of perfume throughout the country—Paul Rieger, San Francisco; Dabrooks, Detroit, and Colgate, New York City—with the view of determining, if possible, the dividing line between retail and bulk packages of perfumery. The result of these investigations tended to show that it was erroneous to suppose that there is any ratio between the quantity and price of retail and bulk packages of perfume—that is to say, Paul Rieger states his one-ounce package of extracts are sold to dealers for 35 cents, and are ordinarily retailed for 50 cents, and are stamped to correspond with this retail price. But he goes on to show that his eight-ounce packages are sold to the dealer for \$1.40 and are retailed for \$2.00. It will be observed that the profit to the retailer on the one-ounce and eight-ounce packages is the same—30 per cent. It was further shown that while dealers might, and usually did, retail from these eight-ounce packages at a price from 40 cents to 75 cents an ounce, and thus secure to themselves an increase of profit, these eight-ounce packages were nevertheless very often sold in the original packages to the consumer for \$2.00, and were stamped accordingly.

Packages of perfume in larger quantities than eight-ounces (pints, quarts, half gallons, and gallons), it was stated, are classed as bulk packages, and are usually sold to druggists and small manufacturers, who draw the goods off into packages containing from one-half to eight ounces. Such bulk packages are stamped according to the number of eight-ounce packages con-

tained therein. This perfumery is of the class known as standard extracts.

In commenting upon the testimony given by Paul Rieger & Co., Dabrooks and Colgate, the investigating officers declared it to be reliable.

I am satisfied that this office can follow no safer practice in questions affecting the sale of manufactured goods than to be guided by the expert testimony of the representative manufacturers.

With reference to standard extracts, and for the purpose of securing a uniform method of computing the tax, it is held that eight-ounces shall be considered to be the largest retail package; that quantities in excess of eight ounces are to be considered as bulk packages. Retail packages, as heretofore, must be stamped in accordance with the price at which they are ordinarily sold to the consumer. Bulk packages must be stamped in proportion to the number of eight-ounce packages contained therein, and according to the retailed price of such eight-ounce packages. It would appear, therefore, under this ruling, that the perfumery in eight-ounce packages found in your district stamped to the amount of 5 cents is properly stamped. Respectfully, ROBERT WILLIAMS, JR., Acting Commissioner. MA. W. H. POWELL, Collector Thirteenth District, East St. Louis, Ill.

### SEASONABLE GOODS.

Acid, Boric,	Loofahs,
Acid, Carbolic,	London Purple,
Acid, Citric,	Lycopodium,
Acid, Phosphoric,	Magnesium Carb.,
Acid, Salicylic,	Marble Dust,
Acid, Tartaric,	Mineral Waters,
Arrow Root,	Mosquito Killers,
Barium Chloride,	Mothine,
Bath Brushes,	Oil, Lemon,
Bath Gloves,	Oil, Pennyroyal,
Bath Mitts,	Oil, Peppermint,
Bath Towels,	Oils, Lubricating,
Bay Rum,	Paints, Mixed,
Bismuth Subnit.,	Paris Green,
Blue Mass,	Photographic Supplies,
Borax,	Pocket Flasks,
Calomel,	Potass. Chlorate,
Cameras,	Powder Blowers,
Chalk, Precip.,	Powder Puffs,
Chalk, Prepared,	Quinine,
Chewing Gums,	Sea Salt,
Colognes,	Shellac, Powdered,
Copperas,	Sodium Bicarb,
Cork Screws,	Soda Fountain Requisites,
Disinfectants,	Smelling Salts,
Drinking Cups,	Sponges,
Florida Water,	Strontium Nitrate,
Fly Paper,	Talcum Powders,
Fountain Syringes,	Toilet Soaps,
Insect Powder,	Toilet Waters,
Lime Juice,	Whisk Brooms,
	White Hellebore, powdered.

Physicians in South Africa, says a press report, now have another theory for explaining away the charges made by both British and Boer that the other is using explosive bullets. The extensive laceration often found in bullet wounds is now said to be due to the air which the bullet drives before it into the wound. "The existence of this phenomenon can be proved easily. If a round bullet be dropped into a glass of water from the height of a few feet it will be seen that when the bullet touches the bottom a large bubble of air will become detached and rise to the surface. In this case the bubble will usually be from ten to twenty times the size of the bullet.

## BOARDS OF PHARMACY.

**Nebraska State Board of Pharmacy.**—The board met in regular session at the Lindell Hotel, in Lincoln, May 9, 1900. Thirty-six applicants presented themselves for examination, of whom the following passed successfully:

Rudolph Balaban, Schuyler, 82 2-5; J. H. Christensen, Craig, 70 2-5; J. R. Basley, Alexandria, 77 2-5; Wesley C. Fick, Falls City, 70; Mary D. Lippincott, Yobias, 76 2-5; Rudolph L. Meier, Lincoln, 75; Edward H. Polley, Seward, 84 1-5; Louis Schreiber, McCook, 77 3-5; E. W. Schirmer, Nebraska City, 77 3-5; Bert. W. Shryock, Plattsmouth, 71; Otto H. Zaceck, Howells, 73 3-5.

—[HENRY H. BARTH, Secretary, Lincoln.

**South Dakota Board of Pharmacy.**—The third quarterly meeting was held at Aberdeen, April 11, with nineteen candidates in attendance for examination. The following were successful:

*Licentiates*—E. E. Miller, Clark; J. D. Hofer, Marion; Wm. Hascheid, Estelline; J. W. Bowe, Estelline; O. H. Collins, Blunt; J. J. Lalley, Montrose.

*Assistants*—B. B. Bennett, Redfield; J. B. Breidenbach, Ipswich; Jno. Monroe, Aberdeen; F. D. Baillie, Webster; Burton Lee, Brookings; Victor Rose, Ellendale, N. D.

Next meeting will be held at Mitchell, July 11.

The annual association meeting will be held at Brookings, August 7-9. E. N. Aldrich, local secretary. —[E. C. BENT, Secretary, Dell Rapids.

**Indiana Board of Pharmacy.**—The following is a list of the successful candidates who passed the board April 12:

H. H. Carter, Charleston, Ill.; Paul Westfall, Montmorenci, Ind.; J. Wilbur Tudor, Homer, Ill.; Gustave Ferger, Indianapolis, Ind.; G. F. Davis, Brownsville, Ind.; Clyde Newton Smith, Lafayette, Ind.; E. A. Geyer, South Bend, Ind.; W. W. Johnson, Greensburg, Ind.; Elbert Rawlings, New Harmony, Ind.; Roy McKennan, Connersville, Ind.; Dr. W. L. McClain, Scottsburg, Ind.; Charles Shroyer, Warsaw, Ind.; Elza O. Ringwalt, Hall's Corners, Ind.; A. M. Pecka, Newburg, Ind.; Ashton Stamen, Chicago, Ill.; C. Button, Zionsville, Ind.; C. S. Miller, Lafayette, Ind.; J. E. Strecker, Logansport, Ind.; J. E. Haney, Mexico, Ind.; Charles Smock, Lafayette, Ind.; Riley J. Drew, Macy, Ind., and W. B. Hopkins, New Albany, Ind.—[C. E. CRECELIUS, Secretary, New Albany.

**Board of Pharmacy for the County of Erie, State of New York.**—At the meetings held May 5 and 12, the following licenses were granted:

*Assistant Pharmacists*—Leland James Waldo, Walter Erwin Strong, Jesse Monroe Parker.

*Pharmacists*—Roscoe Henry Bard, John C. Peterson, Clarence Newton Reese, Arthur Gorton Sortore, Lee William Miller, Frank H. Smith, George Burgess Jenkins, William Lawson Milne, Charles Forrest Larzelere.

The Erie County Pharmaceutical Association has issued a call for a meeting of the western section druggists, to be held in the Buffalo College of Pharmacy Building, Wednesday, June 6, at 3 p. m., for the election of five members of the new State board. This section comprises the counties of Erie, Niagara, Orleans, Genesee, Wyoming, Allegany, Cattaraugus and Chautauqua.—[GEO. REIMANN, Secretary Erie County Board of Pharmacy.

**The Kentucky Board of Pharmacy,** with all its members present, held its regular quarterly meeting in the council chamber of the City Hall, Louisville, April 10. Of the fifty-one applicants for registration by examination, the following passed:

L. P. Baker, Louisville; P. A. Blane, Louisville; J. R. Crume, Bardstown; L. E. Gillim, Owensboro; H. G. Hartman, Louisville; T. A. Holcombe, Louisville; K. V. Miersch, Louisville; P. M. Read, Woodburn; J. A. S. Wright, Louisville; Henry Bass, Louisville; D. P. Crawford, Decatur, Ill.; W. M. Ernst, Louisville; B. J. Hagan, Louisville; J. T. Hulekamp, Louisville; J. M. Johnson, Henderson; C. H. Nash, Jr., Hopkinsville; A. A. Oppelt, Louisville; J. F. Vogel, Henderson.

Various cases of prosecution for the violation of the pharmacy law were reported by the executive committee.

The next meeting will be held at Maysville, July 10. Applications for examination should reach the secretary of the board, J. W. Gayle, Frankfort, Ky., at least ten days before that time.

**How Chicago is Spelled.**—Following are a few of the ways Chicago is spelled on letters that come to the post-office: Cgicago, Chacago, Chacargo, Chacigo, Chagio, Chaicgo, Chaigo, Charcigo, Cheargo, Checago, Chigago, Chicoga, Chichego, Chigo, Chigako, Chighte, Chincago, Choinge, Choga, Chrecage, Cigaigo, Czikago, Dsicago, Gaceco, Gigago, Hicago, Hicago, Shiccago, Schikka, Schogio, Schichaco, Shkago, Sjicago, Sjikago, Stikago, Sukargar, Tschicago, Tchigo, Tczhiago, Zhtjgo. Many others as bad as these are in the list kept by the Post-office Department. While the combination of letters in many of these is something terrible to see, they are, many of them, in foreign languages, and express very nearly correctly, phonetically, the sound "Chicago."—[Chicago Journal.

**Why He Felt Relieved.**—"My first child," said the professor of mathematics, "was a boy. Then there were twins, and then triplets. That relieved my mind."

"It did?"

"Yes. I was afraid it might be a case of geometrical progression."—[Puck.

## MISSOURI DEPARTMENT.

The Missouri Board of Pharmacy will meet at Sedalia, Monday, June 11.—[AUG. T. FLEISCHMANN, Secretary.]

Copies of the Missouri Pharmacy Law can be obtained by addressing the secretary, Dr. A. T. Fleischmann, Sedalia, Mo. Ten cents should be enclosed to cover postage and expense of printing.

**Missouri Board of Pharmacy.**—At a meeting held at the College of Pharmacy, Kansas City, on Monday, April 9, sixty-seven applicants were examined, of whom the following named were successful:

W. R. Ashbrook, Jamesport	J. N. Linville, Humansville.
C. M. Bertholf, Cherokee, Kas.	J. L. Morris, Marshall.
C. L. Brewer, Kansas City.	F. C. Orcutt, Jamesport.
L. A. Baugh, Appleton City.	J. O. Quinliven, St. Joseph.
L. F. Church, Bethany.	G. O. Perry, Maryville.
F. S. Elfred, St. Joseph.	C. M. Roberts, Hallsville.
C. W. Floyd, Slater.	E. N. Stahl, Kansas City.
W. R. Griffin, Morehouse.	C. L. Start, La Monte.
O. G. Hopper, Kansas City.	I. Stone, Stewartsville.
F. R. Hickey, Rich Hill.	G. T. Sembert, Washington.
C. W. Hess, Knobnoster.	I. K. Umbeck, Washington.
N. Hunter, Kansas City.	C. B. Williams, Kansas City.
Leon Lester, Boonville.	S. L. Wilson, St. Louis.
L. R. Lingle, Clinton.	H. L. Walker, St. Joseph.
H. Lindley, Stanberry.	E. A. Zerust, St. Joseph.

Next Meeting, Sedalia, Monday, June 11.—[AUG. T. FLEISCHMANN, Secretary.]

### A Few of the Old-Time Druggists and "Apotheks" of Missouri.

**Mr. Theo. J. Bolton**, of Clinton, Mo., is the author of the following sketch. Mr. Bolton does not attempt to cover the entire State. He is simply mentioning those with whom he is well acquainted personally or by reputation, and they are limited to Southwest and Central Missouri. He leaves for someone else those many bright lights in every part of the State who deserve mention. The sketches are written from observation and memory, without special data.

**No. 1—Dr. Mathews.**—Pre-eminent and known by many was Dr. Tennessee Mathews, of Jefferson City. Dr. Matthews was a character without a parallel in every-day life and in business. He ran the Tennessee House in connection with his drug store, and was well known not only at the Capital, but all over the State. No one felt like they had been in Jefferson City unless they saw Dr. Tennessee Mathews. He had a great many eccentricities which made him the unique character he was. I shall not attempt to give them all in this short sketch. One that was a great card for him and advertised him (something he courted) was a portrait of himself and the inside of his store-room painted on the front of his store, and he dispensing drugs from those old-time half-gallon and two-gallon jars, which would be a curiosity to-day. Another that attracted crowds to his store was to see a snake three feet long, extracted from a colored woman (this was before the days of tapeworm), which he had nicely preserved in a glass

jar of alcohol. The doctor lived a long and useful life, respected by all.

**No. 2—W. E. Bard.**—One of the '49-ers in the drug business was the late W. E. Bard, of Sedalia. Billy, as he was called, was as popular as any man that ever lived in Sedalia, or any other place; his name was a household word in Southwest Missouri. He was an honorable and honest man and a competent druggist, and scattered sunshine instead of clouds. In his death the profession lost one of its shining members, the State one of its best citizens.

**No. 3—Aug. T. Fleischmann**, Sedalia, is another druggist who has been in the business so long that you can see the "silver threads among the gold." Mr. Fleischman conducts one of the leading pharmacies of the Queen City, and is an up-to-date pharmacist, and has the honor of being secretary of the State board—a position he has filled and is now filling to the satisfaction of the profession. He is untiring in his efforts to keep the profession up to the high standard it deserves.

**No. 4—J. B. Brown**, Hannibal, Mo.—The subject of this sketch is probably one of the oldest, if not the oldest, druggist in the State, and although I have not had the pleasure of meeting him in person, there is none in the profession I know better by reputation, as we old druggists know one another and as people did their neighbors when this country was but sparsely settled. "Uncle Brown," as he is called by his nephew, Bill Thompson, the genial traveling salesman, has been in the drug business in Hannibal for years and has always done a fine business. And, unlike some of his brother druggists, has layed by for a rainy day, and is now enjoying the fruits of his youth—a good example for the young men of to-day.

**No. 5—Dr. E. Roschel**, Boonville.—To the older druggists in Missouri, no name is more familiar than Dr. Roschel, who was in the drug business for years in Boonville. The doctor was a leading druggist in the State and was very popular and always enjoyed the full confidence of all; he died some years since, mourned by all.

**No. 6—Dan Wooldridge.**—Boonville has another druggist who has fame—Dan Wooldridge, who runs the Museum Drug Store, and a nice trade besides; his store is known far and near as Dan's Drug Store.

**No. 7—W. B. Kerns**, Bunceton, Mo.—While I am in Cooper County, there is another who is younger in years than some I have mentioned, but he is no spring chicken in the "biz." I refer to W. B. Kerns, of Bunceton. "Billy" has been long in business, and has a store that one would think was ahead of the county, but after inspection you will see that he has builded wisely. "Billy," as he is called, is a thorough pharmacist, and vice-president of the State Board, having recently been appointed by Gov. Lon V. Stephens—an honor he proudly appreciates, and one he will fill to the satisfaction of the fraternity and return as pure and untarnished as when handed him.

If you want a clerk, advertise in MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST.

## ST. LOUIS LOCALS.

(Also see page 10.)

**There is a Dispute Between St. Louis and Boston** as to which has the greatest railway station. It seems well established, however, that the St. Louis station, including its approaches, is the most costly. The estimated value of the St. Louis station, including the approaches, is \$20,000,000, while the estimates of the value of the Boston station do not run over \$15,000,000. The trackage of the two stations is the same. Their dimensions are approximately the same.

### The New Alumni Members are:



Homer S. Forman, Thos. C. Crawford, Henry M. Mitchell, Chas. E. Miller, Edward P. Angermueller, Edgar Roberts, Herman Frank, Thos. J. O. Engelskind, Arthur E. Kring, Edward H. Kerstner, Nicolas J. Magruder, Geo. Eimbeck, S. H. Wilson, E. A. LeBien and J. J. Jeude.

Mr. S. C. Hall, of Garland, Tex., has been spending a few days in this city **N. J. MAGRUDER.** buying a new drug store outfit, which he will open in a new brick building which he recently erected at that place.

**The St. Louis Medical Library** is a worthy organization intended to promote the building up of a large and useful library in this city. During the past year 2,274 books were added to the collection; of these 1,841 were donated. One hundred and sixty-one journals are regularly received at the present time. The pharmaceutical, as well as the medical profession, is interested in this work. The new officers are:

President, N. B. Carson; vice-president, J. H. Duncan; secretary, F. L. Henderson; treasurer, H. W. Loeb; librarian, F. J. Lutz. Board of Trustees—Bransford Lewis, S. Pollak, A. Alt, R. M. Funkhouser, Joseph Grindon and A. Ravold.

**The St. Louis Drug Clerks' Society** held its regular monthly meeting at Bowman's Hall, on Thursday evening, May 10. It was decided to hold a special meeting at Gast's Garden, in North St. Louis, on Thursday evening, May 31. A royal good time is promised by the entertainment committee. The society will give three boat excursions this summer. One will be on June 7, and another on July 12. The date of the August excursion has not been decided upon. The members are arranging to organize a base ball team, and expect to be ready for business in a short time.

**Honorable Mention** in the junior class of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy.—The following list was accidentally omitted from our report of the college graduating exercises which appeared in the May issue of this journal:

Bert W. Shryock, Nebraska, 96½; Samuel J. Lee, Illinois, 96½; Thos. Owen, Arkansas 95; Henry D. Llewellyn, Mexico, Mo., 94½; Edward H. Polley Nebraska, 93½; Will O. Baker, Huntsville, Mo., 93; Harry C. Glover, Illinois, 93; Rudolph L. Meier Nebraska, 93; Julien F. Nelson, Leeton, Mo., 92½; Chas. H. Knapp, Illinois, 92; Eugene L. Oulvey, East St. Louis, Ill., 91½; Wm. A. Elsea, Moberly, Mo., 91; Thomas L. Neal, Oklahoma, 91; Carl O. Schlueter, Indiana, 91; Luther C. Valentine, Illinois, 1; Leslie R. Lingle, Clinton, Mo., 90.

**The St. Louis College of Pharmacy** held its annual meeting Monday, April 30. The officers reported that the institution is in a satisfactory condition.

The new officers are as follows: President, H. T. Rohlfing; vice-president, Theo. F. Hagenow; treasurer, Solomon Boehm; recording secretary, W. C. Bolm; corresponding secretary, Dr. J. C. Falk. Members of the Board of Trustees—H. F. A. Spilker, Thomas Layton, E. P. Walsh, H. W. Scheffer, Chas. Gietner and Louis Schurk. Mr. Chas. Gietner was elected chairman of the board.

Mr. Geo. Eimbeck has been appointed prescription clerk at Herbert's Pharmacy, Jefferson and Park Avenues.



GEO. EIMBECK.

Dr. P. A. Medlin has sold his drug store at Seventeenth and Market Streets, and will retire from the drug business.

Mr. E. J. Robertson is clerking for Judge & Dolph, at their Seventh and Locust Street store.

Mr. Chas. Bieser is in the office of the Moffit-West Drug Co.

Wm. F. Kahre, Ph. G., leaves for the Paris Exposition this month.

Mr. R. M. Gerber is chief clerk for H. H. Vogt, Blair and Cass Avenues.

Mr. P. T. Knapp is chief clerk for C. A. Schrier, Taylor and Easton Avenues.

Hartwig's Pharmacy, Tenth and Market Streets, is provided with handsome new signs.

Mr. C. Bernays is clerking for Otto F. Trauble, Jefferson and Chouteau Avenues.

Mr. Chas. Mengel is now chief clerk for T. P. Wurmb, at Eleventh and Salisbury Streets.

Mr. L. A. Seitz has just returned from a visit among friends and relatives at Ironton, Mo.

Mr. Otto Sassmann is doing relief work for Mr. A. Brandenberger, at Jefferson City, Mo.

Mr. Henry Braun is back from Oklahoma, where his company have been establishing ice plants.

Mr. S. J. Kiefer has sold his drug store at La Salle Street and St. Ange Avenue to Dr. T. L. Rieves.

Mr. Aug. A. Puchta is chief clerk for Dr. Weinsburg, at Tenth Street and Lafayette Avenue.



AUGUST A. PUCHTA.

Mr. Otto Ettmueller has resigned his position in this city and is now clerking in Jefferson City.

Mr. Henry Huegel is chief clerk at Spilker's Pharmacy while the proprietor is in Europe.

Mr. Alex. Crusius, manager of the Owl Pharmacy, Fourteenth and Clark Avenue, is arranging for an extended trip through the North.

Mr. Guido Kalb is now associated with the Carter White Lead Co., with office at 14 N. Seventh Street.

Mr. H. H. Vogt, druggist at Blair and Cass Avenues, has been spending a few weeks on his farm over in Illinois.

Mr. F. Max Dehne has resigned his regular position and will do relief work this summer.



F. M. DEHNE.

Mr. F. Leuck has accepted a position with H. C. Hornburg, Fourteenth and Monroe Streets.

Mr. W. J. Pfeffer is once more at his old stand as chief clerk for W. F. Kahre, 1301 Geyer Avenue.

Mr. Frank Koeneke, the popular and good-natured city man at the Moffit-West Drug Co., has moved from Webster Groves to 4616 West Morgan Street.

A Number of Local Drug Clerks have been appointed census enumerators in the Eleventh District of Missouri.

The Boston Drug Store, of St. Louis, has opened a branch store at Kansas City, with Mr. J. C. Silverstone in charge.

Mr. T. L. Wright, of Webb City, Mo., has been spending a few days in this city, visiting friends and buying goods.

Mr. Wm. H. Lamont is once more back at home and will represent Eli Lilly & Co. in this city during the summer.

Mr. C. V. Coelln, the veteran South Broadway pharmacist, has sailed for Europe, where he will spend the summer.

Mr. Paul J. Schneider has the exclusive local representation of J. L. Wood Lee, the well-known plaster manufacturer.

Mr. Chas. Bieser, for some time prescription clerk at Medler's Pharmacy, is now employed at the Moffit-West Drug Co.

Mr. Courtney West, president of the Moffit-West Drug Co., has just returned from a business and pleasure trip through the East.

Mr. Geo. Reber, manager of the Crawley Pharmacy, Twenty-second and Carr Streets, has just recovered from a severe illness.

Mr. Emiel Bernius, the popular Easton Avenue pharmacist, is arranging to spend at least a part of this summer up in Canada.

Mr. Frank L. E. Gauss, in charge of the local office for the Searle & Herreth Co., has been spending a week at headquarters.

Mr. Henry, of McCurnin & Henry, Des Moines, Ia., has been spending a few days in this city purchasing a new drug store outfit.

Mr. H. E. Codenhead, of Hothessberg, Miss., has been purchasing a new drug store outfit in this city, which he will open up at home.

Mr. Carl Vogt has returned from Davenport, where he has been clerking for the past year, and is located at Blair and Cass Avenues.

E. A. Winkelman, with the B. Bribach Drug Co., at

7606 Michigan Avenue, is the happy father of a ten-pound boy, since April 14.



CHAS. E. MILLER.



S. H. WILSON. E. P. ANGERMUELLER.



Mr. Ed. Burkhardt, proprietor of the Market Street Drug Store, Fourteenth and Market Streets, is arranging for an extended fishing trip out on the Gasconade River. He would like to hear from any other druggists who are contemplating such a trip.

Mr. L. P. Hemm, the popular Kirkwood pharmacist, has the sympathy of his host of friends in the death of his young son on May 23.

Mr. E. A. Heuser, of the Eagle Pharmacy, Butte, Mont., has been spending a few days in this city on his extended trip through the East.

Mr. Otto B. Self, the popular manager of the local office for Eli Lilly & Co., has the sympathy of his many friends over the death of his wife.

Mr. E. W. Molles, a last year's junior student at the College of Pharmacy, is clerking at Kissel's Pharmacy, Eads and Nebraska Avenues.

Messrs. Hassebrock, Friedberg and Soellner, are the champion local druggist fishermen. They recorded a 250 catch in one day a short time ago.

Mr. Ernst Winkelmann, the popular young Carondelet pharmacist, is receiving congratulations over the arrival of a son and heir in his household.

Mr. Frank Garthoffner, proprietor of the drug store at Grand and Finney Avenues, will leave in a few days for an extended trip through the far West.

Munns & Co., formerly Munns & Adams, of Montgomery City, Mo., have been refitting a new store building, which they will occupy in a few days.

Dr. G. Tittermann, of Ninth Street and Allen Avenue, has been in Europe for some months. He will be home in August after a visit to the Paris Exposition.

Mr. Chas. Frick, Jr., is one of the popular down-town drug clerks. He is employed at the Wolff-Wilson Drug Co. Mr. Frick was born and raised at Waterloo, Ill., where he served his apprenticeship under Mr. Eilbrecht, of that city. After coming to St. Louis he worked on the North Side for some time. He graduated from the St. Louis College of Pharmacy in 1899, with a good record. He is contemplating opening a store of his own in the near future.

Mr. Otto F. G. Meyer, a recent graduate of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, has, in partnership with his brother, opened a new drug store at Pilot Grove, Mo.



CHAS. FRICK, JR.

The Drug Store at Broadway and O'Fallon Street has been restocked and remodeled, and is now known as the O'Fallon Pharmacy. Mr. Geo. Jacobs has charge of the stand.

Fred G. Weiss, a recent graduate of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, is pleasantly located with Geiselman & Somer, Main and Bell Streets, Memphis, Tenn.



FRED G. WEISS.

The Alumni Excursion, May 24, was largely attended in spite of the street car strike. It was a very pleasant affair, as is always the case with these outings given under the auspices of the college graduates. Mr. L. A. Seitz was chairman of the committee on arrangements, and all who attended are under obligations to him for the success of the occasion.

G. H. J. Andreas has a large aquarium in his back yard and expects to raise gold fish for his trade. He is much interested in the subject and has given it careful study.

Mrs. N. O. Albright has opened a drug store at Kirkwood and placed Mr. Geo. Higgins in charge of same. Mrs. Albright has charge of the office at the Missouri Dental College.

Dr. F. J. Pfeffer, of Pfeffer's Pharmacy, Eleventh Street and Lafayette Avenue, is one of the happiest men in South St. Louis since that handsome young boy arrived at his home.

The Employees of the Insane Asylum have organized a base ball team. Mr. A. M. Soellner is captain and is anxious for a match game with some of the local druggist base ball teams.

Mr. J. M. Remington, formerly of Remington & Pottinger, Shawnee, Okla., has been in the city buying a new drug store outfit, which he will open in Oklahoma City, and which will be one of the finest stores in that section of the country.

Mr. E. W. Harris has opened a handsome new drug store at 2326 Market Street. It is known as the Palace Drug Store. Mr. Harris was for some time a prominent South Side drug clerk, and, in addition to being a very competent pharmacist, has long enjoyed the reputation of being a great hustler.

Prof. J. M. Good, while returning to his residence on Westminster Place, Monday evening, May 14, was assaulted by footpads, very roughly handled, and relieved of his gold watch and chain. The professor was confined to his house for a week, and will for some time bear evidence of the encounter. He is fortunate to escape without permanent injury.

Mr. Henry A. Molles, the well-known drug clerk at Schulte's Pharmacy, 300 S. Jefferson Avenue, will put in most of his time this summer among the druggists introducing "Schulte's Mange Cure," which is rapidly gaining in popularity. Mr. Molles is a good-hearted, whole-souled fellow and a genuine hustler, and he has the best wishes of his host of friends in the new enterprise.

## ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT.

At the Examination held by the State Board of Pharmacy of Illinois, in Chicago, at 144 Thirty-ninth Street, April 17-19, the following passed as registered pharmacists and assistant pharmacists:



*Registered Pharmacists*—A. C. Arnold, F. C. Aumann, G. Anderson, W. H. Bierman, L. M. Berg, A. J. Blake, W. H. Daley, H. R. Hertzberg, V. G. Hoke, W. F. A. FAHRENKROG, J. C. Hutzl, O. A. A. Hupfeld, J. A. Johnson, E. Jankowski, H. Kretschmer, W. S. Lawson, J. M. Lestina, F. M. Moss, F. J. Pokorney, O. A. Rieinan, C. Tonnesen, A. R. Utt, A. F. Warhanik, W. H. Wellman, C. Windmueller, C. F. Yerger, all of Chicago; W. J. Anicker, Peoria; W. F. A. Fahrenkrog, East St. Louis; F. S. Grotjan, Rock Island; C. A. Kaysing, Belleville; V. N. Swan, Maywood.

*Assistants*—C. C. Bedford, C. B. Black, W. R. Clough, W. D. Dunlap, E. J. Danek, A. A. Evanson, G. G. Fox, C. Howk, S. S. Hutchinson, R. L. Halsted, C. Hoffman, T. J. Knaak, F. W. Kraemer, M. Lewis, C. J. Norton, C. W. Robinson, J. A. Rolfe, H. I. Sanford, P. A. Schroeter, C. H. Schwerm, E. L. Semsrott, A. M. Thatcher, all of Chicago; F. T. Baumgart, Danville; J. D. Barnes, Morgan Park; G. S. Duntley, Bushnell; G. A. Eversole, Onarga; J. B. Galloway, Rockford; H. W. Giese, Bloomington; H. A. Goddard, Hebron; P. D. Vincent, Moline; C. W. Watson, Springfield.

The Board of Pharmacy desire to have it distinctly understood that no applicant who has gained his experience in Illinois drug stores will be examined or given an interview until after being regularly registered as an apprentice.

The next meeting of the board for examination will be held in Room 3, State House, Springfield, Ill., June 19, at 9 a. m. New applications must be on file in this office, at Springfield, at least ten days previous to the above date; those having applications already on file must also give a like notice should they desire to appear for this examination. This requirement is necessary in order that the secretary may make suitable arrangements for the class, and will be strictly enforced.

Affidavits from registered pharmacists of time service must be filed at least three days before the examination. Address all communications to L. T. Hoy, Secretary, Springfield, Ill.

### Illinois Items.

Dr. J. T. Willis, of Metropolis, succeeds Willis & Stewart in business.

A. M. Boring is succeeded by Graham & Son at Carlinville. The firm is composed of W. D. and W. R. Graham.

C. A. Sahland, of Golden, has shipped his stock of drugs and sundries to Kansas, where he expects to do a better business.

Henry Reis, Jr., of Belleville, is a member of the graduating class of the Columbian Medical College, at Washington, D. C.

Make Use of the Working Formulas published in the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST.

## MISSOURI PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

**"To Their Mutual Benefit"**—is the suggestive way in which Mr. C. W. Thomas, of the Moffitt-West Drug Co., pleads with the pharmacists of Missouri and the salesmen visiting them to take advantage of the annual meeting of the Missouri Pharmaceutical Association, at Pertle Springs, Warrensburg, June 12 to 15.

**Pertle Springs** (Warrensburg) is the place, and June 12 to 15 the date of the twenty-second annual meeting of the Missouri Pharmaceutical Association.

The U. S. P., the N. A. R. D., the A. Ph. A. and other important topics are to be discussed.

The hotel rate is but \$2.00 per day. The Mo. Pac. R. R. gives a rate of one fare for the round trip.

**I Am Always Glad** to be able to be at the meetings of the Missouri Pharmaceutical Travelers' Association, and will certainly be at Pertle Springs, June 12 to 15. Let's all talk for a large gathering. Everybody in the drug business and allied lines, and their friends, ought to go. Times are good, work is hard, and a few days of recreation at these meetings is time well spent. Stir the boys up and tell them to bring their families. —[H. W. SERVANT, Sedalia.

**Mr. Ed. G. Orear** continues as an able representative of the Mound City Paint and Color Co.; nor does his interest in the Missouri Pharmaceutical Travelers' Association and the Missouri Pharmaceutical Association ever lag. He will be on hand at Pertle Springs, ready for a successful convention.

**"I thought I heard somebody calling me"**—is the practical manner in which Ed. urges his fellow members and traveling men to report at Pertle Springs, Warrensburg, June 12 to 15, for the annual meeting.

**"I Am Looking Forward** to one of the grandest meetings we have ever had, and I have heard a great many druggists say they would surely be there. Besides, there will be a great many new members from the surrounding towns.

We will have some entirely new features in the way of entertainments this year. First of all, there is fine fishing. I saw a six-pound bass last Monday, while there, that was caught in the Pertle Springs Lake. Then there will be fine boating, and, if the weather permits, we will also have good bathing.

Taking all this into consideration, and with the railroad rate of one fare for the round trip, I am expecting a larger crowd than ever before."—[F. R. SCHARLACH, President Missouri Pharmaceutical Travelers' Association.



F. R. SCHARLACH.

**The Warrensburg Druggists**, in connection with Mr. Christopher, are at work and leaving nothing undone to make our 1900 meeting a grand success. They will have reception committees to meet all trains and direct all visitors to the trains which will carry them to Pertle Springs. Mr. Christopher has a large force of men at work re-building, repairing and cleaning up the house and grounds, and if anything is overlooked and not in perfect readiness for the meeting in June, it won't be Mr. Christopher's fault. I bespeak one of the best attended and most successful meetings in the history of the Missouri Pharmaceutical Association.—[AUG. T. FLEISCHMANN, Local Secretary, Sedalia.

**A Few Words to the Retail Druggists of the State of Missouri.**—Pertle Springs is the place selected for the next meeting of the Missouri Pharmaceutical Association and the Missouri Pharmaceutical Travelers' Association, which will be held June 12 to 15, inclusive.



W. L. MEYER.

A prettier place, and a place more adapted to a convention like ours, could not be found in any State of our glorious union. I am not paid for saying this, and am delighted to state that Dr. Fleischmann, of Sedalia, Mr. Brandenberger, of Jefferson City, and Mr. Wm. Gregg, Jr., with Mound City Paint and Color Co., agree with me that there could be no better place to hold our meetings. The gentlemen named and I visited Pertle Springs April 10, last, inspected the hotel from top to bottom, looked over the grounds, and were more than pleased with the accommodations offered and the surroundings, but were especially pleased with the guide we had, who was nobody else but the owner of Pertle Springs, Mr. Christopher (or "Mercury," as he should be called, for he is "as quick as a flash," and most self-sacrificing). The greatest attraction of Pertle Springs are the large lakes filled with game fish. This is no fish story, for we saw three large black bass caught; not only that—one hour later we were seated about a handsomely spread table in the beautiful country home of Mr. Christopher, eating the same fish, prepared under the supervision of Mrs. Christopher. (And permit me to state here that Mrs. Christopher's fish dinner was the best I ever partook of.) Druggists of Missouri, come to this meeting (if a member or not) and I will promise that you will never regret it and that you will fare well.—[W. L. MEYER, Chairman Committee on Entertainment, Mo. Ph. T. A.

**Working Both Ends.**—"My friend," said the long-haired passenger to the young man in the seat opposite, "to what end has your life work been directed?"

"To both ends," was the reply. "I have the only first-class hat and shoe store in our village."



## PRESCRIPTION CASE DEPARTMENT.

**What is Essentia de Calsaya?**—"A few days ago I turned away a customer with a prescription which read as follows (I have been unable, so far, to find what he wanted)":

R Tr. nux vomica.....f3 ii.  
Essentia de calisaya, q. s.....f3 viii.

Sig. Teaspoonful after meals.

**Copaiba Mixture.**—In your May issue (page 115) I notice an article on "Copaiba Mixture," of which "W. L. P" is in doubt as to mixing. I have a different manner of preparing this same mixture, which I often have to prepare. Take three ounces powdered acacia and the powdered licorice, put in dry mortar; take simple syrup and make quite a thick paste; add slowly the balsam, triturating constantly; then add balance of syrup; put in eight-ounce bottle; put in the spirits niter and shake well, then add the liquor potassæ, shaking again thoroughly, and lastly the oil gaultheria. This makes as decent a looking mixture as can be made, and does not separate.

**Is Nitric Acid Spirit of Niter?**—On page 115 of MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST for May, you comment on my prescription.

It was taken from an old horse doctor book, and my customer insisted on having two articles instead of two ounces sweet spirit of niter. Two doctors and one druggist of this place said they did not know what spirit of niter was. Unfortunately, I did not have a new dispensatory, so I referred to an old United States thirteenth edition, by Wood & Bache, which calls nitric acid "spirit of niter," which I used, and believe it is what the prescription called for; but ——— and I still think it peculiar. The fifteenth edition calls it "spirit niter acidus."

I dispensed in two packages, directing mixing when ready to use.

**Mr. Taylor Blow** aged 46, died at St. Vincent's Hospital, St. Louis, May 29, having been there about five months. He was a brother of C. W. Blow, Joseph Charles Blow and Mrs. Richard M. Johnson, wife of the Assistant Prosecuting Attorney. He was a nephew of Henry T. Blow, also deceased, once United States Minister to Brazil, and a representative of this district in Congress. For twenty-one years Mr. Blow was with the Richardson Drug Co. After the fire he remained with the Meyer Brothers Drug Co. for three years and then went with the Moffitt-West Drug Co., whom he represented up to the time of his death. Mr. Blow was one of those hale, hearty fellows well met, whom every one was glad to see. No Missouri salesman had more friends.

Mr. Geo. C. Bartells, of Camp Point, Ill., attended the General Assembly and Conference of Presbyterians in St. Louis last month. Mr. Bartells is an elder in his church and one of the most popular pharmacists of the State.

## OKLAHOMA TERRITORY DEPARTMENT.

Oklahoma Board of Pharmacy held its regular quarterly meeting at Shawnee, Okla., on April 3. C.

A. Dow, president; E. E. Howendobler, treasurer; F. B. Lillie, secretary. All members were present.



C. A. DOW.

A class of twenty-four applicants took the examination, of whom the following passed and received certificates of registration.

Alexander, R. D., Norman, Okla.; Adams, Edwin, Kingfisher; Ballard, J. D., Weatherford; Corry, J. F., Norman; Davis, A. C., Woodward; Fees, L. L., Parkland; Jones, F. G., Enid; Kohler, C. F., Shawnee; Morrison, Ralph E., Ponca City; Reavis,

Rice M., Lexington; Smith, M. M., Fairview; Taft, Martin, Garber; Wallace, J. S., Hawley; Wilson, Wm., Medford.

Mrs. Ella Mooney, of McLoud, received a certificate as assistant pharmacist.

John H. Ashbury, of Burnett, and Alvin Snap, of Woodward, registered upon diplomas from the pharmacy department of the Oklahoma University, having had the required two years' experience.

The secretary was instructed to publish the proceedings of the Board during the last year, in connection with the proceedings of the Oklahoma Pharmaceutical Association.

The report of the secretary shows 203 registered pharmacists in good standing; 58 Class "A" permits issued to physicians and to those studying pharmacy in small country towns, and 154 Class "B" permits issued to merchants, authorizing them to sell patent medicines and grocers' drugs.

The following subjects were presented by members of the Board: Chemistry, C. A. Dow; materia medica, E. E. Howendobler; pharmacy, F. B. Lillie.

Thirty drugs were presented for identification; ten liquids, ten salts and ten vegetable drugs.

The examination showed on the part of the class extraordinary effort in preparing for same, and the grades were exceptionally good—especially so of the students from the pharmacy department of the University.

The Next Meeting of the Board is set for July 10, at Guthrie.—[F. B. LILLIE, Secretary.

### Oklahoma Items.

Mr. Lee H. Golden of McLoud, Okla., is one of the many graduates of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy who have recently joined the American Pharmaceutical Association. Mr. Golden always takes a real interest in the profession.

**Impossible.**—Pruyn—Have you heard that horrible story about old Stiffe being buried alive?"

Dr. Bolus—(hastily)—Buried alive? Impossible! Why, he was one of my patients!—[Brooklyn Life.

## TENNESSEE DEPARTMENT.

BY ROBERT L. EVES, NASHVILLE, SECRETARY BOARD OF PHARMACY.

The Tennessee Board of Pharmacy held their annual session at Nashville, Tenn., April 17, 18 and 19.

The members of the board present were: J. F. Voigt, president, Chattanooga; J. S. Robinson, vice-president, Memphis; B. H. Owen, Clarksville; Al. A. Yeager, Knoxville; A. B. Raines, Columbia. Examination of candidates for registration as assistant and registered pharmacists was held at Vanderbilt University, April 18 and 19. There were twenty-five candidates, of whom the following received the necessary grade entitling them to certificates as registered pharmacists:

Alfred T. West, Memphis, Tenn.; Jame E. Fuller, Memphis, Tenn.; R. M. Moews, Memphis, Tenn.; L. A. Mitchell, Harri-man, Tenn.; G. Emil Chalquest, Memphis, Tenn.; F. G. Weiss, Memphis, Tenn.

The following received certificates as assistant pharmacists, but having attained the required grade for registered pharmacist are entitled to certificates as such when they shall have had the required experience in a retail drug store.

C. C. Rogers, Paris, Tenn.; Miss Clara Francis Alcorn, Columbia, Tenn.; Miss Martha Emily Hunnicut, Atlanta, Ga.; L. A. Sexton, Pulaski, Tenn.; L. E. Mayfield, Tupelo, Miss.; T. J. Vance, Nashville, Tenn.; E. T. Heard, Brownsville, Tenn.; E. Gwin, McKenzie, Tenn.; Thomas Roach, Atwood, Tenn.; D. Hardin Neil, Nashville, Tenn.; Harry Mayer, Memphis, Tenn.; Geo. F. St. John, Knoxville, Tenn.; H. T. Jackson, Jackson, Tenn.; D. L. Ringo, Columbia, Tenn.; B. B. Kerr, Murfreesboro, Tenn.

President Voigt, in his annual report, gave a summary of products analyzed during the year, and compared it with the work done the year previous. This comparison showed a very marked improvement in the quality and strength of pharmaceutical preparations to be found throughout the State, thus well demonstrating the good results attending the enforcement of the adulteration section of the law. It also shows that the druggists are earnest in their desire to comply strictly with the laws and regulations.

The matter of uniform interstate registration is being considered by this board. What they desire is an arrangement with other States for the interchange of registration certificates on a basis of uniformity in examinations and requirements.

The board was re-organized and the following officers will serve the ensuing year: J. F. Voigt, president; B. H. Owen, vice-president; Lee Brock, attorney; E. A. Ruddimann, chemist; Robert L. Eves, secretary.

The Next Meeting of the board will be held at Kingston Springs, Tenn., July 17, 1900.

**Lactohorn.**—A substance has recently been placed on the English market which is called lactohorn. It is made from the caseine of cow's milk hardened by means of formaldehyde, and is meant to replace horn, gutta percha, ivory and celluloid for knife-handles, and the like.

## WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT.

BY E. B. HEIMSTREET, SECRETARY WISCONSIN BOARD OF PHARMACY, JANESVILLE.

**Wisconsin Pharmaceutical Association.**—Next meeting at Waupaca, September 4, 5 and 6.

**The New Member of the Board.**—The reappointment by Governor Scofield of A. F. Menges, Ph. G., of Madison, as a member of the Pharmacy Board, will give general satisfaction in all parts of the State. Being one of the first graduates in the pharmacy department of the State University (class of 1886), a man of extensive experience both in pharmacy and general business, proprietor of two of the best conducted pharmacies in the State, and with an experience of five years on the board, he is well adapted to the position.

**The Rock County Society** held a meeting last month. The following officers were elected: President, W. P. Clarke, of Milton; vice-president, J. W. Farnsworth, of Beloit; secretary, Geo. E. King, of Janesville; treasurer, O. L. Woodward, of Clinton. The question of prices on goods was then discussed and it was comical to see the difference in the prices that were charged, in many cases they being sold at cost—this not being done to cut, but from not knowing what was charged by their neighbor. Many good ideas were advanced, and three hours were spent profitably to all present. The Rock County Association has proved a great success and we are surprised that at this movement has not been pushed throughout the entire State. The next meeting will be held some time in June, at Edgerton, and hereafter a dinner will be part of the program at each meeting.

### Wisconsin Items.

Geo. King, of Janesville, was appointed school commissioner last week.

Geo. H. Reed, of Evansville, has purchased a drug store at West Salem.

Dr. Turner, formerly of La Crosse, has located at Clam Falls, Wis., and will also put in a full line of drugs in connection with his practice.

J. E. Koebernick, who has for several years been prescription clerk in the Mitchell & Pfiel pharmacy, will, in the near future, open a new store in North Fond du Lac.

Mr. O. Wang, proprietor of the Shell Lake Drug Co., has discontinued that name and is running the business in his own name. Albert Wang, Licentiate No. 2194, has charge of the prescription work.

Edward V. Whiton died at Janesville March 19. Mr. Whiton was in the drug business in 1882, at Janesville, the firm being E. V. Whiton & Co. He has been out of the drug business for a number of years. He was registered in March, 1882, his number being 850.

**A Pink Envelope** signifies subscription due.

## THE MARKET REVIEW.

**Business** in the drug line has continued to show the same proportionate improvement as in the earlier months of the year, notwithstanding the street car strikes which have somewhat affected our local business. The tendency of staples which have been affected during May has been upward, although but few changes have taken place.

Crop prospects from nearly all sections are favorable to a large yield. The cotton crop has hardly advanced sufficiently to determine the outlook, the recent slump in the price having been brought about by speculation rather than the outlook for a large crop.

The drug trade, generally, is in good condition. Jobbers in St. Louis and Missouri River are enjoying good trade as well as smaller jobbers through the South and West.

The following are the principal items which have experienced changes in price in the past month:

Advanced.	Declined.
Acid, Citric,	Alcohol—Grain,
Beans, Vanilla, Tahiti,	Wood,
Blue Vitriol,	Rosin.
Coal Tar,	
Camphor,	
Mothine or Naphthalin,	
Oil—Castor, No. 1 and No. 3,	
Linseed,	
Pennyroyal,	
Paraffin,	
Paris Green.	

**Quinine.**—There has been no change in the price since our last quotations. It was expected that the monthly sales of bark would affect the market, but with a light demand and no speculative interest the prices remain unchanged. It is hard to predict the course of quinine at present. It will be no surprise to see it go either way. N. Y. quinine or M. B. in 100 oz. cans, 31c; ounce vials, 40c. Powdered in 100 oz. cans, 32c; ounce vials, 41c.

**Opium** has been weakening during the month. Favorable crop reports, with a poor market, has caused holders to lower their prices. Now \$3.20 to \$3.35. Powdered, \$4.10 to \$4.25.

**Morphine** is still held at the decline prices quoted last month. Some holders feel that lower prices may be seen, but at prices of opium, not likely.

**Acid, Citric.**—Large holders are very firm in their views. Prices have been advanced to 40c in kegs; 44c to 47c in smaller quantities. Powdered 1c higher.

**Alcohol, Grain,** declined 4c per gal. on May 24. Now quoted at \$2.45 in bbls., less the usual discount. In smaller quantities at the customary advance.

**Wood.**—On account of the small demand this article has declined 15c per gal. Now quoted in bbls. at 75c; 4 bbls., 80c. Usual advance for smaller packages.

**Beans, Vanilla, Tahiti.**—The market has been somewhat relieved of the heavy stock. Prices have been marked up. 5 in. now quoted at \$2.50 to \$2.75; 5½ in. \$2.75 to \$3.00; 6 in. \$3.00 to \$3.25; 6½ in. \$3.25 to \$3.50;

7 in. \$3.50 to \$3.75. In less than lb. packages, 25c per lb. advance.

**Blue Vitriol.**—The heavy demand for spraying purposes, as well as electrical, has caused an advance in price, and the tone of the market is firm. Now quoted at 5½c in bbls.; 7 to 10c in smaller packages.

**Coal Tar.**—The present scarcity of this article has caused an advance to \$4.50 in bbls. Usual advance for smaller lots.

**Camphor** has again been marked up. Indications are that the limit has not been reached. Bulk now quoted 64c to 68c; ounce cake, 69c to 74c.

**Mothine or Naphthalin.**—The scarcity of coal tar and the heavy demand for insecticides has affected mothine. Price has been marked up to 3½c in bbls., 5c in smaller quantities.

**Oil.**—*Castor* has advanced to \$1.04 in bbls. for No. 1; \$1.08 in 10-gal. cans. No. 3 to 92c in bbls.; 96c in 10-gal. cans.

**Linseed**, since our last quotations, has advanced 2c. Now 65c and 66c for raw and boiled, respectively.

**Pennyroyal.**—The supply of this article, is scarce and not liable to be relieved until the latter part of August. Now quoted at \$1.60 to \$1.65.

**Paraffin** is firm at 14c to 18c as to quantity.

**Paris Green.**—The demand for this article has been heavy up to this date. The outlook for a large crop of bugs, requiring heavy stocks of Paris Green, seems sure. The season is too early to predict the demand for exterminating the bole worm, which demand is usually in excess of its use for bugs. 14c to 16c as to quantity and package.

**Root, *Serpentaria*,** is now quoted at 48c to 55c.

**Rosin**, in sympathy with turpentine, is lower. Now quoted at \$2.20 to \$3.25 as to quality.

**Verdigris** is now quoted at 32c to 35c.

### New and Seasonable Articles in Druggists' Sundries.

**Breast Pumps, Black's Automatic,** advanced, doz. \$6.00.

**Brushes, Shaving.**—The following line is staple and every one an exceptional value: No. 1X, Buck Horn, doz. \$2.00; No. 2X, Buck Horn, doz. \$2.50; No. 3X, Buck Horn, doz. \$3.00; No. 1P, Buck Horn, doz. \$2.50; No. 2P, Buck Horn, doz. \$3.00; No. 3P, Buck Horn, doz. \$3.50; No. 1, Hard Rubber, doz. \$3.50; No. 2, Hard Rubber, doz. \$4.00; No. 3, Hard Rubber, doz. \$4.50; No. 5, Special, doz. 60c; No. 964, doz. 65c; No. 828, doz. 75c; No. 717, doz. \$1.00; No. 916, doz. \$1.25; No. 7, doz. \$1.50; Pilot, doz. \$1.50.

**Chalk Crayons.**—White (100 boxes in case) case, \$5.75, doz. 80; Colored, No. 1 quality, doz. \$7.75; Colored, No. 2 quality, doz. \$2.50.

**Fire-Works.**—As this line is fast becoming one of the druggist's regular and also profitable lines (in season), and as the season is approaching, we call attention to a few special values below; also the regular line which is obtainable of nearly all jobbers: 15-ball Roman Candles, 'gro. \$3.50, doz. 30c; 8-oz. Japanese Rockets, doz. 90c; No. 1, Gold Chop Fire-crackers, (40 packages) per box 90c; 8-inch Vertical wheels, doz. 85c.

**Dusters, Wool, Bishops.**—This is one of the most durable lines on the market. No. 6, per doz. \$7.00; No. 4, per doz. \$6.00; No. 2, per doz. \$4.50; No. 0, per doz. \$3.00; No. 00, per doz. \$1.35; No. 000, per doz. 90c.

**Lime Juice, Dominica.**—This is the season for it. Bear in mind that there is no better quality than "Dominica" and the bottles are full size. 2 doz. qts. in case, per case \$6.00; per doz. \$3.00.

**Powders, Papers, Parchment.**—These papers are rapidly growing in favor with both physicians and druggists. No. 7, per 1000, 25; No. 13, per 1000, 36; No. 16, per 1000, 30; No. 19, per 1000, 40; No. 25, per 1000, 30; No. 34, per 1000, 36; No. 40, per 1000, 48; No. 61, per 1000, 48; No. 72, per 1000, 60.

**Rubber Tubing for Fountain Syringes.**—No. 7, 13-64 inch, corrugated, per lb. 75c; per yard, 10c.

**Sen-Sen Window Display Offer.**—This company are now offering a new window display—a good thing for summer advertising—with 5 boxes of their product at 90c per box.

**Soap, Craddock's Medicated Blue**—One hundred calendars and stamp books, with dealer's card printed thereon, will be sent free to each purchaser of 1 gross of Craddock's Blue Soap. Craddock's Medicated Blue Soap, gross, \$8.00; doz. 75c.

**Syringes, Black's Syphon**, doz. \$6.00.

**Syringes, Marvel "Whirling Spray,"** advanced. Doz. \$30.00.

### New Articles and Changes in Proprietary Goods.

**Balsam, Fernoline**, new size, doz. \$2.00.

**Celery Vesce**, 50c, doz. \$4.00; 25c, \$2.00; 10c, 75c.

**Cocovena**, large, doz. \$2.25; small, \$1.35.

**Cream, Allan's Malt**, tablet form,  $\frac{1}{8}$ s, doz. \$4.20;  $\frac{1}{4}$ s, \$2.10.

**Cure, Sherman's Headache**, doz. 75c.

**Digest, Becker's Compound**, doz. \$7.50.

**Emulsion, The Russell**, doz. \$8.50.

**Exterminator, Fleck's Lice**, doz. \$1.75.

**Figets**, 10c size, doz. 75c; 25c size, \$1.70.

**Food, Allenbury's Milk**, No. 1, doz. \$4.50; No. 2, \$4.50; Malted, No. 3, \$2.70.

**Head Ease**, White's, large, doz. \$3.50; small, \$1.75.

**Injection, Hale's Big 3**, doz. \$12.00.

**Laxative, Abbott's Saline**, doz. \$4.20; full doz. lots, \$4.00.

**Milk, W. R. & Co., Cereal**, 50c, doz. \$4.50; 10c, 90c; hospital size, \$24.00.

**No-Cat-R**, doz. \$3.60.

**Oil, Omega**, doz. \$4.00.

**Ointment, Ray's Eureka**, doz. \$3.50.

**Ossidene** (reduced), doz. \$18.00.

**Pasteurine**, 16-oz. size (new size), doz. \$8.00; 4-oz. size (new size), \$2.00. Beginning May 15, will be sold only in sizes mentioned; 14-oz. bottles now sold @ \$7.00 per doz. to be taken off the market and retired.

**Plagues, Howard's Anti-rheumatic**, doz. \$12.00.

**Root Beer, Lambert & Lowman's**, advanced; doz. 80c.

**Salve, Stephen's Eye**, advanced; doz. \$2.00.

**Salvine, Grace's**, doz. \$6.00.

**Sarsaparilla, Emerson's**, advanced; doz. \$9.00.

**Ti-Lo**, doz. \$2.00.

**Tonic, Dunbar's System**, doz. \$8.50; Kay's Uterine, \$7.75.

**Uticure, Kay's**, doz. \$7.75.

**Water, Bowle's**, qts., doz. \$1.75; Proserpine, \$1.75.

**Writing Tablets and Papeteries.**—The price of pulp for manufacturing this line is advancing materially. A great many of the Western mills have already shut down on account of being unable to secure this stock, indicating a further advance in the finished product. Most all the close and careful buyers are placing their orders for "fall stock" and future delivery.

**Java Government Cinchona Plantations.**—The official report on the Government cinchona plantations in Java, for the quarter ending December, 1899, states that, owing to the late monsoon, the rainfall has been abnormally low. The drought caused much delay in the operations, which, this season, consisted principally of the planting-out of the young plants reared in the nurseries. In other respects, however, (such as damage caused by insect pests, etc.), the conditions were favorable. An interesting part of the report is that dealing with the experiments made with different manures, in order to ascertain their action on the content of alkaloid in the bark. It was found that the application of artificial manures, after a twelve months' trial, led to no increase in the alkaloid-content, but that, on the other hand, the content had increased where stable manure had been

used. Possibly, a longer trial may produce better results from the application of artificial manures; if so, it would prove a great boon for plantations situated at a high elevation and at a considerable distance from human habitations, as stable manure there is very scarce and an efficient and inexpensive artificial manure would be invaluable. A very useful substance appears to have been found in the residue from the castor oil presses—i. e., that derived from the *Ricinus Spectabilis*, which is already known in the cultivation of sugar-cane, where it gives excellent results. This residue contains 6.7 per cent of nitrogen (other samples obtained elsewhere contained only 5.46 per cent). Sundry trials, in which about  $\frac{5}{8}$  lbs. of this residue had been used per "boom," showed an increase in the quinine-content of the bark varying from 0.82 to 0.96 per cent, but until the experiments are completed the results cannot be accepted as definite. Should they prove reliable, the cultivation of *Ricinus Spectabilis* will no doubt be taken up on a large scale near cinchona plantations.

In November an auction of cinchona seeds from the Government plantations was held at Bandong, producing a total of about 760L. Twenty packets of ledgeriana seed, containing 25 grammes (less than 1 oz.) each, were sold in the aggregate for 7,455 fl. (more than 620L), while 60 packets of 50 grammes each succirubra seed were sold for about 340L.

The number of cinchona plants in the nurseries was: 1,415,000 ledgeriana, 267,000 succirubra, and 25,000 hybrids, or 1,707,000 in all; and in the open ground, 1,561,000 ledgeriana, 490,000 hybrids, 468,000 succirubra, and 48,000 officinalis—a total of 2,567,000 plants.—[*Chemist and Druggist* (London), April 28.]

**Sales of sheep's wool, velvet grass, reef, glove, yellow and hard-head sponges** on the Nassau exchange for the week ending April 21, amounted to \$10,338.00. Several Nassau merchants who have been supplying Northern and European sponge jobbers at a certain stipulated price per pound for each size and variety of sponge find that, owing to the lively competition now existing, this old plan is too risky and no longer feasible, so have adopted the system in vogue at Key West of buying bunches or strands as offered by fishermen for their Northern jobber on a 5 per cent commission basis. This plan entails no risk on the part of the Nassau buyer. Often it has occurred a buyer's judgment is at fault in estimating how many pounds a huge heap of sponges will "work out" or yield in weight when assorted in customary sizes and pressed in bales. The new method, so far, works satisfactorily, and no doubt is best for those drawing large supplies direct from the fisheries.

**The Sponge Situation.**—The *Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter* says that for some time past there has been a decidedly strong tone to the sponge market, due to an increasing demand and no increase, or, possibly, a falling off in the supply. Prices at primary points are steadily advancing, as has been seen by our weekly market reports. Our last advices as to the

prevailing conditions at Nassau are as follows, and may be taken as a description of the conditions prevailing in all the primary markets:—

The last prices realized by fishermen have been the highest yet—some buyers for Northern firms, who are limited, could only obtain supplies at a loss. Liberal instructions from European merchants to do "the best you can" permitted the local Nassau representatives to outbid others, and to obtain the choicest lots offered. Several Nassau merchants who have been supplying Northern and European sponge jobbers for some time past, at a certain stipulated price for each size and variety of sponge, find that, owing to the lively competition now existing, mainly from European representatives, their old plan of price-making is too risky and no longer feasible, so have adopted the system in vogue at Key West, of buying lots as offered by fishermen for their Northern jobbers on a five per cent commission basis. Sometimes it has occurred that a buyer's judgment is at fault in estimating how much in weight a huge heap of unpressed and unclipped sponges will yield when assorted in customary size (small, medium small, medium, medium large, large) and pressed in bales. The new plan entails no risk on the part of the Nassau buyer, and is no doubt the best method for those drawing large supplies direct from the fishermen.

Thus, it will be seen that the apparent scarcity of sponges in American markets is largely due to the fact that American buyers are not yet willing to pay the advance, and consequently the greater quantity and the choicer qualities are going to Europe, European merchants not having limited their representatives at primary points, but have advised them to do "the best you can." This increased demand from Europe is also largely due to the fact that Cuban and Nassau sponges are becoming more and more appreciated by the consumer, which also accounts for the willingness of European merchants to pay the advanced prices.

Notwithstanding the higher prices paid by European merchants, the European consumers get their sponges at a lower figure than do the American. This is due to the fact that in this country there is an import duty of twenty per cent. ad valorem. This tariff has caused much discussion throughout the trade, and it is the general opinion that such a duty is unreasonable, and, owing to the difference in the quality of Florida sponges, it is certainly unnecessary as a protection for these fisheries. Nothing can be done at present to alter this condition, however, and it is therefore useless to discuss it at length at this time, but to show that, as a source of revenue, it is unimportant, we present the following figures, which show the value of the imports and the amount of the duties collected thereon for the past twenty fiscal years:

	Value.	Duties.
1899 .....	363,488	72,698
1898 .....	303,706	56,903
1897 .....	415,108	41,510
1896 .....	429,537	42,954

1895 .....	320,767	34,696
1894 .....	217,456	43,491
1893 .....	365,249	73,050
1892 .....	331,241	66,248
1891 .....	381,879	76,376
1890 .....	352,885	70,577
1889 .....	277,373	55,475
1888 .....	268,651	53,730
1887 .....	302,510	60,502
1886 .....	296,963	59,393
1885 .....	235,519	47,104
1884 .....	241,874	48,375
1883 .....	270,462	54,092
1882 .....	293,621	58,724
1881 .....	229,292	45,858
1880 .....	183,690	36,738

**Sales of Sponges** sold to the highest bidder on the Nassau Exchange for the two weeks ending May 5, amounted to \$18,963; the amount of sponges gathered by the fishermen falls short of last year's catch, and prices keep high. The water is reported muddy in certain localities at the sponging grounds, accounting for the smaller quantity harvested. Nassau market values are: Medium Nassau sheep's wool (forms) 6-8, \$1.70 to \$1.85 lb.; medium large sheep's wool, 3-4, \$1.50 lb.; medium size cut sheep's wool, 6-10, \$1.50 lb.; large sheep's wool, 1-2, \$1.25 lb.; medium small sheep's wool, 14-16, \$1.25 lb.; small sheep's wool, 65c lb.; No. 2 sheep's wool, 90c lb.; small No. 2 sheep's wool, 50c lb.; No. 3 sheep's wool, 25c lb.; velvet, 6-10, 85 to 95c lb.; medium small velvet, 14-18, 75c lb.; small velvet, 45c lb.; No. 2 velvet, 50 to 65c lb.; reef, 95c to \$1.20 lb.; grass 45 to 55c lb.; less 3 per cent tare. The duty is 20 per cent ad valorem on Nassau sponges imported for home consumption, so the trade must expect to pay a little more than formerly. In Florida waters the fleet is out after the highly-prized Rock Island sheep's wool, and June will see a good amount harvested should the water continue clear at the sponging grounds.—[STANLEY ADDERLEY.]

**Number of Physicians and Dentists in Germany.**—Consul Pitcairn writes from Hamburg, March 26, 1900, that the number of practicing physicians in the German Empire has increased during the last thirteen years from 15,824 to 21,725, or 56.25 per cent. During the same period, the population has only increased 14 per cent. In Prussia, of 1,620 military and marine physicians, only thirty-one out of every 100 now become general practitioners. Formerly, fifty-seven out of every 100 left the service and entered general practice, demonstrating that the ranks of the general practitioners of medicine are becoming more and more crowded. The number of midwives is not increasing in comparison with the population.

There are 12,099 practicing dentists in the German Empire. American dentists, or German dentists who have received their education in the United States, command the best fees and are held in the highest repute.

**It Ought To.**—"Snelpaadelzoonsperspetroolri-juig" is the Flemish word for automobile. Wouldn't that make you stick to the old reliable hoss?

# Meyer Brothers Druggist

PUBLISHED MONTHLY IN THE INTERESTS OF THE ENTIRE DRUG TRADE.

VOL. XXI.

ST. LOUIS, JULY, 1900.

No. 7.

Entered at the Post-Office at St. Louis, Mo., as second class matter in January, 1895.

## Meyer Brothers Druggist

PUBLISHED MONTHLY,  
C. F. G. MEYER, PUBLISHER.

R. M. WHIPLEY, Ph. G., M. D., . . . . . Editor.

### TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

United States and Canada, per year ..... \$1 00  
Foreign (Postal Union), per year. .... 1 25  
Single Copies..... 10

Sample copies sent free on application.

Please remit in funds that are bankable in St. Louis.

To discontinue a subscription, notice must be sent to office of publication and all arrears paid.

### ADVERTISING RATES.

(WE HAVE BUT ONE PRICE).

One-fourth page, 6 months, (2 5-6x4 1-4 inches) ..... \$ 45 00  
One-fourth page, 1 year, (2 5-6x4 1-4 inches) ..... 82 50  
One-half page, 6 months, (4 1-4x6 inches) ..... 87 00  
One-half page, 1 year, (4 1-4x6 inches) ..... 157 50  
One page, 6 months, (6 x8 1-2 inches) ..... 160 00  
One page, 1 year, (6 x8 1-2 inches) ..... 300 00

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO THE

**MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST,**

222 SOUTH BROADWAY,

ST. LOUIS, MO., U. S. A.

### He Discovered Vaccination.



**Edward Jenner, M. D., LL. D., F. R. S., Etc.**

Born May, 1749; died January 26, 1823.

## Editorial

Professor John Uri Lloyd, of Cincinnati, the only American pharmacist who has gained international reputation in the literary world, greets you from the cover of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST for July. "Stringtown On the Pike" is his latest production. It is running as a serial in the *Bookman*.

"The Instant of Death" is a vague and indefinite expression when viewed from the standpoint of physiology. An animal or plant cannot be considered as dead until it has reached that period in disintegration where it is impossible to revive life. Some physiologists still further restrict the definition to that point in decay where every cell in the body of an animal or plant has ceased to contain or consist of living protoplasm—in other words, each cell must have lost beyond recall its life powers. Probably one of the most striking examples of instantaneous death was that of the person who accidentally fell into a large vat of boiling caustic potash which at once consumed the entire body, leaving only the metallic plates from the heels of his shoes and a few buttons from the clothing as remains. Death from electric shocks also border on the instantaneous process.

Some months ago we called attention to the success of physiologists in transplanting and propagating epithelium cells under circumstances which heretofore had been considered impossible. It was found that living cells taken from the body can be preserved in a normal state for quite a length of time and then have life processes revived if they are properly treated.

The methods of reviving the asphyxiated, the hanged, the drowned, those shocked by electricity, and animals stunned by other similar accidents, have long been familiar to the human race. It has often been claimed that animals lower in the scale than man use practical methods of resuscitating those who have met with such accidents. Every work on accidents and emergencies gives in detail the methods of treating a drowned person. The principle depends upon the fact that any creature whose heart has ceased to beat and that has apparently ceased to live (if there is no injury done to its principal organs and it has

not been exhausted by an illness or physical pain), may often be brought back to life. This is sometimes referred to as the persistency of latent life.

There has been little or no advance in the practical application of these methods of resuscitation, during recent times, until the announcement just made by a French authority. Physicians differ in their statements of the length of time artificial respiration and other methods of resuscitating the apparently dead should be continued. Some consider ten minutes; others half an hour; and cases are on record where persistent efforts over a greater period have brought gratifying results. It remained, however, for Dr. Laborde to devise an apparatus run by an electric motor and intended to resuscitate those who have been apparently drowned or suffocated. It restores the respiratory process by what is known as lingual traction, or the pulling out of the animal or person's tongue at regular intervals. The apparatus is operated by an electric motor which will run for three hours. Very gratifying results are reported from the experiments made on lower animals by this method.

If the new device proves to be all that its enthusiastic inventor and other parties acquainted with it claim, it is likely that the principle will be still further applied in restoring to life human beings who would otherwise be given up for dead. The field for the application of similar devices is very large. The attempts to restore to life patients under chloroform troubled with syncope is anything but assuring and satisfactory. The asphyxia of newly-born infants carries away many human beings at the threshold of life. Accidents to babies are of frequent occurrence; the overcoming of firemen with smoke is not of rare occurrence. We sincerely trust that the French inventor has indeed opened a way for the reclamation of human life under the circumstances which we have mentioned.

**The Sale of Patent Medicines and Poisons in Porto Rico.**—The representatives of the American government have provided for the carrying out of previous restrictions on the sale of pharmaceutical preparations or secret remedies of unknown composition in Porto Rico. The new regulation, which is practically a revision of the old Spanish law, went into effect July 1, 1900. It provides that all pharmaceutical preparations, the formulas of which have not been published, must be stamped with the number corresponding to a formula deposited with the Superior Board of Health.

This regulation is similar to proposed legislation offered from time to time in various States and Territories. While the rule of the Spanish government in Porto Rico was considered in a condition of decay, it was evidently up-to-date in this special direction. It is not likely, however, that the re-establishment of this provision in one of our new possessions will materially advance the work of those who would like to see similar laws throughout the States and Territories.

The question of counter prescribing is also settled

by the law just mentioned. It says: "No pharmacist not a legally qualified physician shall prescribe for the sick." If this is carried out to the letter physicians will have no cause for complaint.

The sale of poisons is as fully guarded. They must be sold in containers carefully labeled with the name of the substance, or, if dispensed on a prescription, with the number of the prescription and the name of the physician who wrote it, as well as that of the pharmacist who dispensed it. The definition of a poison is rather lax as will be seen by the injunction that "pharmacists must not sell arsenic, strychnine or their compounds, or other drugs commonly known as deadly poisons, except on the prescription of legally qualified physicians." When the law of Porto Rico is again revised the A. Ph. A. model pharmacy draft should be taken into consideration and Prof. Beal's definition of a poison adopted. After thus loosely defining poisons the Porto Rico regulation specifies the manner in which a record of the transaction shall be kept. This is similar to the provisions commonly found in the State laws.

The much-mooted question of who owns the prescription is settled in Porto Rico. The law says: "Pharmacists will file all prescriptions dispensed by them."

The penal section of the law provides for a fine of not less than \$10.00 nor more than \$200.00, or by imprisonment for not less than five nor more than ninety days, or both fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the court. The district courts have jurisdiction over the cases arising under this order.

**The A. Ph. A. Meeting at Richmond** was not particularly a notable occasion, but must be counted as one of the good conventions. The attendance was fair considering the short time which elapsed since the last meeting. The season of the year was also unfavorable.

The contributions were much more numerous than anticipated, and seemed to be of good quality. In a general way they related to advanced pharmaceutical work—more particularly microscopy, bacteriology, physiology and assaying and general laboratory processes. Some of the members who were particularly active at Put-in-Bay last year were unavoidably absent from Richmond. Otherwise we are confident that papers read by title would have been given in abstract or in full and caused considerable discussion, with good results.

The Model Pharmacy Law adopted in the section on education and legislation has already been outlined and must be reckoned as one of the most important steps taken at the convention.

The commercial features of the meeting were considered last month and attention directed to the establishment of a new section on practical pharmacy and dispensing.

The addresses were noteworthy. In the address of the president we find an appeal to the average retail pharmacist urging him to take advantage of the opportunities offered by the A. Ph. A. The chairman



of the section on education and legislation dwelt upon broader and more advanced work for the pharmacist. The chairman of the section on scientific papers pointed out the tendency of pharmaceutical work at the present time. The chairman of the committee on practical pharmacy and dispensing followed the same course as last year, but gave still further prominence to the work of the pharmacist who stands midway between the mere tradesman and the advanced theoretical worker.

The amusement and entertainment features were thoughtfully cared for by experienced hands and thoroughly enjoyed by all of the delegates.

The new officers were carefully and judiciously selected. For president the association passes from a purely scientific worker to a purely retail druggist, thus emphasizing the trend of the retiring president's address.

More details of the convention were considered in MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST for June.

**The New Jersey Association Out in the Cold.**—Our readers will remember that the New Jersey Pharmaceutical Association hesitated about joining the N. A. R. D., and at last went in in a half-hearted manner. At the recent annual convention of that association by a vote of fourteen to twenty-nine the association decided to withdraw from the N. A. R. D. Various reasons are given and divers arguments were used against remaining in the fold. The principal reason is that prominent members of the New Jersey association are opposed to the N. A. R. D. on general principles.

In order to back out as gracefully as possible, a resolution was adopted commending the N. A. R. D. and requesting the president of the New Jersey association to appoint a committee on local organization with a view of thus having the State represented in the N. A. R. D.

It is not likely that the action of this single association will materially affect the national organization, nor can it be expected that a movement as radical as that inaugurated by the N. A. R. D. can meet with universal approval. There is certain to be honest difference of opinion, and those who have the stamina to express them in the face of overwhelming opposition must be given credit for the earnestness of their convictions. Among the objections raised to the N. A. R. D. was one that the New Jersey association was too poor to stand the assessment of fifty cents per member. It was also pointed out that the State association is made up of professors, editors, manufacturers and other persons not retail druggists. These objections, if such they may be, hold with equal force in a large number of State associations, and we are convinced that other organizations will overlook them and stand by the N. A. R. D.

**The Boers Are Drug Storehouses**—at least, so we are to judge from the reports contained in the English medical journals. It is asserted that the Boers are very fond of taking medicine and are extremely anxious to use a long list of remedies. It is claimed

that, to the average person, the number and variety of medicine bottles and boxes to be found in a Boer residence is something simply alarming. It is further stated that the Boers look upon illness as an important event in their routine lives. They are accused of pointing with pride to the empty medicine containers which are kept as souvenirs after an illness.

If all of this is true, we should expect the enterprising patent medicine manufacturers to follow the Boers no matter where they may trek and court their acquaintance. It is wonderful that so few American medicines have found their way to the Transvaal.

**Fun and Science.**—An English physician, finding that more males than females had been born in his district of late, suggested that patriotic enthusiasm aroused by the South African war was responsible for the condition. No doubt many enjoyed the humor of the thought.

A medical journal takes the matter to heart and laboriously explains at length how impossible it is to defend the assertion. But then, some people are never so funny as when they attempt to be serious. Evidently this British editor is one of that class.

**Doctors Are Not Pharmacists in Missouri** unless they prove their qualifications by examination before the board of pharmacy. Such is the letter and spirit of the law. We have received numerous inquiries on this point from physicians and others who incorrectly interpreted the present pharmacy law. In our Quiz Department for June we published a letter from the secretary of the board of pharmacy, which we trust will make the matter clear to all interested parties.

**The Indiana Pharmacy Law** has been sustained by a decision in a recent suit. The judge declared the act providing for the Indiana Board of Pharmacy to be constitutional. Indiana has been so long without a pharmacy law after its neighboring States were in line that we are not surprised to find some of the druggists complaining about the legal provisions. It is gratifying to learn that the courts find the law to be properly enacted.

**A Blessing in Disguise** is what Mr. T. J. Labbe, ex-president of the Louisiana Pharmaceutical Association, considers the cut-rate practice to-day. He says it will ultimately prove to be a boon to the pharmaceutical profession. His arguments are based on the belief that the druggists will give up handling patent medicines, turning their attention to professional pharmacy.

**The Recognition of Diplomas** from colleges of pharmacy by State boards of pharmacy is a practice which is gradually but surely being discarded. On January 1, 1900, the North Carolina Board of Pharmacy ceased to recognize diplomas. The example of the Missouri law will be followed and every applicant for registration required to pass an examination.

**The Flax Seed** crop of the world grows year by year, but the demand keeps up with the supply. North and South America and Europe are the great producers as well as the main markets.

## U. S. P. AFTERMATH.

**Criticise the U. S. P.**—Now is the time to criticise the Pharmacopœia. The new committee of revision is organizing for work and will be very thankful, not only to teachers and scientists throughout the United States, but especially the retail druggists, who will point out the features of the work which can be improved upon. The Pharmacopœia should be the hand-book of the average retail pharmacist, and he is expected to let the committee know what is useful for one in that position.

**Reprinting Portions of the U. S. P.**—The most exciting incident in the convention was caused by the discussion on the question of granting publishers the privilege of using the text of the U. S. P. in whatever manner they may deem best. This was the only discussion which brought out unpleasant personalities. It was carried on by the strongest men in the organization, who became so heated in the earnestness of discussion that some of them afterwards apologized for the extreme to which their earnestness had carried them. The matter was finally disposed of by reference to the board of trustees without instruction or recommendation.

**A Notable Medical Convention** was held in Washington co-incident with the U. S. P. meeting. It was known as the Congress of American Physicians and Surgeons. It convenes every three years and consists of 14 sections, each one representing some specialty in medicine or surgery. It was very naturally thought by many that this committee meeting would bring into the U. S. P. convention medical talent that would not otherwise be present. So far as we can learn, such was not the case. The U. S. P. delegates who attended the meetings and took part in the work would have gone to Washington for the pharmacopœial convention alone.

**Business Druggists.**—The affairs of the U. S. P. convention for the next ten years rest under the control of a board of trustees. The committee of five have absolute direction of all financial business affairs. The members were selected at Washington last May on account of their special fitness for such work. It is indeed a high compliment to Messrs. W. S. Thompson, S. A. D. Sheppard, A. E. Ebert, Geo. W. Sloan and Chas. E. Dohme that they should be singled out as the five most representative business men in the convention. With the exception of the last named they are all actively engaged in the retail drug business, the time of some of them having been so occupied for more than half a century.

**Not Remuneration But an Honorarium.**—The United States Pharmacopœial convention, at the recent meeting, voted the members of the old committee on revision and the heirs of each deceased member an honorarium of \$250.00. This is in no way considered as remuneration for services rendered. The labors of the members of the committee

are of such a nature that the association is not likely to soon be in a position to pay for the work done. It is, however, gratifying to the pharmacists of this country to know that it was possible to give the above testimonials for faithful services freely rendered. It is the first time in the history of the United States Pharmacopœia that the convention has had sufficient funds on hand to justify even this slight expenditure.

**The Work of the Nominating Committee** was carried out in an expeditious manner when the heterogeneous nature of the committee composition is considered. Men were brought together with strong individual views, not only as to who should compose the list of officers and committee, but as to the best method of naming them. The members of the committee had not worked together sufficiently long to measure each other's diplomatic ability and parliamentary tactics. We feel that it is largely due to the cool head and well-trained hand of Chairman Sheppard, who rendered the decisions and directed the gavel in a fearless manner and with equal justice to all. It is also noteworthy that the members assembled free from petty jealousies and without questioning each other's honesty of purpose. While many good men were left off the committee it is generally conceded that the personnel of the real working body for revision of the Pharmacopœia was wisely chosen.

### Convention Notes.

*Washington and Richmond hospitality are on a parity.*

*Dr. Geo. F. Lochboehler, of Washington, was much interested in the meeting.*

*Dr. C. R. Morgan, of Philadelphia, who reported the meeting this time, also acted as stenographer for the convention ten years ago.*

*Geo. C. Dickman, Ph. G., M. D., is a teacher in the New York College of Pharmacy and the trusted treasurer of the Alumni Association of that institution.*

*Mr. Thucall, of Humbolt, Tenn., is a natural convention worker and promises to report at the St. Louis meeting of the A. Ph. A. next year, and again at the U. S. P. convention in 1910.*

*William P. Herbst, of Columbian Pharmacy, 2500 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W., City of Washington, D. C., is an expert amateur photographer. He took some most excellent pictures during the U. S. P. convention.*

*The Trip to Williamsburg, Va., required the members to rise earlier than usual and be satisfied with a hasty breakfast, but all who went felt well repaid for the trip. It is, indeed, a place of great historic interest.*

*The Welch Grape Juice Co. had a very attractive room on the convention hall floor. It was visited frequently by the delegates who enjoyed the unfmented grape juice dispensed under the direction of Mr. A. L. Wolcott.*

*The Reception given by Mr. T. E. Waggeman, of Washington, was indeed a pleasant affair. Mr. Waggeman has one of the finest private museums of art and antiquities to be found in this country. Having once been interested in the retail drug business, it is very natural for him to feel kindly disposed toward the visiting pharmacists and physicians.*

*Dr. Murray Galt Motter, of Washington, looked after much of the detail work of the arrangements for the convention. He was especially valuable as a member of the committee on credentials. Work of this kind is seldom fully appreciated although every one is ready to criticise the officer who neglects to properly carry it out. The convention was fortunate in having such a good man as Dr. Motter in the right place.*

## WORKING FORMULAS.

BY ALBERT E. EBERT, PH. M., PH. D., CHICAGO.

Correspondence solicited. Numbered items are answers to questions. Also see Quiz and Prescription Case Departments.

**Face Cream.—(22)**

Tragacanth, powder.....	60 grs.
Borax .....	60 grs.
Glycerin.....	2 fl. ozs.
Water.....	sufficient to make 16 fl. ozs.

Triturate the gum with the glycerin to a smooth paste, dissolve the borax in the water and filter, and incorporate with the paste by trituration. This can be colored and perfumed to suit.

**Elixir of Terpin Hydrate (23).—**

Terpin hydrate.....	128 grs.
Saccharin.....	1 gr.
Glycerin.....	2 fl. ozs.
Alcohol.....	6 fl. ozs.
Simple elixir.....	8 fl. ozs.

Dissolve the terpin hydrate and saccharin in the alcohol with the aid of gentle heat; add the glycerin and then the simple elixir. Let it stand over night and filter through paper.

**Syr. Hypoph. Comp. Hematic (24).—**"I see in the June number of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST that you published the National Formulary's formula which, on standing, makes a cloudy mixture. The one I want is the one which contains the strychnine hypoph. and the quinine hypoph., instead of the one which contains the tincture nux vomica and the quinine hydrochlorate."

Try the following:

Quinine hypophosphite.....	64 grs.
Strychnine hypophosphite.....	1½ grs.
Citric acid.....	10 grs.
Orange flower water.....	2 fl. ozs.
Syrup of hypophosphites with iron	enough to make sixteen fluid ounces.

Dissolve the quinine and strychnine hypophosphites in the orange flower water, in which the citric has been previously dissolved; apply gentle heat if necessary to obtain perfect solution, and mix with the syrup of hypophosphites sufficient to make one pint.

**Cheap Hair Oils (25).—**

1. Cottonseed oil.....	15 fl. ozs.
Benzoated oil.....	½ fl. oz.
Oil of bergamot.....	1 fl. dr.
Oil of lavender.....	½ fl. dr.
Oil of cloves.....	10 drops.

Add the essential oils to the benzoated oil, and mix this with the cottonseed oil.

If desirable it may be colored by the use of alkanet for red, or curcuma or annatto for yellow. Digested in the oil for an hour or two on a water-bath, filter while hot through paper, and add the perfume.

2. Mustard seed oil (expressed).....	15 fl. ozs.
Benzoated oil.....	1 fl. dr.
Oil of lemon.....	¼ fl. dr.
Oil of cinnamon.....	15 drops.

Oil of cloves.....	15 drops.
Oil of rose geranium.....	5 drops.

Proceed as in No. 1.

**Benzoated Oil.**

Benzoin.....	4 av. ozs.
Alcohol .....	8 fl. ozs.
Castor oil.....	4 fl. ozs.

Reduce the benzoin to a coarse powder. Digest in ethyl or methyl alcohol (Columbian spirit), applying heat by means of a water-bath; when solution of the benzoin is effected, filter through paper into an evaporating dish. Add the castor oil, and by means of the heat of the water-bath, drive off the alcohol. Each fluid ounce of the oil represents an ounce of the benzoin.

**Cements (26).—**The formulas for cements are as numerous and various as their employment. In giving directions for use, special stress should be laid upon the importance of perfectly clean surfaces where the union is to be effected. There must be perfect contact between the cement and the surfaces to be mended; and where the cement is of that character which requires heat to liquefy it, then heat also should be applied to the surfaces of the article to be mended, so that the cement remains in the fused state until the edges are brought into intimate contact with each other. The cement should only be applied in sufficient quantity to just cover the edges to be mended, as a too large quantity of the cement weakens its adhesiveness.

**Diamond Cement.**

Isinglass or fish glue.....	1 av. oz.
Gum mastic .....	½ av. oz.
Gum ammoniac.....	120 grs.
Alcohol .....	8 fl. ozs.
Water.....	8 fl. ozs.

Soak the isinglass in the water for a day or two, until a homogeneous jelly mass has been formed, then, by careful evaporation on a water bath, reduce to half of the bulk; now add four fluid ounces of the alcohol and mix well and strain; to this now add the mastic, which previously has been made into a solution with the remaining four fluid ounces of alcohol. The gum ammoniac is reduced by rubbing in a mortar to a very fine powder, and to it is added, by trituration, the solution which, before it gets perfectly cold, is poured into bottles. The cement must be warmed before using.

**Liquid Cement or Glue.**

Glue (bookbinders').....	8 av. ozs.
Glacial acetic acid (commercial)...	1 fl. oz.
Water sufficient to make.....	16 fl. ozs.

If the glue is not in coarsely ground condition, break it into small pieces and pour upon it sufficient water to cover; let stand over night, then heat in water bath until dissolved, add the acetic acid and sufficient water to make up the measure of one pint, and strain.

**Rubber Cement.**

1. Gutta percha, in pieces.....	4 av. ozs.
Carbon bisulphide.....	16 fl. ozs.

Dissolve. This solution is what is generally used by shoemakers.

[To be Continued.]

## PUBLIC EXPRESSIONS.

### Read This Before You Write.

Contributions on subjects of interest to the pharmaceutical profession are always welcome. Write upon but one side of the sheet and spell out in full the names of medicines; never use abbreviations. The editor pays no attention to anonymous communications.

**A Pharmacist at the Front in the Philippines.**—The experiences of a pharmacist behind the counter are many, but I believe they are more varied in the service of Uncle Sam's army when in the field.

I enlisted as Hospital Steward in the First District of Columbia Volunteers shortly after the first call for the Spanish-American war, and accompanied that regiment to Cuba. My regiment was too late to participate in much of the fighting there, but after the surrender of Santiago we had to do battle with a worse enemy than the Spaniards—i. e., typhoid and yellow fevers.

At the Third Division hospital, where I was detailed for duty, we had only fever cases in the wards, and, on an average, two and three deaths occurred each day.

The American army during that campaign doubtless suffered more than they ever will again. Though this campaign has its hardships for both officers and enlisted men, they cannot equal those of '98.

The Spanish-American War found the various departments of the army unprepared and unable to cope with the great and unexpected demands made upon them; while now, having had so much experience and more time for preparation, they are far better fitted to meet these demands.

Having acquired a taste for army field life, and after having spent eight months recuperating from the ill effects of the Cuban campaign, when the call was made for the first ten volunteer regiments for Philippine service I decided to re-enlist. I therefore went to Camp Meade, Pa., and, on July 24, enlisted in the hospital corps attached to the Twenty-eighth Regiment U. S. Volunteer Infantry.

I was transferred, upon my own request, to the Forty-seventh Regiment then at Camp Meade, on September 22.

I enlisted in the hospital corps as a private, though on account of my being a pharmacist I have had principally dispensary work to do.

At Camp Meade, of course, we had all that we could desire in the way of medical supplies for the treatment of ordinary ills, and as soldiers who were seriously ill were sent to the general hospital in the camp, they received, in my opinion, the best of care.

I left Camp Meade with the regiment November 2, and sailed from New York City on the United States Transport "Thomas" November 4. After a very enjoyable trip of forty-eight days' duration, with stops and shore-leaves at Gibraltar, Malta, Port Said, Colombo and Singapore, we reached Manila without losing a man by death.

Cut Rates in Malta.—At Malta I engaged in conver-

sation a Mr. Williams, of the firm of Collins & Williams, prominent retail druggists of that place. He told me that the drug business was very good there, but they are troubled with cut prices the same as we are in the "States." I was surprised to see so many of my old shelf friends in the line of proprietary articles manufactured in the United States exhibited here as well as in other ports I afterwards visited, particularly in Colombo. A number of the large manufacturing concerns in the "States" send representatives regularly to this port.

Mr. Williams said that the American Consul was a good friend of his and had made many valuable "Yankee suggestions" (all Americans are Yankees with the English) by which he, Mr. Williams, had profited; one of these was the putting in of a stock of photographic instruments and supplies. Another suggestion of which he had seriously thought, but which, on account of the considerable expense and limited space he had not as yet acted upon, was the opening of a soda fountain—or, as he called it, "selling those sizzling drinks you sell in America—what do you call it?"

I argued some time with him, but it seemed to be his opinion that it was best not to bother with a soda fountain unless he had some one in his employ who thoroughly understood it. He also feared it would lower the class of his trade as there was not a soda fountain in a drug store in Malta.

Upon Arriving in the Philippines we were first stationed at San Pedro Macati, a small native town situated about five miles up the Pasig River from Manila.

We arrived at San Pedro Macati December 23, and left there to accompany Gen. Robe's southern expedition; landed here with Companies A and D, January 21, and were engaged in a small skirmish that day. About two months later we were reinforced by a detachment of the Third Artillery, with a three-inch Hotchkiss mountain howitzer and an ample supply of shrapnel.

The medical department of this post is under the immediate supervision of Lieut. Chas. M. Galbraith, an efficient surgeon from Centralia, Ill. Dr. Galbraith has seen considerable service in his local military organization, as well as in Cuba with the Fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry during the Spanish-American war. The hospital was established in an unoccupied building, and I was given charge of the books, records and dispensary.

Short on Medicines.—Our supply of bandages, dressings, etc., was complete. Our medicines, however, were limited to a case of whiskey and the compressed tablets contained in a medicine chest that is intended for small detachments.

I remember on one occasion I desired to prepare a liniment and could think of no other vehicle than this same whiskey. The ingredients were chiefly compressed tablets, but, according to the captain who used it, it must have been a good combination. The captain had sprained his ankle.

On another occasion, Dr. Galbraith desired some ear drops and wanted sweet oil to be used as a ve-

hicle. The only thing we had on hand that would answer was castor oil, and I made the suggestion that it be used. The combination as eventually dispensed was, from a pharmaceutical standpoint, far from being a nice preparation, but it performed wonders. We have since received an ample supply of medicines, and I have arranged all of them in a sort of drug-store style on some shelving I found in the town.

Sea-Shell Prescription Weights.—I also have a pair of delicate, single-beam, knife-edge scales that were found here, and have made weights of sea-shells, coins, etc., ranging from gr. v to 311. My prescription counter, though not elaborate, is very convenient.

I had occasion to prepare solution acetate of ammonium, as well as numerous powders, lotions, etc., this morning after sick call. Each morning at eight o'clock sick call is sounded by the bugler, and all ailing soldiers report to their first sergeant and are sent by him, in charge of a non-commissioned officer, to the hospital for treatment. Dr. Galbraith questions them as to their ailments and prescribes such medicine as he desires, and after all are thus attended to I attend to the proper distribution of the medicine prescribed. We have no hospital steward at this post; if such were the case many of the duties named above would be performed by him.

We have had two Chinamen (Chicos) who were badly "boloed" by the insurgents, to operate on, and both have recovered.

There is one native in the ward, as I write, who was shot last Sunday by a scouting party. He has a very slim chance for recovery, as the bullet in its course through his body penetrated the bladder and stomach and caused a compound comminative fracture of the thigh.

When we are out scouting, the advance party is obliged to be on the alert for pitfalls, spring-traps, etc., which have been set for the Americans. The pitfalls are lined with sharp-pointed bamboo sticks which would catch a man and doubtless kill him. One or two members of the hospital corps always accompany these expeditions.

We have lost one man—musician Morrison, of Company A—who was shot through the head with a Remington bullet while on a scouting expedition.

On the Night of January 9 the Insurgents Made the Most Persistent Attack since we came here, and we have since learned that thirty-two of the enemy were killed. For about an hour bullets as well as arrows were flying uncomfortably close, but fortunately none of our men were struck. During the attack I expected the hospital corps would have some work on its hands, and, as there are only three of us here, two or three Founded men would be as many as we could handle at one time.

A Few Weeks Ago We Were Treated to an Eruption of the Volcano Mt. Mayon, which is about 8,000 feet high, circumference at base about twenty-six miles, and is about thirty miles from the town. This sight alone was worth a trip from the "States."

Health in the Philippines, from what I have seen, is much better than I expected. There have been, on an average, in this command, only three men per day excused from duty on account of sickness and injuries, and none of these were seriously ill.

The Main Trouble We Have is With the Tropical Ulcers, which resist almost every ordinary mode of treatment. A thorough cauterization of the sores, followed by the use of a dusting powder composed of salicylic acid and subnitrate of bismuth, seems to produce the best effect when accompanied by the proper cleanliness of the person. The origin of these ulcers is supposed to be a vegetable parasite, and the disease is termed by the laity "Doby Itch."

The men are all quartered in previously vacant buildings which are raised from six to eight feet from the ground, thus allowing plenty of ventilation below. It is, I suppose, not necessary to explain further the character of these houses, as we have all read of their peculiarities.

We drink only boiled filtered water, and this fact, I believe, coupled with the location of the town and the character of the soil (as well as the fact that none of the men sleep on the ground), accounts for the good health of the command.

We Have Had Considerable Rain here, especially during the month of February; but as the soil is sandy there is very little inconvenience on this account, except when on "hikes" into the country.

The sun is very hot but there is usually a good breeze blowing from the sea.

The houses are well supplied with windows; in fact, all sides of most of them form one continuous window.

The nights are cool, and under a mosquito-bar one can enjoy a good night's rest.

The Habit of Daily Siestas, as in other tropical countries, is adhered to here; and we cannot blame the people for so doing, as one is loth to exert oneself during the heat of the day.

We have only two or three families of natives and about the same number of Spaniards in the town, as nearly all of the natives "vamoosed" when we landed, and they seem determined not to make friends though they have but few rifles and little ammunition.—[CHAS. K. BRADBURY, Donsol, Island of Luzon, P. I., April 12, 1900.

**Function of Hydrocyanic Acid in Plants.**—Plants containing hydrocyanic acid—the bitter almond and *Pangium edule*—have been investigated by Dr. M. Soave, with the view of determining the part played by this substance in the vital economy of the plant. He concludes that cyanogen compounds are transitional substances from which plants obtain their nitrogenous food materials. At the time when the seeds begin to swell, as long as the embryo is dormant the bitter almond contains no trace of hydrocyanic acid; it makes its appearance only in the stem, not in the root nor in the cotyledons. The sweet almond contains no trace of amygdalin.—[*Nuov. G'orn. Bot. Ital.*, 1899, 219.

## QUIZ DEPARTMENT.

### Read This Before You Ask a Question.

Many questions are thrown in the waste basket each month on account of the correspondents failing to give name and address. The editor has a large basket for such questions. Write questions on separate sheets and on but one side of the paper. No questions will be answered by mail. Spell out in full every word; never abbreviate the names of medicines.

**Coulter's Botany** (117) of Dodd, Tex., is the volume most useful in studying the flora of that section. Perhaps you can obtain a copy from the secretary of agriculture, Washington, D. C.

**Liquor Calcis** (118) is the correct name for solution of lime. Aqua calsis is incorrect. The pharmacopœia places under the heading of "solutions" non-volatile substances dissolved in water.

**Tilbury Fox's Calamine Lotion** (119).—Mr. W. H. Shemtol, of Bombay, sends the following formula in answer to inquiry of a reader published in the April issue of this journal:

Calamine powder.....	¼ oz.
Zinc oxide.....	2 drs.
Glycerin.....	2 drs.
Rose water.....	6 ozs.

**Is Pop Injurious?** (120).—"Is there anything injurious to the stomach? Is pop made from pure distilled water, or is there any other injurious effects from same?"

If your question is to be answered by a single word, we would say no. It must be remembered, however, that pure water may be injurious if taken in large quantities when the person is heated. The various pops, if well made and taken in moderation, cannot be considered injurious.

**The Oklahoma and Kansas Board of Pharmacy Questions** (121).—So far as we know, you will be unable to procure a book giving these questions with their answers. Such information at best would be of little service to you. We suggest that you read some of the articles published in MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST on "How to Prepare for the Board of Pharmacy Examinations." See list on page 30 of the May issue. These will put you on the right track, but not through a short road to registration.

**New Stains for Gonococcus** (122).—Pick's stain for gonococcus consists of Ziehl's carbol-fuchsin, 15 drops; concentrated alcoholic solution of methyl blue, 8 drops; distilled water, 20 Cc. Stain cold for ten seconds, wash, dry and mount. The gonococcus is stained deep blue, other bacteria light blue, cell nuclei lighter blue, protoplasm pink. Lanz's stain consists of saturated solution of fuchsin in 2 per cent aqueous phenol, 10 Cc.; saturated solution of thionin in 2 per cent aqueous phenol, 30 Cc. Mix, stain for fifteen to thirty seconds, and wash with water. Gonococci are stained by thionin, and nuclei take both colors. Both solutions should be freshly prepared.—[*Inter. Med. Mag.*, 9, 53.]

**The Best Way to Remove Wedged Glass Stoppers** (123) from acid bottles which will not stand to be heated:

As paraffin is universally employed in fastening glass stoppers in acid bottles, the application of heat in some manner or other is necessary. Where the bottle is not larger than that of a quart, there is no risk in using a heat that is stationary; when the capacity of the container is greater, then the application of heat by the use of a Bunsen burner (which is adjustable in playing the flame in any direction) is the more suitable way. However, heat can be applied by means of a towel or cloth which has been wet with hot water and wrapped around the neck of the bottle, or by the friction produced in sawing a stout cord around the neck of the container.

**Assaying Phosphate Rocks** (124).—"I would like a formula for testing phosphate rock. In this section of country and east of us the phosphate business has grown into great things, and I have been called on a number of times to 'test for phosphate.' Would you kindly give me a working formula for ascertaining whether a rock contains phosphate, and if so, how much."

Even the simplest chemical work requires some training and skill. The quantitative determination of phosphorous in phosphate rock is a complicated process which cannot be carried out by a novice. At present the so-called "citrate method" is generally employed. This allows the direct detection of the phosphoric acid in the presence of calcium and iron. The identification of phosphate rock as such is a more simple operation. Dissolve the rock in diluted nitric acid, filter and add to the filtrate the U. S. P. test solution of ammonium molybdate. On the application of gentle heat the general precipitate indicates the presence of phosphates.

**Prepared Horse-Radish** (125).—The Department of Agriculture has answered your question as follows:

Horse-radish is a familiar condiment when grated and mixed with vinegar, for which use the fresher it is the better. If exposed to heat and air it will lose its peculiar pungency within an hour and will soon become insipid and inert. When grated for mixing with vinegar the combination should be made at once and the mixture hermetically sealed in pickle bottles or fruit jars. When used without vinegar it should be grated immediately before being served, or should, if prepared earlier, be closely covered and set in a cool place. The grater usually seen in the markets is a wooden cylinder studded with steel pegs half an inch long. This forms a drum which is driven by a treadle.

Besides this common method of preparing the root, horse-radish is prepared in several other ways, two of the best of which are here given:

**Horse-radish Sauce.**—Cover one pound of sliced root with spirits of wine, 95 per cent alcohol, and keep tightly corked. This is added, drop by drop, to any of the white sauces used for meats or fish until the desired flavor is obtained. When mixed with a little fresh mustard and a little red pepper this tinct-

ure makes an excellent sauce for boiled beef or deviled chicken. On account of its volatile nature it should never be left uncorked, and should be added to the final sauce just before being served.

**Horse-radish Vinegar.**—Soak a cupful of freshly grated root, together with an ounce of minced shallots or onions, one clove of garlic, and a pinch of red pepper in a quart of cider vinegar. After being kept tightly corked for a week, strain the liquid through a cloth and bottle it for use. It makes a pleasant addition to many salads.

**Sealing Wax for Bottles (126).**—"Please give method of procedure for sealing bottles with red sealing wax—i. e., how is wax applied so as to look smooth and neat?"

The *Era* says this belongs to the most ordinary sorts of sealing wax, and of course can only be colored with the cheapest kinds of coloring matter. Many manufacturers prepare sealing wax with a mixture of common pine resin, turpentine, chalk and the proper coloring matter only. The composition is applied by dipping the necks of the bottles into the melted mass, which, upon cooling, covers the cork with a layer of wax. To avoid brittleness or "stickiness," shellac is generally added in about the proportion of 10 to 15 per cent of the mass. Here are some formulas:

#### Black.

1. Take 6 parts of resin, 3 parts paraffin, melt together, add 28½ parts of lampblack. Another color can be produced by taking about 5 to 7 parts (to 100 parts of the mass) of chrome yellow, ultramarine, etc.

#### Blue.

2. Shellac..... 7 parts.  
Turpentin..... 6 parts.  
Pine resin..... 3½ parts.  
Magnesia..... 1 part.  
Chalk..... 2 parts.  
Blue coloring..... 2 to 2½ parts.

#### Brown.

3. Shellac..... 4 parts.  
Turpentin..... 12 parts.  
Pine resin..... 8 parts.  
Gypsum..... 4 parts.  
Chalk..... 4 parts.  
Umber..... 4 parts.

The shellac for preparing chocolate brown sealing wax must not be too dark. The product of the above recipe is dark brown, and unbleached shellac and dark resin may be used for preparing it.

4. Gelatin..... 4 ounces.  
Water..... 8 ounces.  
Dry white lead..... 3 ounces.  
Cochineal, q. s.....  
Glycerin..... ½ ounce.  
Mix.

#### Transparent Capping Fluid (*Era* Formulary):

5. Dip the heads of bottles suitably corked (and, if desirable, provided with a tag or label pasted over the cork) into a fluid prepared with the following ingredients:  
Colophonium (resin)..... 20.0 parts.  
Ether..... 40.0 parts.  
Colodion..... 60.0 parts.  
Coloring matter to suit.....

The liquid (varnish) dries rapidly and leaves a beautiful transparent coating.

## N. A. R. D.

**Is the N. A. R. D. a Protection?** It most decidedly is. Manufacturers should not fail to take advantage of the protection offered to them by the national association; for, in place of thousands of accounts with retailers whose financial stability is frequently placed under great strain, the proprietary man can now, by taking advantage of the N. A. R. D., have his goods placed on the market and responsibility assumed by the jobber. This is a point that is alone worth thousands of dollars to every firm doing a large manufacturing business, and, on this one point alone, no proprietary man should hesitate to give the N. A. R. D. plan his unqualified indorsement and assistance.

**In Union There is Strength.**—Some business principles apply equally well to all branches. No State can thrive under disorganized conditions, and if druggists would only realize the strength possible by combining, the plans of the N. A. R. D. would immediately be successful.

One great trouble with us to-day is, that we are too prone to let the national association pursue its efforts without further assistance from us than the insignificant contribution of 50 cents per capita. No result can be accomplished anywhere without effort. If the N. A. R. D. recommends the enforcement of the card system, are we not in duty bound to see that the system is enforced, not only in name but in fact? If the N. A. R. D. requires that goods should go through the hands of the recognized jobbing drug trade only, is it not our duty to assist them, even at a sacrifice on our part?

One trouble with us to-day lies in the fact that, while supporting the N. A. R. D. financially, many of us fail to do it in spirit. We lack enthusiasm—we lack consecutive effort. We are supporting the national association in spasmodic jerks. One week John Smith possesses enthusiasm; the next week his enthusiasm has cooled down, only to be taken up in turn by Harry Jones or John Doe. This is due, in a great measure, to the isolated conditions of the various local associations, for, while recognizing this as being part of one great body, still they are not in intimate touch either with each other or with the association itself. The only remedy for this evil is union, and as our beloved country is made up of independent States, each an integral member of the United States, so let us combine our smaller local memberships into States or district organizations.

The proof of the pudding is in the eating, and, in the Northern Ohio Druggists' Association, we are pleased to note that this plan has been carried out successfully; and last week the entire Mahoning Valley Association, including the counties of Mahoning and Trumbull, affiliated themselves with the larger body, thereby gaining not only strength for themselves but giving strength to the others.—[RETAILER.

Bind MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST as a work for reference.



## BOARDS OF PHARMACY.

**Louisiana State Board of Pharmacy.**—There was an examination held May 5. The following were successful:

**Registered Pharmacists.**—Miss C. C. C. Jauquet, W. A. Halston, Miss M. E. Holden, E. Levy, M. C. Trichel, R. M. Walsley, Jr., S. M. Gutmann, K. Lynch, A. F. Bernius, J. L. Toon, L. Prudhomme, F. L. Bernadas. Total, twelve.

**Assistant Pharmacists.**—W. E. Harter, R. F. Carmanche, A. A. Bush. Total, three; failures, ten.

Next examination August 4, 1900.—[F. C. GODBOLD, Secretary, New Orleans, La.]

**The Nebraska State Board of Pharmacy** met in regular session at the Pad-dock Hotel, Beatrice, June 5, 1900, with the following members present:

Henry R. Gerling, president; Niels P. Hansen, vice-president; Chas. L. Stillman, second vice-president; J. H. Schmidt, treasurer; Henry H. Barth, secretary.

There presented themselves for examination twenty candidates, of which number the following passed a satisfactory examination:

Adams, Arthur L., Talmage, 74%; Bechtelheimer, W. E., Juniata, 78 1-5%; Hoff, C. H., Wisner, 70%; McKeen, Harold R., Beatrice, 80%; Wheeler, E. R., Beatrice, 78 2-5%.

The Next Meeting of the board will be held August 8, 1900, at the Thurston Hotel, Columbus, Nebraska.

**Kansas Board of Pharmacy.**—At the meeting for the second quarter, held at Hutchinson, May 25, the following were elected officers for the ensuing year:

President, W. C. Johnston, Manhattan; secretary, W. E. Sherriff, Ellsworth; treasurer, W. W. Naylor, Holton.

Thirty-two applicants were present and took the examination. The following were successful:

**Registered Pharmacists.**—John M. Brunt, Abilene; Henry M. Beckley, Emporia; H. E. Haskins, Kingman; C. J. Halm, Uniontown; C. B. Kinne, Moran; W. P. Mosher, Axtell; J. P. Miller, Ottawa; H. K. Reed, Ottawa; L. A. Summers, Lyons; Robt. G. Spradling, Frankfort; Geo. C. Schellack, Galena; Miss Dora K. Strauss, Leavenworth; J. P. Wormeringer, Lucas.

**Registered Assistants.**—W. C. Daugherty, La Cross; V. D. Zeleis, Emporia.

There were registered without examination, by virtue of being graduates of recognized colleges of pharmacy:

John H. Chandler, Stockton; J. E. Elliott, Wichita; C. M. Bertholf, Cherokee; C. M. Palmer, Lawrence; L. G. Reeves, Cherokee; Wm. M. Swentzell, Wichita; John C. Boyd, Hutchinson.

The next meeting of the board will be held at Pittsburg, September 5, 1900, and those who desire to take the examination should notify the secretary at least five days prior to the date of the meeting.—[W. E. SHERRIFF, Secretary, Ellsworth, Kan.]

**The Wisconsin Board of Pharmacy** concluded a four days' session at Marinette, June 19, four mem-

bers, D. A. Taylor, of Stevens Point, A. E. Menges, of Madison, H. G. Thompson, of Marinette, and Secretary E. B. Heimstreet, of Janesville, being present.



E. B. HEIMSTREET.

The report of Secretary Heimstreet shows that many general dealers, particularly in the middle and northern parts of the State, are selling goods for which they are liable. The secretary has just returned from that section, where he has been visiting and notifying the general dealers. One case was tried in Marquette

County, in April, in which general dealers were fined \$50 and costs for selling drugs. Three cases are now in the courts, two in Clark County and one in Iowa County.

Certificate 2233 was granted to C. H. Frees, of Hudson, from Minnesota; certificate 2234 was granted to J. A. Meller, of Madison, from Illinois; certificate 2235 was granted to A. N. Gunz, of West Superior, from Minnesota.

Twenty-two candidates applied for examination, which occupied an entire day, resulting in three receiving licentiate, or first grade certificates. The fortunate ones are: E. S. Thacher, of Milwaukee, W. W. Beebe, of New Richmond, and E. T. Lowe, of Milwaukee; Guy Leonard, of Racine, received an assistant or second grade certificate.

The next meeting of the board for examination will be held at Waupaca, Sept. 7, at the same time as the annual meeting of the druggists' association.

**The Largest Crystal.**—At Acworth and Grafton, N. H., very large crystals of beryl have been found. One from Grafton weighed 2,900 pounds, and another from the same locality was 45x24 inches and weighed by calculation about 2½ tons. In Utah crystals of gypsum, sulfate of lime, over 4 feet long have been found. What is probably, however, the largest crystal yet recorded, says *The Engineering and Mining Journal*, was mentioned in a paper by E. O. Hovey on the Harney Peak District, South Dakota, read before the New York Academy of Science. This was a crystal of spodumene, lithium-aluminum silicate, which, by actual measurement, was 30 feet in length.

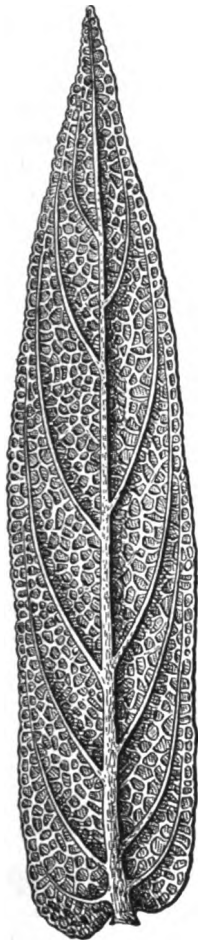
**A Simple Beetle Trap.**—Desiré Maes, in *La Nature*, gives the following simple method of making a beetle trap: Into a china wash basin, half filled with water pour a glass of beer; cover the basin with a newspaper, in the center of which a small round hole is cut. Place it so that the edges of the paper lie on the floor and the hole is over the center of the basin. At night the beetles, attracted by the smell of the beer, climb the paper and fall through the hole into the liquid. In this way hundreds may be caught in a night.—[*L'Union Pharm.*, 160.]

## NOTES ON PHARMACOGNOSY.

BY OTTO A. WALL, M. D., PH. G.

[Copyrighted.]

[Continued from page 173.]

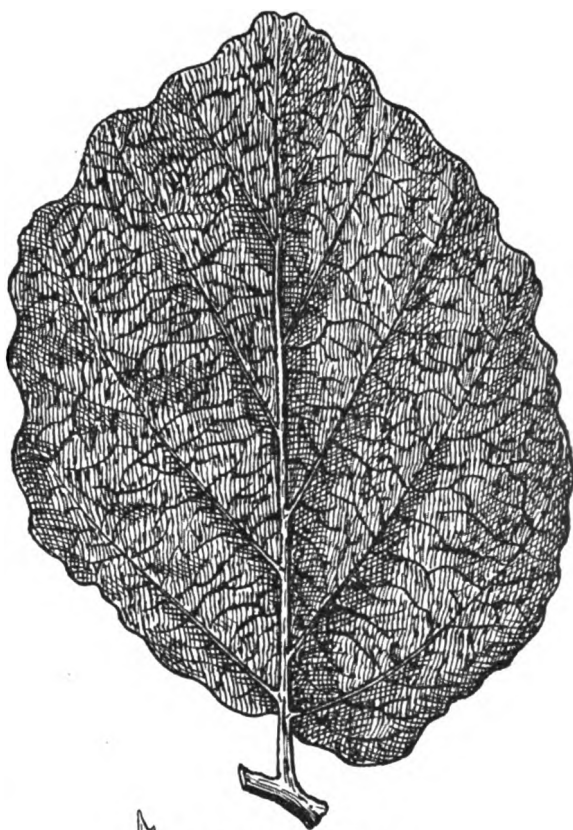
**Matico.****N. Matico.** — **o.** The leaves of *Piper angustifolium*;

**Piperaceæ.** — **H.** South America. — **D.** Oblong-lanceolate, up to 15 cm. long, apex pointed, base unevenly heart-shaped, short-petiolate, margin obscurely crenulate, the upper surface tessellated (see smaller drawing, enlarged 5 diameters), the under surface with very prominent hairy midrib and venation, and deeply reticulate (drawing two-thirds natural size), wrinkled, brittle and very much broken, brownish-green; odor peculiar, taste aromatic, spicy and bitter. — **c.**  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent volatile oil, a soft, green, pungent resin, artanthic acid, tannin, etc. —

**u.** Stimulant blennorrhetic, useful in chronic affections of the urinary organs. Dose: 2 to 5 grams, best as fluid extract.

**Hamamelidis Folia.**

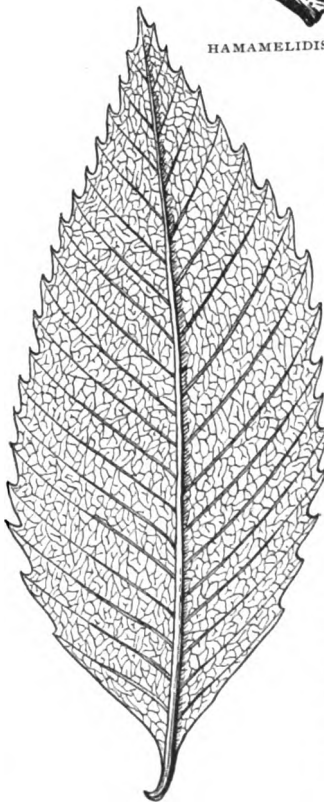
**N.** Hamamelis, Witch-Hazel Leaves. — **o.** The leaves of *Hamamelis Virginica*; **Hamamelaceæ.** — **H.** North America. — **D.** Obliquely ovate or oval, 10 or more cm. long, short-petiolate, apex obtuse, margin irregularly sinuate or wavy-toothed, base uneven, slightly cordate, feather-veined, nearly smooth, much crumpled and broken, green; no odor, taste bitter, astringent. — **c.** Tannin, bitter principle, etc. — **u.** Tonic, astringent; vulnerary. Dose: About 5 grams in infusion or fluid extract.



HAMAMELIDIS FOLIA.

**Castanea.****N.** Chestnut Leaves.

— **o.** The leaves of *Castanea dentata*; **Cupuliferæ.** — **H.** Europe and America. — **D.** Ovate to oblong-lanceolate, up to 25 cm. long, 5 to 8 cm. broad, petiolate, apex pointed, margin sinuate-serrate, feather-veined, smooth, green to pale brownish-green; odor slight, taste astringent. — **c.** About 9 per cent tannin, etc.; no complete analysis has been made. — **u.** Tonic, astringent and sedative; has been highly spoken of as a remedy for whooping cough. Dose: 2 to 5 grams, best in infusion or fluid extract.



The illustration shows the leaf one-half natural size.

[To be Continued.]

## PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATIONS.

**The Delaware Pharmaceutical Association** held their convention at Wilmington early in June. There was a large attendance, a number of new members, good discussions on papers, and the following officers were elected:

President, W. A. Jester, Delaware City; vice-presidents, J. T. Challenger, New Castle; Cecil Mullikin, Milford; Elmer Outten, Lewes; secretary, F. W. Fenn, Wilmington; treasurer, J. P. Williams, Wilmington.

**The Minnesota Pharmaceutical Association** met at Owatonna, June 19 to 21. The officers elected for the ensuing year are:

President, B. C. O. Kyseth, Lanesboro; first vice-president, C. A. Jack, Princeton; second vice-president, Miss E. Williams, Minneapolis; third vice-president, W. G. Alvin, New Ulm; secretary, E. B. Wilson, Minneapolis; treasurer, H. W. Reitzke, St. Paul; executive committee, John Danek and Stewart Gamble, of Minneapolis, and H. G. Hall, of St. Paul.

The Place of the Next Meeting was left to the executive committee. It will probably be Minnetonka. It was voted to organize a traveling men's auxiliary to the association, which shall be in the nature of an entertainment committee.

**The Massachusetts Pharmaceutical Association** met at Newburyport, June 19 to 21. The new officers are:

President, F. A. Hubbard, Newton; first vice-president, L. E. Heinsitz, Holyoke; second vice-president, W. J. Bullock, New Bedford; third vice-president, Charles L. Davis, Newburyport; secretary, J. F. Guerin, Worcester; treasurer, Thomas B. Nichols, Salem. Trustees of permanent fund—F. E. Mole, Adams; Henry Canning, Boston, and J. H. Whitney, of Great Barrington.

The following recommendations of the committee on president's address were adopted:

That the association continue its membership in the National Association of Retail Druggists.

That the United States government be memorialized urging the raising of the hospital steward in the army to the rank of commissioned officer.

That a committee codify the pharmaceutical laws.

That \$100 be appropriated for the legislative committee.

That the law be so amended that the State board can no longer revoke certificates of pharmacy but may suspend them.

That a committee recommend to the Governor a proper person to fill the vacancy on the State board of pharmacy in 1901.

**The Georgia Pharmaceutical Association** held its twenty-fifth annual meeting at Savannah, the place of its birth. The convention occurred May 22 and 23. The attendance was large and the list of new members forty-nine.

The president, Ralph O. Howard, of Columbus, reviewed the progress of the organization during the past twenty-five years.

Several interesting papers were read and discussed.

The association, on motion of Dr. Geo. F. Payne, appointed a committee to draft a bill providing that a pharmacist with the rank of first lieutenant be named for each regiment of the State's troops. This is in keeping with what has already become a law in the State of New York.

A committee was appointed to convene with a similar committee of the Georgia Medical Society

with a view of compiling and publishing a book of formulas generally used among practitioners and physicians.

The following officers were elected:



CAMPBELL T. KING.

President, Mallory H. Taylor, Macon; first vice-president, John H. Polhill; second vice-president, Charles D. Jordan; third vice-president, J. E. Kidd; treasurer, J. T. Shuptrine; secretary, Campbell T. King.

The Next Meeting will be held at Atlanta, the date being fixed by the executive committee.

The following were named, from whom the Governor is expected to select two members of board of pharmacy:

C. D. Jordan, Monticello; H. H. Arrington, Rome; C. J. Paine, Waycross; J. O. Tigner, Greenville; J. G. Dodson, Americus.

**The Nebraska Pharmaceutical Association** held its nineteenth annual meeting at Beatrice, June 5, 6 and 7. Mr. F. E. Holliday, chairman of the N. A. R. D. executive committee, addressed the association.

President H. A. Small, of Kearney, among other things in his interesting address, advised the holding of various associations in the same city and at the same time with the pharmaceutical conventions.

A large number of applications for membership were approved.

The next annual meeting will be held at Lincoln, May 7, 8 and 9, where the Nebraska Medical Society meets on the same dates.

Considerable time was devoted to entertainment and amusements. The fantastic parade, containing fifty masqueraded members, was an event in this line.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President, A. M. Buchheit, Grand Island; vice-president, W. M. Schultz, Atkinson; second vice-president, J. J. Frater, David City; third vice-president, E. H. Dort, North Auburn; fourth vice-president, C. E. Hopping, Beaver City; fifth vice-president, P. Strasbaugh, Omaha; secretary, W. M. Toner, Randolph; treasurer, B. O. Kosta, Lincoln; nominees for member of the State board of pharmacy (one to be named by the Governor): H. G. Day, Beatrice; E. L. Wilson, St. Paul; George B. Moore, York.



A. M. BUCHHEIT.

**The Indiana Pharmaceutical Association** held its nineteenth annual convention at South Bend, June 13 to 15. President F. D. Warner, of New Carlyle, delivered an exceptionally able address dealing with problems of the day.

"Practical Points of Bacteria" was the title of a paper by F. R. Eldred, of Ligonier. "How to Make Certain Medicines Palatable" was the subject of a talk by Prof. Sturmer. "Some Points on Advertising" was the subject of a paper by Chas. C. Dean, of Bluffton. Among the points he made were those of always meeting the public and ever keeping the windows clean. He said that proper advertising makes

sales. Prof. I. D. S. Stanislaus read a paper on "The Methods of Assaying Ipecac." "Some Data on How Pharmacists Can Save Money by Being Their Own Manufacturers" was the title of a paper by Edmund Geyer, of South Bend. "Some Needful Business Methods" was the title of a paper by Otto Gross, of Fort Wayne. "Peppermint" was the subject of a very interesting paper by Leo Eliel, of South Bend. Mr. Thos. V. Wooten, secretary of the N. A. R. D., presented a paper on the subject of the organization, which was discussed at length. The pharmacy department of the North Indiana Normal School, of Valparaiso, received the attention of one session, several papers being read by students and teachers of that institution. "How Long Will Phosphorus Pills Keep?" was the subject of a paper by Dr. J. M. Hurtz,



A. TIMBERLAKE.

H. Burton, Evansville; Dr. W. O. Gross, Fort Wayne; F. E. Wolcott, Indianapolis.

The Next Meeting will be held at Muncie, D. E. Silverberg being elected local secretary. "The Relationship that Should Exist Between the Doctor and the Druggist" was the title of a paper by Dr. T. F. Massey. Eighty-seven new members were elected.

The annual dues were raised from \$1.00 to \$2.00.

W. C. Weisler, of Bourbon, addressed the association on subjects of interest to pharmacists.

**The Indian Territory Pharmaceutical Association** met in Muskogee, May 22, with the largest attendance in its history. The following papers were read and discussed:

Should Druggists Make Their Own Elixirs? Yes.—Mr. Tidwell.

Fluid Extracts—Fred S. Clinton, Tulsa.

Practical Pharmacy—L. L. Moore.

How to Manage a Cigar Stand in a Drug Store—P. E. Coyne, Tulsa.

Should Druggists Manufacture Peptonate of Iron and Maganese and Other Iron Solutions?—John V. Ford, Fairland.

Amusements and Outdoor Sports—C. L. Lane, Chelsea.

Relationship between Physicians and Pharmacists—J. R. Sheehan.

Telegrams of greeting were received from the *Druggists Circular*, MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST and the Meyer Brothers Drug Co.

Fifty-five new members were elected.

A vote of thanks was tendered Congressman John R. Little, of Arkansas, also the N. A. R. D., for assistance in securing through Congress a pharmacy law for the Indian Territory.

The Next Meeting will be held in South McAlester, May, 1901. The following officers were elected:

President, J. C. Johnson, South McAlester; first vice-president, L. Mathews, Miami; second vice-president, L. V. Officer, Atoka; third vice-president, John R. Kniseley, Muldrow; secretary and treasurer, H. D. Kniseley, Checotah.



H. D. KNISELEY.

**The Kansas Pharmaceutical Association** met at Hutchinson, May 22, 23 and 24. About one hundred members were present.

A number of interesting papers were read and discussed.

Thirty-one new members were elected.

F. E. Holliday, chairman of the executive board of the N. A. R. D., made an address explaining the work of that organization. The Kansas association feels complimented on the good work of this member.

W. C. Johnston, Manhattan, secretary of the board of pharmacy, made an annual report.

The following new officers were elected:



F. A. SNOW.

President, Henry W. Mehl, of Leavenworth; first vice-president, Mrs. M. O. Miner, Hiawatha; second vice-president, F. A. Snow, Topeka; secretary, E. E. Lair, Topeka; assistant secretary, R. S. Treat, Hutchinson; treasurer, G. Gehring, Wichita; librarian, L. E. Sayre, Lawrence; executive committee, J. W. Cookson, Kingman, chairman; W. E. Sherriff, Ellsworth; M. S. Ingalls, Halstead; B. H. Ward, Junction City, and A. E. Topping, Overbrook.

The following members qualified to sit on the State board of pharmacy:

John T. Moore, Lawrence; W. C. Johnston, Manhattan; W. J. Evans, Iola; Charles Ryder, Emporia; W. S. Amos, Dodge City, Charles L. Becker, Ottawa; W. S. Miller, Topeka; J. M. Gleissner, Abilene; W. W. Morris, Eureka; E. D. Eddy, Arkansas City.

The Next Annual Meeting occurs at Topeka, May 21, 22, 23, 1901.

The entertainment feature was given prominence. It consisted of a reception with impromptu addresses, a cake walk and an informal dance. A formal ball was given on another evening. Considerable time was also devoted to field sports, which were enjoyed by all present.

**Adulteration of Oil Turpentine.**—Turpentine oil, frequently employed for adulterating other volatile oils, is itself the object of sophistications with petroleum and rosin oil.

## ARKANSAS DEPARTMENT.

BY W. W. KERR, SECRETARY ARKANSAS BOARD OF PHARMACY,  
BATESVILLE.

### The Eighteenth Annual Meeting of the Arkansas



W. W. KERR.

Association of Pharmacists has passed into history, but in passing it has made history—perhaps, under the circumstances, more history than has been made in any previous meeting for years. Its friends approached the event with fear and trembling, for the last two or three conventions had been such dismal failures that, notwithstanding very vigorous measures had been adopted by the president

and secretary to secure a good attendance, it was feared that the effort had been in vain. It is easier to imagine than to describe the pleasure depicted on the countenances of all when the first registration showed twenty names; and the smile broadened from hour to hour as name after name was added until the number increased to forty—almost 50 per cent of the entire active membership. Not less gratifying was the reflection that those who were present had come with determination written on their faces to make the old association what it ought to be, what it can be, and, doubtless, what it will be.

The convention met in the elegant lodge room of the Elks, where every arrangement had been made for the comfort and convenience of the members, and every Elk knows, and everybody else ought to know, what that means. It was called to order by President Klein at a few minutes after 3 o'clock p. m., on Tuesday, June 12. The address of welcome was delivered by his honor, Mr. Duley, the Mayor, who warmly welcomed us as the chief executive officer of the city, as an Elk and as a citizen, so that we felt not only that we had been *duly* welcomed, but heartily welcomed. The address was responded to by President Klein in a few well-chosen remarks.

Not much business was transacted at this session, everybody feeling too good over the bright prospects of a good meeting to spend the time in business. After the election of nine new members, a telegram from the *Druggists Circular*, extending congratulations, and one from the Missouri Pharmaceutical Association in session at the same time, were read, and an adjournment taken until Wednesday morning at 9:30 o'clock.

#### Wednesday Morning.

The association was called to order by the president at 10 o'clock. Mr. L. Matthews, a prominent druggist of Miami, I. T., formerly of Little Rock, and an active member of this association, was intro-

duced by Dr. Bond as the representative from the Indian Territory Pharmaceutical Association, and was invited to the privileges of the floor.

The Report of the Committee on Trade Interests was presented by W. L. Dewoody, chairman. It was a verbal report.

A Very Interesting Report from the Committee on Ancient History was read by J. W. Beidelman, chairman. It covered that period in the history of the association from the time of its organization to the destruction of the records by fire. It consisted of a very elegantly expressed introduction by Dr. Beidelman, and a series of historical facts collated by Mr. Kerr from data in his possession, and was, on motion of Dr. Bond, referred to the committee on publication, and the thanks of the association extended to Beidelman and Kerr for their labors.

The Secretary made his annual report, which dealt mainly with the work which had been done by the president and himself in working up an interest in the association. It was adopted with great heartiness.

The Treasurer made his report, the most interesting feature of which was the \$186.48 shown to be on hand. It was referred to the executive committee.

The Interests of the N. A. R. D. were presented by Mr. Dewoody, and, after considerable discussion, the president was authorized to appoint delegates to the Detroit meeting of that body, and the question of our further relations to it referred to a committee consisting of Kerr, Dewoody and Dowdy. This committee afterwards reported appropriating \$25.00 on account of dues, which was adopted.

#### Wednesday Afternoon Session.

A Paper by J. H. Chesnutt, one of our youngest men and members, was read by the secretary. It dealt with the problem of the revival of interest in the work of the association, and the elevation of pharmacy in Arkansas. It was an admirable paper and was well received. It concluded with a number of queries which were taken up and considered seriatim.

First—Should not the same restrictions be thrown around the sale of morphine by the law as are now thrown around cocaine? This the association did not consider advisable.

What is the best method of pushing your own preparations? This provoked a good discussion by several members, in which valuable suggestions were thrown out as to the best methods for attaining this desirable result. No definite method was decided upon, but the sense of the association seemed to lean to the suggestion made by Mr. Dewoody, which was to "push 'em."

Is Substitution on the Increase or decrease? On the decrease, in the opinion of the A. A. of P.

Is not the Use of Fluid Extracts in making tinctures reprehensible? The practice was emphatically condemned.

What are profitable side lines? This, after considerable talk, was left where it must be—to local surroundings and the judgment of the proprietor.

Is the Metric System on the Increase? It was about to

be decided that, so far as Arkansas was concerned, it was about on a standstill, when a new member from an obscure inland town remarked that he had recently looked over his prescription file and found that, out of 1,000 prescriptions, 600 were in the metric system.

Should Not a Higher Preliminary Literary Education be insisted upon in the selection of apprentices? Answered with an emphatic "yes."

Should not pharmacists give more attention to urine analysis? Some remarks from President Klein were made favorable to the scheme, which were indorsed.

The executive committee reported favorably the names of twenty new members, who were unanimously elected. This makes twenty-nine in all.

Mr. Dewoody was called to the chair while the president read his annual address. He urged a closer relation with the N. A. R. D.; a higher literary education upon the part of apprentices; a better enforcement of the pharmacy law; better facilities for the interchange of certificates between the States, and a re-registration fee. The address was referred to a committee consisting of Jungkind, Hafford and Moore.

The Pharmacy Board made its annual report, which, inasmuch as it contained suggestions similar to those made by the president, was referred to the same committee. This committee, at a later date, made a report favoring the recommendations of the president, which was adopted.

A paper by S. D. Knox, on "Brown Mixture," was read by the secretary and referred to the committee on publication.

The committee on the United States Pharmacopœia was instructed to make affiliation with the section on practical pharmacy and dispensing of the A. Ph. A. a special feature of its work. That section was warmly indorsed.

#### Thursday Morning.

Quite a prolonged and interesting discussion was had on the disposition to be made of our membership roll. As this meeting was looked upon largely as a re-organization, it was felt that large allowances should be made to delinquents. The matter was finally left to the executive committee with wide latitude.

A Letter from Mr. Hale to the secretary, which partook more of the nature of a paper on the best method of securing more papers for the meetings, was read by



M. A. EISELE.

the secretary and referred to the committee on pharmacy and queries.

The Committee on the Pharmacopœia made its report through its chairman, which was adopted and ordered published and referred to the committee on revision

of the United States Pharmacopœia. On motion of Dr. Bond, the association went into its annual election of officers. The same motion nominated E. F. Klein and Jas. Ginocchio for president and secretary, and asked their election by acclamation, which was enthusiastically done. W. L. Dewoody was elected first vice-president; M. A. Eisele, second vice-president; John A. Jungkind, treasurer, and John B. Bond, Jr., J. F. Dowdy and Chas. K. Lincoln, members of the executive committee. These officers, with a few remarks of thankfulness for the honor conferred, took their respective places.

The Time and Place for the Next Meeting of the association was fixed for May 21, 1901, at Little Rock.

A resolution asking Congress to repeal the stamp tax on patent and proprietary preparations was unanimously adopted.

A Paper by Mr. John Laird (subject not caught by your reporter) was read by title, as it was not received in time to be read in extenso, by the secretary, and was referred to the committee on publication.

The president, in a neat little speech, presented to Miss Fein, our accomplished stenographer, on behalf of the association, a handsome umbrella, which the young lady accepted with a modest response, in which the gratitude was written more clearly in her face than reflected in her remarks.

The Song of "Auld Lang Syne," led on the organ by Mr. Walton, and vocally by Mr. C. K. Lincoln, closed this long-to-be-remembered meeting of the Arkansas Association of Pharmacists.

#### Association Notes.

*Who Said she was dead?*

*Calamity howlers must take a back seat.*

*It Was Good to be there, everybody said.*

*It Beat an old-time Methodist revival in the country.*

*President Klein presided as if raised up in the business.*

*Dr. Bond was heard from occasionally, and there were others.*

*The Younger Element was largely in the majority, as it should be.*

*The Old Vets were in evidence—Dewoody, Bond, Beidelman, Matthews.*

*The Banquet Wednesday evening had forty plates, and every plate a mouth.*

*The Success of the 1901 meeting is assured right now. Begin to-day to get ready to be present. There is none too much time.*

*The Musicals at Glenwood Park was heartily enjoyed, and the trolley ride afterwards more so. The feminine criticism was, "perfectly delightful!"*

*The Speeches were short, to the point and enjoyable. They were not dictated by wine, as usual, as there was nothing stronger than coffee on the table.*

**It Might Do.**—James—No, James, we cannot tell you "of any antiphlogistic that will remove the flavor of onions." The only remedy that we think might prove efficacious would probably be gum asafetida 3i, garlic 3vi, neatsfoot oil and petroleum each 2 ounces. Moisten with the oil and chew the whole quantity. But this is not an antiphlogistic. Sorry we cannot oblige you, James.—[*Clinical Recorder.*]

## ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT.

**At the Examination Held by the State Board of Pharmacy of Illinois, at Springfield, June 19-21, the following passed as registered pharmacists and assistant pharmacists:**

**Registered Pharmacists.**—E. D. Allen, Marseilles; A. F. Barth, North Alton; H. D. Biden, Chicago; A. Brandenburg, Rock Island; L. N. Benton, St. Charles; G. W. Case, Peoria; W. R. Coyner, Galesburg; R. W. Dentler, Oak Park; E. W. Elliott, Jr., Riverside; C. T. Flacheneker, Jerseyville; E. Freeman, Auburn; J. T. Griest, Peoria; W. E. Ham, Urbana; D. Hayes, Bloomington; G. J. Houseman, Chicago; J. Heald, La Grange; C. F. Lewis, Belvidere; J. F. McClone, Chicago; I. A. McNichols, Carmi; W. H. O'Brien, Chicago; E. W. Rose, Chicago; W. H. Roberts, Piper City; H. C. Siegle, Peoria; B. W. Strickland, Bloomington; S. Sucherman, Chicago; B. Zaleski, Chicago.

**Assistant Pharmacists.**—J. L. Bonnett, Bloomington; W. H. L. Booth, Chicago; F. B. Clarke, Chicago; H. Diffenderfer, Chicago; I. Geerlings, Chicago; A. J. Leonard, Chicago; V. C. Michels, Alton; C. W. Morton, Mattoon; J. D. McDougall, Chicago; Z. G. Oldham, Urbana; W. K. Phillips, Chicago; P. A. Pfeffer, Columbia; A. H. Schulse, Chicago; H. E. Shawva, Chicago; M. A. Shapiro, Chicago; P. G. Stahlfeld, Chicago; G. E. Steyer, Chicago; J. W. Tudor, Homer; F. H. Drallmeier, Quincy.

The board of pharmacy desire to have it distinctly understood that no applicant who has gained his experience in Illinois drug stores will be examined or given an interview until after being regularly registered as an apprentice.

The next meeting of the board for examination will be held in Room 144, Thirty-ninth Street, Chicago, Ill., October 9, 9 a. m. New applications must be on file in this office at Springfield at least ten days previous to the above date; those having applications already on file must also give a like notice should they desire to appear for this examination. This requirement is necessary in order that the secretary may make suitable arrangements for the class, and will be strictly enforced. Affidavits from registered pharmacists of time service must be filed at least three days before the examination. Address all communications to L. T. Hoy, Secretary, Springfield, Ill.

**The Twenty-first Annual Meeting of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association** will be held at Chicago on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, July 17, 18 and 19. The headquarters of the association will be at the Chicago Beach Hotel, where all the sessions will be held. The committee on arrangements will spare no expense and effort to make the coming meeting the banner one since the association was organized. Every druggist in the State of Illinois, whether a member of the association or not, has been invited to be present and participate in the business and social features of the meeting. It is hoped by the local committee that the druggists will bring their families, and they are particularly urged to do so wherever possible.

The Program for the Meeting will be one of great interest to the retail druggists of Illinois and the surrounding States. The association realizes that what the pharmacists and druggists want is not theory but practical suggestions as to the proper manner of

conducting their business and correcting the abuses which are operating so disastrously in many localities against the retail trade. The program, therefore, will be practical rather than theoretical. Representatives of the National Association of Retail Druggists and of the Jobbers' Association will be present to tell the druggists what they are accomplishing, and short talks will be made by some of the most successful retail druggists of the State.

There Will be Short Sessions in the morning and afternoon of Tuesday and Wednesday. There will be no night sessions, and those in attendance will feel free to spend their evenings as they desire. All of Thursday, the last day, will be devoted to a program of sight-seeing and entertainment which the local committee now has under consideration, but which it is not yet ready to announce.

The Chicago Beach Hotel is delightfully located on a little peninsula running out into Lake Michigan, and is really a seaside resort in all that the term implies, with the added advantages that are naturally to be derived from close proximity to a large city. It is only seven minutes distant from the heart of the amusement center of Chicago, and what is of more importance to the ladies who will be present, it is only eight minutes away from the large retail shopping establishments. Extremely low hotel rates have been secured, and while it is not necessary, it is nevertheless suggested that it would be well for those contemplating attendance to write the Chicago Beach Hotel, reserving accommodations.

Special Railroad Rates of one and one-third fare for the round trip have been secured from all points in Illinois and also from St. Louis, upon the certificate plan.

Every Person in the State of Illinois who is interested in the welfare of the drug trade, and who can possibly do so, should attend this meeting, taking with them their families, and thus combine a good deal of pleasure and recreation with business information.

### Illinois Items.

*E. R. Bond*, recently of Sheffield, has returned to Ohio, Ill.

*Mr. E. R. Neill*, the popular Murphysboro druggist, will, in a few days, take a much-needed vacation. Mr. Neill contemplates making the round trip to Cincinnati by boat.

*One of the Busy Men* in Southern Illinois is R. P. Jones, of Galatia. He is a hard worker and can be found at his store night and day. Mr. Jones doesn't know what a vacation looks like.

*Dr. J. E. Moore*, druggist, of Benton, has lately built a nice brick store-room and fitted it up in elegant style with quartered oak fixtures and new shelfware. It's a little gem. Success to you, doctor!

*J. E. Huber, Ph. G.*, corner Adams and Liberty Streets, Peoria, has long been doing analytical, chemical and microscopical work in drug stores. Any of our readers interested in such work may gain pointers by corresponding with Mr. Huber.

**Experience** is an expensive teacher when we meet it first hand, but the drug clerk in a college of pharmacy gains by the experience of others, principally his teachers and those from whom they have in turn learned.



## SALESMEN'S DEPARTMENT.

**Albert G. Rockel**, who has for some time represented the Imperial Crown Perfumery Co. (of which the Meyer Brothers Drug Co. are proprietors) in the city of St. Louis, has been assigned to duty in the State of Texas.



A. G. ROCKEL.

Mr. Rockel's first work in the drug line was fifteen years ago, when he entered the retail drug business in St. Louis, and five years later was tendered, and accepted, a position as traveling representative for a prominent Chicago house.

He is a genial, whole-souled fellow and is quick to gain the friendship of the trade he calls on, and always endeavors to gain the confidence of his customers by honest treatment and by studying their interests. His many friends among the drug trade of this city will note with regret his transfer to Texas, and trust he will meet with as great success as he has met with in St. Louis.

**C. D. Webb.**—You ask me for a little sketch of

my business career, from the time I "washed bottles" to the present time. To begin with, I must eliminate the "bottle-washing period, for I never broke into that department of the drug business. I graduated from the Kentucky Military Institute, in June, 1881, and in September of same year went with Walling & Co., wholesale druggists, of Indianapolis, Ind., a house just starting in business. I had



COURT D. WEBB.

charge of their shipping and of their Parke, Davis & Co. stock. In 1882 I was appointed foreman of the patent medicine, drug and shipping departments. In September of 1882 I "toted" the first grip on the first passenger train on the Monon Road out of Indianapolis. Since that time have been in the orange growing business (for a short time only) in Florida, and on the road for Jas. S. Kirk & Co., N. K. Fairbanks, D. Stewart & Co., Keasbey & Mattison, and last, largest and best—Meyer Brothers Drug Co. Have done my share of plugging along in mud roads, in rain and shine, heat and cold, and have only one regret in regard to the road, and that is that I can't have an automobile to work the trade in, so that I will not have to wait for trains on such roads as run trains at mid-day and midnight.

## ST. LOUIS LOCALS.

**St. Louis an Important Drug and Chemical Importing Market.**—The value of drugs and chemicals imported during 1899 was \$294,104.00, and the duties paid thereon, were \$76,651.05.

C. P. Walbridge, ex-Mayor of St. Louis and president of the J. S. Merrell Drug Co., was elected permanent chairman of the Republican State Convention held at Kansas City a short time ago.

August Finke, a druggist at 1326 North Twenty-first Street, had an ugly experience with two negro foot-pads on the night of May 24. He succeeded in putting both of them to flight, and one received a pocket-knife wound at the hands of the plucky pharmacist.

Mr. G. W. Bader, Ph. G., is now with Dr. H. Frielingsdorf, 2200 South Broadway.

Mr. Theo. Engelshind, Ph. G., is now located at Good's Pharmacy, Jefferson Avenue and Olive Street.

Dr. Otto A. Wall, Jr., is home from a visit to Hot Springs, Arkansas, followed by a trip on the Great Lakes.

Conrad F. Duesel, a graduate of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, class of 1883, died in this city recently.

W. Fahrenkrog is now manager of the Albright Pharmacy at Kirkwood, Mo. He reports business very good at that place.

Roy T. Dreyfus, who was the former manager of Ryan's Pharmacy, and later with the late Dr. A. J. Kidd, is now at the Star Drug Store.

Mr. Chas. Knecht holds the dignified position of laboratory chemist and general hustler at Hermann's Pharmacy, 7618 South Broadway.

W. Guerick is the manager of Spliker's drug store, 1801 Chouteau Avenue, during the absence of the proprietor who is in Europe this summer.

A Prominent St. Louis Pharmacist is anxious to secure the services of a competent woman experienced in the drug business, a graduate of pharmacy preferred.

Mr. E. J. Starnali is now located with Clarke, Murdoch & Co., of Parkersburg, W. Va. He has full charge of the prescription department and manufacturing work.

The Lumber Trade of St. Louis places it in the lead of the world. Of late years the trade in hardwood lumber has been especially large and the increase rapid. In 1899 the business amounted to \$12,000,000, an increase over the previous year of \$2,000,000.

Verner A. Townley, a recent graduate of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, now has a desirable position with Cunningham Brothers, Caruthersville, Mo. He says that is the section of the country for the drug business. His many classmates and friends will be pleased to learn of his success.

The Largest Smokestacks which have ever been manufactured in the United States are now being built by the St. Louis Transport Company. They will be 70 feet in circumference at the base and gradually taper to 40 feet in circumference at the top. They will be 200 feet high and will cost about \$20,000 a piece.

**Poisonous Plants.**—The botanist of the United States Department of Agriculture, in his report for 1899, states that sixty-seven cases of poisoning by plants were investigated by his department, against forty-one in 1898, and thirty-four in 1897. Of these, forty-one pertained to men and twenty-six to farm stock. The fatalities included more than 4,000 farm animals and twenty-one human beings. The percentage in England is about half as large.—[*Journal of Pharmacology*.

## MARYLAND DEPARTMENT.

BY LOUIS SCHULZE, PH. G., BALTIMORE.

The Maryland Pharmaceutical Association assembled at Hagerstown for its eighteenth annual convention, on June 19. After being called to order by President Alfred R. L. Dohme, Mayor Schindel, of Hagerstown, was introduced, and, on behalf of its pharmacists and citizens, extended to the members a hearty greeting, among other things assuring them that the police had been instructed not to molest anyone with pills in his pocket who was enjoying his visit to the meeting; to which remarks Mr. H. P. Hynson, of Baltimore, responded in his usual manner, telling us, during the course of his remarks, how his attention was first drawn to the drug business through an old colored servant informing his father that he was unable to slay a faithful old horse with an ax; therefore he had to "drug" him to death by a chain around his neck.

Communications of Good Will were received from a number of sister organizations and drug journals, and delegates accredited from the N. W. D. A., the Pennsylvania and Virginia pharmaceutical associations.

The President's Address, by Dr. A. R. L. Dohme, was an able and complete review of the year's doings in pharmaceutical circles in Maryland, containing several valuable suggestions of interest to the entire trade throughout the United States, and was deemed of such importance that it was ordered that the secretary send a copy thereof to every drug journal in the country.

Committee on Legislation reported the results of their work during the past year, and suggested continued united efforts for obtaining a pharmacy law.

The following committee on nominations and time and place of next meeting was appointed: Prof. Wm. Simon, D. C. Aughinbaugh, H. P. Hynson, C. C. Walts and Prof. D. M. R. Culbreth.

The Committee on Trade Interests suggested the formation of a special committee to more effectually organize the retail trade of the State.

The Committee to Confer with Medical Societies reported seven rules agreed to by a committee of the State Medical Association to govern the transactions between the physician and pharmacists. Papers were read and discussions held on the "Abuse of Free Dispensaries;" also as to whether patent medicines were decreasing in sales.

The major portion of one session was taken up by the discussion and adoption of the following rules respecting the practice of medicine and pharmacy, which were all adopted except Rule 5, this being referred back to the State Medical Association for modification:

The subscribers representing, jointly, the medical and surgical faculty of Maryland and the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association, respectfully submit to their respective membership and to the physicians and pharmacists of the State generally, the following rules respecting the practice of medicine and

pharmacy. We believe a faithful adherence to these rules will conduce to the advancement and best interests of the two professions and will give the public better service and secure for it more satisfactory results.

1. Pharmacists should positively refuse to prescribe for customers except in cases of urgent emergency.

Physicians should carry with them or supply to patients emergency remedies only, except in remote rural districts where the sending of prescriptions to be filled by pharmacists is impracticable.

2. The substitution of one article for another or one make of an article for another in a physician's prescription, without the physician's consent, is condemned as a most reprehensible practice.

3. It is as unreasonable for physicians to fix the prices to be charged by pharmacists as it is for the latter to determine the charges to be made by physicians for their services.

4. Whenever a physician, for any reason, objects to the refilling or copying of his prescription, he should plainly indicate his wishes on the prescription itself.

Pharmacists should refuse to refill prescriptions or give copies of them, when so instructed by the prescriber.

5. Copies should not be placed upon containers unless ordered to be placed thereon by the prescriber, even though the patient should request it. Nor should any word or label like, "For External Use," "Poison," "Caution," etc., be used unless specifically ordered by the writer of the prescription.

Physicians prescribing poisonous substances should add such directions as will indicate the use for which they are intended and, if necessary to protect patients, should authorize the use of such labels as they may deem necessary. When unusual doses are prescribed, pains should be taken to indicate to the pharmacist that the quantity prescribed is understood.

6. In case of a suspected error or substitution by pharmacists in the compounding of prescriptions, physicians should always satisfy themselves by conferring with the pharmacist as to the true state of affairs, and in no case should the pharmacist be condemned by the physician either to the patient and family or in the press without previous careful investigation.

Whenever there is a doubt in the mind of the pharmacist as to the correctness of the physician's prescription or directions, he should invariably confer with the physician in order to avoid possible mistakes or unpleasantness, and should not attempt to make any changes without such conference.

7. Pharmacists should never discuss physicians' prescriptions with customers, nor disclose the composition thereof to them.

—[B. B. Browne, M. D.; J. L. Ingle, M. D.; John Neff, M. D.; A. J. Corning, H. P. Hynson, Chas. Caspari, Jr.]

The Legislative Committee was instructed to continue the efforts being made to elevate the station of pharmacists in the Marine Hospital Corps, and also to endeavor to have the Maryland State Legislature enact a law whereby the pharmacists in the State militia will rank as commissioned officers.

Dr. G. F. Payne, of Georgia, was given a vote of thanks for his noble efforts on behalf of the pharmacists in governmental employ.

The N. A. R. D. was then taken up and freely discussed. As it developed that quite a large percentage of the members were opposed to the salaries of officers as adopted at the Cincinnati meeting, and the work done by the executive committee since that meeting, a committee of five was appointed to report at the afternoon session as to whether or not the association should continue to affiliate with the N. A. R. D.

The committee on N. A. R. D. submitted the following recommendations as the sense of the association, all of which were adopted:

1. That, in the future, we affiliate with the N. A. R. D. only through an adjunct body, to be known as the Maryland State League of Retail Druggists, which is

to be operated by a board of five directors, four to be elected by this association and the fifth by the above four; this board shall collect and pay all moneys due the N. A. R. D. This league may be composed of both members and non-members of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association.

2. That it is the opinion of this association that the salaries allowed the officers of the N. A. R. D. are far beyond a just recompense for duties done and results obtained.

3. That the Constitution and By-Laws of the N. A. R. D. should be so amended as to prevent any officer of that body from being an officer or paid agent of the N. W. D. A. or P. A. of A.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—W. E. Turner, Cumberland.

First Vice-President—L. R. Mobley, Hagerstown.

Second Vice-President—J. F. Leary, Rock Hall.

Third Vice-President—W. E. Brown, Baltimore.

Secretary—Louis Schulze, Baltimore.

Treasurer—William Fouch, Baltimore.

Executive Committee—Owen C. Smith, Baltimore; W. R. Rudy, Hagerstown; J. E. Bond, Baltimore.



LOUIS SCHULZE.

The Time and Place of Next Meeting was left to the decision of the executive committee.

The four members of the board of directors of the State League of Retail Druggists elected for the current year were as follows: R. S. McKinney, Taneytown; J. G. Beck, Baltimore; W. C. Powell, Snow Hill; H. P. Hynson, Baltimore.

Of the list of queries eleven were the subjects of interesting and instructive papers.

**Women Doctors Wanted in China.**—Mrs. Wellington White, a missionary doctor from China, made an impassioned address at one of the meetings of the Ecumenical Conference now in session in New York, and a fervent appeal for more women doctors in China. "Twenty years ago," she said, "when I went into the Province of Kwang-Tung, there were 40,000,000 people there, of which 20,000,000 were women, and not a woman doctor among them all, and the men would rather let their wives die than allow a man to cross the threshold to treat them."

**A Human Being** is easily distinguished from other animal creation, but when it comes to determining one human being from another there is occasional difficulty. Such cases are experienced in our criminal courts and occasionally in commercial and social life. This should not seem strange when we realize that there are about one and one-half billions of people on the face of the earth. It is not strange, under such circumstances, that two or more should resemble each other.

## MISSOURI DEPARTMENT.

The A. Ph. A. meets in St. Louis, September, 1901.

**A Missouri Pharmacist** is the champion State bicyclist. T. E. Ritnour, of Webb City, recently won a \$600 purse and gate receipts of a couple of hundred more in the bicycle race with E. E. Anderson, who, up to that time, held the mile competition record for Missouri. Mr. Ritnour is a practical rider, but is best known as an esteemed member of Webb City society and competent and trusted clerk for the Thomas Drug Co. The demands of a pharmacist's life necessitate a versatile disposition, and Mr. Ritnour has a bright future before him.

The Board of Pharmacy of Missouri held a meeting at Sedalia, Mo., Monday, June 11, 1900. Thirty-one applicants were examined, seventeen of whom passed, as follows:

George F. Ballew, Hale; Guy Bolton, Clinton; W. M. Bunch, Brookfield; Roy Cable, Kansas City; J. U. DeGolia, Gilmore City; Stewart C. Edie, Kansas City; J. S. English, Paris; A. V. Fore, Brookfield; Emmett Harrah, Kansas City; C. D. Hunter, Versailles; J. M. Jackson, Appleton City; J. L. Kautzman, Sedalia; C. E. Kummenacher, St. Louis; W. W. Martin, Doniphan; G. A. Pelsue, Sarcoxie; N. G. Witcher, Sweet Springs; R. C. Walsh, St. Louis.

The Next Meeting will be held in Liederkrantz Hall, Thirteenth and Chouteau Avenue, St. Louis, Mo., Monday, October 8, 1900. For further information, address AUG. T. FLEISCHMANN, Sedalia, Secretary.

### Missouri Items.

Miss Nellie R. Foster, Ph. G., formerly of Bottineau, N. D., is now located at Clinton.

Adams & Cooper is the name of the firm which succeeds W. F. Vawter in business at Marshall.

The Business of the firm of Baysinger & VonGrempp, of Iberia, is now being operated by S. L. Baysinger.

E. M. Talbott sold one-half interest in his place to W. H. Utz, at Fairville. The firm name now is Talbott-Utz.

A. V. Marshall, Ph. G., has been with L. W. Kost, of Joplin, Mo., since he graduated from the St. Louis College of Pharmacy.

W. R. Holden's Drug Store and ice cream parlor was established in Warrenton, in 1881. The firm knows how to advertise and succeed in business.

Mr. J. G. Geiwitz, of St. Joseph, Mo., is a member of the committee on invitation of the Retail Grocers and General Merchants' Association.

John A. Hummel, of New Madrid, Mo., is one of the prosperous pharmacists of the State, and takes a great interest in the welfare of his profession.

J. T. Bennett commenced work Tuesday morning upon a well on the lot east of the Tribune office, which he recently purchased from W. E. Payton, and in the near future will erect thereon a fine brick building 21x50 feet, and two stories high, which will be a much needed addition to our town.—[Laredo (Mo.) Tribune.

Mr. Bennett commenced the drug business with J. D. Brummell, Salisbury, Mo., in April, 1893, where he worked till August, 1893, then went to Madison, Mo., where he clerked for E. P. Buckner till February, 1895, when he came to Laredo and engaged in business with A. M. Mathews (style, Bennett & Mathews). February, 1896, or just one year later, Mr. Bennett bought his partner out and has since conducted the business alone. He has the business of the three leading doctors of the place—viz., Dr. J. M. Stone, the oldest doctor of the place; Dr. O. C. Huston and Dr. H. E. Hall, who graduated March 22, last, at the Medical University, Kansas City.

## MISSOURI PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

**Twenty-second Annual Convention at Pertle Springs (Warrensburg), June 12-15.**

### A Return After Eleven Years.

The M. Ph. A. Never Met in a more attractive place. The forest trees, ravines, lakes, hotel, cottages and springs make the delegates feel as happy and free as the birds and squirrels which abound on the grounds.

Pleasant Memories of the two previous meetings have remained fresh in the minds of those who were here in 1888-89. They have long wanted to return; so we were not surprised to find their names on the 1900 register.

The Weather was all that could be desired, even in the beautiful month of June. A heavy storm Sunday cooled the air and laid the dust for the entire week. The temperature remained low and was enjoyed by all. Some of the delegates lingered until Sunday night, and we predict that many will register next year a few days before the meeting opens.

The Christopher Family members were untiring in their efforts to make all feel at home. It would be difficult to find a more thoughtful host and efficient proprietor of a summer resort than this family, all members of which take part in the work of looking after the visitors.

### Then and Now.

It Was at Sweet Springs (Brownsville), in 1887, that the M. Ph. A. decided to meet at Pertle Springs the following year. Mr. J. A. Gallagher, of Kansas City,

followed Dr. A. H. Caffee, of Carthage, as president. He took more than ordinary interest in the association and planned much for the 1888 meeting. The register showed an attendance of sixty-six and the minutes contain some of the best papers and discussions ever held by the association. Prof. J. M. Good, of St. Louis, was elected to the chair and presided over an equally successful convention at Pertle Springs in 1889. The register shows ninety-eight in attendance. Mr. C. E. Corcoran, of Kansas City, was elected president, and Excelsior Springs decided upon for the 1890 meeting. Thus it has been twelve years since the first and eleven since the last meeting in Pertle Springs, prior to the one just closed.

Restless Time Has Wrought Many Changes in the attendance since 1888-89. The close relationship of pharmacy and medicine is shown by the list of those who registered then but are practicing now. We find in that list the faithful and efficient secretary, G. H. Chas. Klie, St. Louis; Otto F. Claus, St. Louis;

A. H. Sippy, St. Louis; W. H. Brecklein, Concordia, and Henry L. Pace, St. James (now the Hon. H. L. Pace, M. D., of Tulare, Cal.)

Others Have Deserted Pharmacy and its associations, as is the case with Chas. H. Ault, salesman for Wm. S. Merrell Chemical Co., of Cincinnati, who is now in the stationery business. DeLagnel Haigh, chemist for the Meyer Brothers Drug Co., is now president of the National Rock Plaster Co., New York City; James L. Baker, the ubiquitous subscription agent of the *National Druggist*, has retired and lives at Kinmundy, Ill.; E. N. Johnson, of the Excelsior Springs Bottling Works, is now with the National Cash Register Co.; Mr. O. F. Oberbeck, of the *National Druggist*, is now with a St. Louis printing firm.

A Few Have Dropped by the Wayside and are absent but not forgotten: Dr. A. H. Caffee, Carthage; T. H. Wurmb, St. Louis; W. H. Gallenkamp, Washington; J. A. Gallagher, Kansas City; George Washington Clinton, Independence; G. J. Meyer, St. Louis; Theo. Specht, St. Louis, have all failed to attend recent meetings. Among those leaving the State are: A. M. Roehrig, Ph. G., of the U. S. Marine Hospital Service, now at San Francisco, Cal.; F. W. Sihler, of the Meyer Brothers Drug Co., Kansas City, now of Meyer Brothers & Co., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Visitors From Other States were few in 1888-89. We find J. K. Lilly, of Indianapolis, Ind., James Reed, of Nebraska City, Neb., and Dr. Robt. J. Brown, of Leavenworth, Kan., the first year; and F. E. Holliday, of Topeka, Kan. (now chairman of the executive committee of the N. A. R. D.) the second year.

Children at That Time but now young men in the drug business, are: George Hemm, Arthur F. Meyer and Chas. G. E. Klie, St. Louis.

Mr. C. E. Corcoran, of Kansas City, a prominent member at both meetings, has since resigned from the association.

Dr. Enno Sander, of St. Louis, one of the veterans of Missouri pharmacy, attended the 1888 meeting.

Some of the Regular Attendants missed the 1889 convention on account of the A. Ph. A. meeting in San Francisco about the same date.

Death's Harvest has removed from the association ranks some of the most prominent workers of 1888-89: Dr. Chas. O. Curtman, St. Louis; F. W. Sennewald, St. Louis; John S. Moffitt, St. Louis; Wm. E. Bard, Sedalia; Taylor Blow, St. Louis; Dr. H. E. Ahlbrandt, St. Louis, and Dr. Robt. J. Brown, Leavenworth, Kan., are in the list of deceased members.

The Papers Read in 1888-89 constituted a larger list than for any other two meetings. Twenty-three were presented at the 1888 convention and eleven in 1889.



DR. A. H. CAFFEE.



F. W. SENNEWALD.

The nature of the subjects can be gathered from the list below.

Liquid Refreshments at the 1888 meeting caused much unpleasant comment and trouble. The 1900 convention found all such indiscretions on the part of the entertainment committee corrected.

1888.—Aqua destillata, G. H. Chas. Klie, Ph. G., St. Louis.

Druggists' associations and their benefit, F. R. Dimmitt, Kansas City.

Microscopy of the Pharmacopœia, H. M. Whelpley, Ph. G., St. Louis.

Miscellaneous notes, D. L. Haigh, Ph. C., St. Louis.

Monograph on fluid extracts, J. R. Lilly, Indianapolis, Ind.

Notes from a druggist's diary, C. E. Corcoran, Kansas City.

Notes on mineral waters, Dr. Enno Sander, St. Louis.

Oil of Citronella, C. H. Ault, Cincinnati, Ohio.

One Hundred Dont's, H. M. Whelpley, St. Louis.

Pharmaceutical legislation, J. M. Good, Ph. G., St. Louis.

Pharmacists and physicians, C. E. Corcoran, Kansas City.

Preliminary education for pharmacists, Dr. C. O. Curtman, St. Louis.

Re-registration, Wm. C. Bolm, Ph. G., St. Louis.

Rudimental training of apprentices, Francis Hemm, Ph. G., St. Louis.

Secret pharmaceutical preparations supported by the medical profession, J. F. Llewellyn, Mexico.

Some observations on deposits in fluid extracts, Dr. O. A. Wall, St. Louis.

Test for castor oil, G. H. Chas. Klie, Ph. G., St. Louis.

The country druggist, Dr. C. C. Davidson, El Dorado Springs.

The daily abuse of the law by itinerant vendors of drugs, nostrums, etc., Henry L. Pace, St. James.

The druggist, J. C. Erk, Lees Summit.

The druggist, J. L. Baker, St. Louis.

The use of paper pulp in pharmacy, J. C. Falk, Ph. G., St. Louis.

Turpentine, R. T. Emels.

1889.—Adulterations and sophistications of pulvis sinapis, C. M. Nicholson, Ph. G., St. Louis.

Ammonium iodide, a simple method of discolorizing when decomposed, J. C. Falk, Ph. G., St. Louis.

Cranks, J. C. Erk, Lees Summit.

Fluid extract of roasted coffee, G. H. Klie, Ph. G., St. Louis.

Life and horrors of drug stores, J. C. Erk, Lees Summit.

Miscellaneous notes, G. H. Chas. Klie, Ph. G., St. Louis.

Miscellaneous thoughts, C. E. Corcoran, Kansas City.

Ointments, J. M. Good, Ph. G., St. Louis.

Purity in mixed paints, Walker Evans, St. Louis.

Syrups and a few reasons why they ferment, J. B. Whinery, St. Louis.

Test your wares, D. L. Haigh, Ph. C., St. Louis.

### The Amusements.

The M. Ph. A. was Among the Very First to apply to its annual meetings the proverb that "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy." After years of experience it has the amusement feature down to a system. It in no way interferes with the association work. The expense is borne by voluntary contributions, and the association long since decided that no money could be taken out of the treasury for entertainment. The liquor question, so troublesome in many associations, is out of sight and hearing. No one suffers from a drouth, nor is any member annoyed by unpleasant incidents.

The Ladies have their own chairlady and are the most ardent advocates of the M. Ph. A. conventions.

The Entertainment for 1900 was well up to the highest standard ever attained. Mr. W. L. Meyer, of the Travelers' Association, bore the main responsibility. Local Secretary A. T. Flieschmann was much in evidence and showed a master hand as chairman of the social session. The Warrensburg pharmacists and their ladies made a record for hospitality.

The Games and Contests were much the same as usual, with the pushpullandjerk railroad euchre, the social session, the reception and dance by the citizens of Warrensburg, and the fishing parties and boat races as pleasant innovations. It is gratifying to know that the contributions covered all expense this year.



Photo by Stone & DeGross, Warrensburg.

The Missouri Pharmaceutical Travelers' Association.

### President Dr. H. M. Pettit's Address.

MEMBERS OF THE MISSOURI PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION: A year ago you honored me with a unanimous call to preside over you this last year of the nineteenth century. While unsought, even the more for that reason, I greatly appreciate this testimony of your regard and esteem which, I feel, is more due to my long connection with the association and the friendship thereby formed than to any particular fitness I had for the office.

I hope this, Our Twenty-second Annual Meeting, may be full of good, and that our return to this beautiful spot, which we find much improved in the more than a decade of years since we last assembled here, may tend to the up-building of the association in attendance and in strength.

The Year has Been Quite Uneventful Professionally, marked more by the rise in values than anything else until near the close, when we have had the convention to revise the United States Pharmacopœia and the meeting (out of its usual time) of the American Pharmaceutical Association, which we will consider hereafter.

I suppose my predecessors have found it necessary to write many answers to needless questions. There seems to be an impression among some of our country druggists that the president of the M. Ph. A. is a very high official, endowed with judicial and plenary powers to correct abuses and punish violations of the pharmacy law. (Would that he were.) Nu-



DR. H. M. PETTIT.

merous complaints have come to me of the latter, especially of persons doing business who are not registered. In such cases I have suggested that they report the facts to the prosecuting attorney of their county. This, however, seems objectionable to all. They do not want to appear as prosecuting witnesses, and the officer whose duty it is to see that no one engages in the drug business whose certificate of registration is not filed in the county clerk's office, is too deeply interested in politics to offend any one who has a vote. Right here the suggestion presents itself: Would it be feasible to appoint a member in each county represented in the association, whose duty it would be to look out for any persons doing business unlawfully, and make the necessary affidavit in the name of this association or the board of pharmacy? This seems to me, in the absence of better legislation, a plan by which we may weed out many unregistered so-called druggists and accomplish much good in purifying pharmacy in Missouri. I commend this subject to your thought.

At the coming session of the legislature, we will again have an opportunity to place before it our desire to have the pharmacy laws so amended as to be enforceable. It will be wise for those who will have this matter especially in charge to consider carefully how much alteration in the present law can be obtained, lest asking too much we get nothing.

In This Connection, I Call Your Attention to the Model Law adopted by the section on legislation and education of the

American Pharmaceutical Association. The chairman of the committee presenting the report defines the term "Model Law" to be "not an ideally perfect one" (which could only be enacted in an "ideal community," where any such legislation would not be needed) but a "workable draft" adapted to enactment in various States.

There are some provisions in this draft which should be carefully considered in the light of expediency, such as the creation of the grade of assistant pharmacist, which has been adopted in many States, or change in our poison schedule. It has been suggested that carbolic acid and other drugs which are used in the household, or in the arts, and which might be used for suicide, should be further hampered. Would not this only add to the vexations of the dispenser without preventing the crime? Should this principle be carried to its legitimate conclusion, would it not be essential to place the disposal of rope under the same restrictions and even make the sale of bath-tubs unlawful (as they have been repeatedly used of late as a means of suicide)? It is undoubtedly right to compel the registration of all poisons which might be used for homicidal purposes, as we thereby may obtain a clue to the perpetrators of a murder or the malicious killing of the lower animals. The enforcement of this law cannot be too rigidly insisted upon, and is, I fear, too often neglected.

The fundamental change in our pharmacy law which must be had to make it operative is re-registration, and the use of the funds thus obtained to prosecute offenders. To this, every other question must be subordinated and our work given continuously until it is enacted into law. To secure it, every member of this association should use his influence with his representatives in each House this winter. With these only added our pharmacy law will be a good one, and operative, though not "ideally perfect."

**United States Pharmacopœial Convention.**—Representing this association, in company with our esteemed secretary and also Messrs. Good, Wall and Gietner, of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, I had the pleasure of attending the eighth decennial convention for the revision of the United States Pharmacopœia, May 2, 3 and 4. The sessions were held in the light, airy and commodious banquet room, upon the tenth floor of the Hotel Raleigh, far removed from the sights and sounds of the street, where the delegates were warmly welcomed to Washington by the Hon. John B. Wight, Commissioner of the District of Columbia. We were also very kindly received by the local physicians and pharmacists, and many courtesies shown, of which, notably, was a reception at the residence of Mr. Thomas E. Waggaman, on Thursday evening, and a steamboat excursion to Mt. Vernon, Friday, with a dinner at Marshall Hall, both of which were greatly enjoyed by those participating, a number of the delegates being accompanied by their wives and daughters.

There were many subjects of interest brought before the convention, one of the most important being the position it should take in relation to the patented synthetics and proprietary remedies. After much discussion, instructions were adopted authorizing the convention to admit such of the synthetics, in common use among physicians, as were of definite composition, the identity, purity and strength of which could be determined; but no secret compound or mixture, or one which could be controlled by unlimited patent or trade-mark.

It was also decided, with a view of popularizing the Pharmacopœia, to insert an approximate dose for adults, and, when advisable, for children, these not to be obligatory on the physician when in his judgment he desires to exceed them.

A subject which produced much discussion was "Nomenclature," on which extreme views were held, one member even going so far as to move that all botanical terms, such as "sagittate," "auriculate," etc., should be translated into English, as "arrow-shaped," or "ear-lobe shaped," etc. The final instructions were, that "changes of titles of articles, at present official, should only be made for the purpose of insuring greater accuracy, or safety in dispensing." In regard to newly admitted articles, it was recommended that "such titles be chosen as are in harmony with general usage and convenient for prescribing."

Reasonably simple assay processes are to be inserted for all the potent drugs and their preparations, but physiological tests were not allowed.

In regard to galenical preparations, generally, the idea was to conform, "by mutual concession," to other Pharmacopoeia in strength, especially in the mere potent remedies, and also in natural products to so limit the admissible impurities as to exclude any that could not be admitted into foreign countries. General formulas were advised for fluid extracts and tinctures, when made by identical processes.

A very important departure from old usage was the determination to incorporate the pharmacopoeial body, adopting by-laws, etc., and giving it permanent existence instead of being an ephemeral convention as heretofore. Officers and five trustees were elected to serve during the ensuing decade, and a committee of twenty-five to revise the Pharmacopoeia.

Dr. H. C. Wood, of Philadelphia, who has held the place of president for the past twenty years, and Dr. C. H. Rice, of New York, who has been chairman of the committee on revision for a like period, were unanimously re-elected to those positions. Missouri was especially favored by having three of her five delegates selected: Otto A. Wall as vice-president, H. M. Whelpley as secretary, and J. M. Good as one of the revision committee.

**American Pharmaceutical Association.**—Following the convention came the forty-eighth annual meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association, at Richmond, Va., May 7, to 13. This city and State are so famed for hospitality that it is needless to tell you how cordially we were received or how kindly treated; it goes without saying, and the memory of it will long live in the minds of those who were there. I wish that all before me could have been present and listened to the papers and the able discussion of their contents. This association and the druggists of Missouri and neighboring States are to be congratulated on the fact that the forty-ninth annual meeting will be held at St. Louis, in September, 1901, and I hope that many of these will take advantage of the location, become members and attend the meetings thereafter.

Our worthy secretary has been appointed local secretary of the A. Ph. A., and I hope he will be sustained in his efforts to make that occasion not only the largest but one of the most enjoyable sessions ever held.

It is probably too early to take any action at this time, but I hope that such steps will be taken at our next annual meeting as will make that occasion memorable in the annals of the A. Ph. A.

**Upon the Committee on Deceased Members** devolves the sad duty of noting the names of those of our association who have passed over the river since we last came together; but it is fitting that I should here make mention of two whose eminent positions in pharmacy and our association entitle them to all the distinction we can give.

At our last meeting we very greatly missed the presence of one for whom we had come to feel a strong personal attachment. F. W. Sennewald, secretary of the board of pharmacy, was detained at home by illness which terminated in his death July 19, just a few days after receiving his commission from Governor Stevens to succeed himself upon the board of pharmacy, and for which he had been unanimously recommended by this association. There has been no one more devoted to his profession and untiring in his efforts for the up-building of pharmacy and pharmaceutical education in the State than he. While I leave to the committee a history of Prof. Sennewald, let me here say that he will long live in our hearts as a genial companion, kind friend and wise counselor.

William E. Bard was one of those original members who met at Sedalia, in 1879, to consider the question of forming a State association, and among the foremost in promoting it. His courteous yet fun-loving disposition made him a welcome attendant at our meetings; and, in 1890, the association evidenced its appreciation of, and love for him, by electing him president. Many will recall the pride with which he exhibited his young child at the meeting over which he presided at Excelsior Springs.

Mr. Bard died February 14, deeply regretted by the community in which he lived, his church, his lodge and his business associates.

**N. A. R. D.**—I take great satisfaction in saying that the work of the National Retail Druggists' Association seems to be approaching success. Most of the large proprietors have signed

the agreement to confine their sales to approved jobbers only, who, in turn, agree to refuse to sell to cutters.

The proprietors ask that "the retailers, in exchange for this concession on the part of manufacturers to limit the distribution of goods, and on the part of jobbers to refuse all orders from cutters and department stores, will agree not to substitute when standard proprietary articles are called for, but in each case will give the customer what is asked for, without argument." This is certainly only fair, and I hope soon to see the agreement carried into effect all over the country. It lies with retailers themselves, now, to make it a success. If they are indifferent and wait for others to make it so, success will never come. Strong local associations can demand rigid enforcement of these N. A. R. D. plans and see that punishment follows the violation of them.

Some months ago the officers of the N. A. R. D. called on this association for its annual dues. As we had paid dues upon becoming a member of that body last June, and believing that such sum could not legally be paid out of the treasury without an appropriation from this body, your president and secretary declined to issue warrant for these dues, and referred it to the association with a recommendation that a warrant be issued to cover the amount.

To our secretary I owe acknowledgment and thanks for his kind and thoughtful services. This association is to be congratulated upon having in this position one who is as highly appreciated in larger fields as among us. Success to him in all his undertakings.

Now, my friends and fellow-laborers, we have our work before us. Let us be "diligent in business" during our hours of labor, and enjoy, with the greater zest, the refreshment which our committee on entertainment has provided for us. Again thanking you for the honor you conferred upon me, I wish you a prosperous meeting.

### Incidents of the M. Ph. A. Meeting.

The Offices Sought the Men, and in case of the treasurer, chased him around the table before capture was effected.

It was a prominent M. P. T. A. member who started the shaving room craze and the members soon found their beards growing at a Baron Munchhausen rate. It is stated that the lather used has an amber color and contains about 2 per cent of  $C_2H_5OH$ .

President Pettit was Prompt in calling to order and expeditious in transacting business. Prof. Hemm co-operated as chairman of committee on papers and queries, and all the members fell in line. Some discussions were fervent, but no personalities occurred; in fact, harmony and the welfare of the association were ever to the front.

It was Only Woman's Ever-Ready Wits that saved Mrs. W. L. Meyer and Mrs. H. M. Whelpley from the collapse of surprise when they were presented with handsome tokens by the travelers' association. Their work on the ladies' entertainment committee was recognized in a happy manner and Secretary Ed. G. Orear, of the M. P. T. A., made a neat presentation speech on the occasion.

But All of the Ladies and many men were badly perturbed when Mr. J. W. Patterson, of the M. P. T. A., plunged head first from his boat in the race on the lake. One lady says he was "real mean" to frighten them so.

F. V. Perry, of Hance Brothers & White, was the copper for the M. P. T. A.

W. E. Leach and his estimable wife were with us; and Billy, our new president, was looking for Hunyadi water every morning.



**The M. Ph. A. and the N. A. R. D.**—It was in Missouri that the first efforts were made towards a national association of retail druggists along the lines of the present organization. The Interstate Druggists' League, organized in St. Louis, was ahead of its time and soon died, but the good work done by its promoters has made itself felt. The N. A. R. D. first saw the light of day in St. Louis; therefore, it is not strange that the M. Ph. A. should unhesitatingly re-indorse the national association and gladly pay the increased assessment of fifty cents a member. There was not a dissenting vote nor a word of objection to this action.

**The Missouri Board of Pharmacy.**—This board has, for a number of years past, made a voluntary annual report to the Missouri Pharmaceutical Association. Secretary Fleischmann submitted an interesting document at this meeting.

The board has held five meetings during the year. They were as follows:

	Examined.	Passed.	Failed.
June 12, 1899, at Sedalia.....	31	15	16
October 9, 1899, at St. Louis.....	34	5	29
January 8, 1900, at Jefferson City.....	32	10	22
March 19, 1900, at St. Louis.....	75	49	26
April 11, 1900, at Kansas City.....	74	30	44

The report outlines the nature of the examinations as already explained in the columns of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST.

**Registration.**—Attention was called by the secretary to the fact that not less than 10,000 names appear on the registration books; that many of these parties have died, while others have drifted into other occupations. He estimates that more than 3,500 registered pharmacists are in the State of Missouri, and pointed out that a re-registration provision in the pharmacy law would enable the board to keep a correct record of the pharmacists in the State. The board asked the association to discuss the re-registration question. As stated elsewhere, this was done and the organization decided to let the matter rest as it is for the present.

The report contains the resolutions adopted on the death of Mr. F. W. Sennewald and published in this journal at the time.

The Receipts of the board from all sources during the past year amounted to \$650. This was used in meeting the legitimate expenses of the board.

The Three Members of the Board, Messrs. A. T. Fleischmann, Sedalia, A. Brandenberger, Jefferson City, and W. B. Kerns, Bunceton, were present and ready to answer any questions about the board work that the members of the association desired to present.

#### The Membership Roll.

It is Only a Few Years Ago that the M. Ph. A. published a list of 1,200 to 1,400 names. At that time, anyone who contributed \$1.00 to the association was counted as a member and continued as such without further payment of dues. The chairman of the committee on membership would endeavor to outdo his predecessors and gathered in all newcomers. In some cases, men who had no thought or desire of joining were counted in as members and pharmacists. The proceedings were published and delivered to them and postage wasted on bills for annual dues.

It Was July 20, 1896, That the Charter Was Amended and all applicants for membership required to furnish the number of their certificate of registration in Missouri.

Those owing dues for four or more years were suspended and the roll shortened, instead of lengthened, by 200 or more a year. This good work has progressed until, at the close of the 1900 meeting, we find a net list of 329 members. Twenty-four of them are life members and pay no dues. About forty will be suspended at the next meeting. Probably sixty-five more will stop paying in 1902, 1903 and 1904, thus leaving a net paying membership of 200 contributing members among those now on the list. As Treasurer Mittelbach says, the association will soon be down to a rock bottom basis.

With the Reorganization in 1896 new members have been added as follows: 1896, forty-three; 1897, nine; 1898, twenty-three; 1899, twenty-one; 1900, seventeen. When the number of registered pharmacists in Missouri is considered, the present membership compares favorably with that of other State pharmaceutical associations where the list is on a rock bottom basis. We believe, however, that Missouri has from 400 to 500 eligible pharmacists who would join the M. Ph. A. if properly approached, and keep up their membership.

Mr. F. R. Scharlach, chairman of committee on membership, is a traveling man and can call to his assistance the forty-six members of the M. Ph. T. A. If each will add one new name and the chairman five the M. Ph. A. roll will have fifty new members next year. If the M. Ph. A. members do their duty, the list will be 100.

#### What Are They Thinking About?



Photo by Louis Schurk.

Louis Schurk, R. S. Vitt, Wm. Kahre, Robert C. Reilly and Theo. F. Hagenow.

### Report of Mr. C. F. G. Meyer, Delegate to Pure Food and Drug Congress.

The Pure Food Congress held its annual meeting in the City of Washington, March, 1900. The meeting was well attended and



C. F. G. MEYER.

all of the delegates seemed to take a deep interest in the subject under consideration, holding sessions three times during each day. There seemed to be a general desire that a pure food law should be enacted, but it was also quite manifest that many of the advocates had "axes to grind"—to use a vulgar expression—and it seems a pity that some people will sacrifice everything that is desirable if their peculiar notions are not, or cannot be, favored by all of the others.

Some very eloquent speeches were delivered by congressmen and some of the delegates, but I am very sorry to state that very

often the speakers cared more for eloquence than veracity. To listen to some of the assertions, a person would be led to believe that there was nothing that was not adulterated—even the potatoes we dig out of the ground or the apple we pick off the tree. Oleomargarine and alum baking powder were attacked and defended, and people would lose their temper and become quite personal. However, after the smoke and vapor subsided, there was a good deal of sound sense noticeable, and the so-called Brosius bill was favored by the majority.

Like in All Legislation, There is Nothing Perfect, though our aim should be to that end. That we should have a law to prevent adulteration and sophistication no sane man will deny; it is not only necessary for our own protection, but we also need it so that other nations will also have due respect for us. The idea seems to prevail in European countries that in the United States of America everything is done in order to make money—that the almighty dollar is king and that everything is sacrificed to that end! While I am willing to admit that we worship the golden calf too much, I also claim that in no country on this globe does commercial honesty stand higher than in America; but, as before stated, the people in Europe who do not know us well enough are of the opinion that we are adulterators of the worst kind, and it is partly due to this fact that Germany is opposed to the importation of our meats, fruits, etc. If you had heard some of the speeches that were made at the late Pure Food Congress you would say that it is no wonder that such prejudice exists, for there were statements made that would lead you to believe that we are the greatest adulterators in the world. Hence, I want to say that we need pure food laws in order to convince the people in Europe that we have laws that control such an important matter.

The Brosius Bill is perhaps the best that can at present be enacted, and every State should enact a law on a similar basis.

As regards drugs and medicines, I am pleased to state that the principal manufacturers and distributors are men of high moral character and are taking great pains that only pure and prime goods are brought upon the market; nevertheless, there is good reason for having laws that will protect the consumer and the honest dealer. There will always be found some few people who are not honest, even if it would be to their interest to be honest—in fact, it is to everybody's interest to be honest.

There are people who will follow the making of counterfeit money who could make a better living if they did not follow that vocation, yet they will follow the making of counterfeit money; and so in dealing in drugs and medicines—some will adulterate or make inferior goods.

A decided and firm stand should be taken by the Missouri Pharmaceutical Association in favor of a law that will elevate the character of our citizens as to pure food and drugs.

#### The M. Ph. A. Attendance.

It Will Be Gratifying to All of the members to learn that the 1900 meeting had a greater number of

actual members in attendance than has been the case for some years, with the exception of the St. Louis meeting, when many local members registered who had never attended before, and have not been present since. Last year fifty-one members registered; this year the number is fifty-nine. All but six are actively engaged in the retail drug business. While this is a good showing compared with previous years, it is small when we consider that forty-six traveling men registered on the M. Ph. T. A. books. Counting members, travelers, and their ladies and children, the register for the convention reaches 148 names.

As mentioned elsewhere, many of those who attended the previous meetings at Pertle Springs failed to respond in 1900. A number of more recent constant visitors were also absent. We have in mind such members as Miss Frederica de Wyl, Jefferson City; R. A. Dunlap, Miami; Herman Fischer, St. Louis; George E. Hopkins, St. Louis; W. D. Hussung, St. Louis; Thomas Layton, St. Louis; Paul J. Schneider, St. Louis; H. F. A. Spilker, St. Louis; F. J. Williams, Carrollton, and a few others. Miss de Wyl and Mr. Spilker are among those who are spending the summer in Europe.

The Association Has Honored nineteen men with the presidency. Of these, Messrs. Fleischmann, Hemm,



THOMAS LAYTON.

Mittelbach, Brandenberger, Love, Soper, Moseley and Pettit, were present, representing nearly one-half of the list. This argues well for their faithfulness, and shows that electing a good man president does not rob the association of his work, influence and attendance. Among those present who have not as yet been thus honored, but whose labors are appreciated, we can mention Messrs. C. L. Wright, J. F. Llewellyn, Dr. Otto F. Claus, Ambrose Mueller, R. L. Hope, and Wm. M. Federmann. In fact, the list might be continued. Valuable material is added each year. In the list of new members we find several who attended and gave evidence of possessing good working qualities.

Among the Old-timers we find the names of Messrs. P. H. Franklin and F. R. Dimmitt on the register.

Kansas City was well represented, and, with the selection of a president from that city for next year, will no doubt send a large delegation for 1901.

St. Louis has a large delegation wherever the convention is held. Including traveling men and ladies, the total number out of St. Louis exceeds thirty.

The State at Large was well represented with members from different sections.

One Good Feature of the attendance this year was the universal manner in which all present promised to return next year and bring their friends with them.

Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Hassebrock are an example of popular delegates who never miss a meeting.

**If You Wish to Join the Missouri Pharmaceutical Association,** address the chairman of the committee on membership, Mr. F. R. Scharlach, Moberly, Mo. The following have already made application:  
W. T. Ballagh, Nevada, Mo.

The Exhibits were not numerous but interesting, and received more attention than is usually given to this feature of State meetings. President Pettit took particular pains to make the exhibitors feel that they were welcome. It is likely that a larger number of exhibitors will be on hand next year. The association feels that so long as the class of goods are such as the members consider legitimate the manufacturers should be encouraged in bringing them to the notice of the trade.

**The M. Ph. A. and the Status of Pharmacists in the United States Employ.**—This subject has received attention at the hands of the Missouri Association on previous occasions. This year it came before the meeting through correspondence from Dr. George F. Payne, Atlanta, Ga., chairman of the A. Ph. A. committee, on the subject, and by a personal communication from Mr. Frank H. Peck, of the United States Marine Hospital Service, at New Orleans. The following set of resolutions were adopted:

*Be it Resolved,* That the Missouri Pharmaceutical Association, recognizing the injustice of the attitude of the United States Government towards the pharmacists in the Government service, indorse the action of the American Pharmaceutical Association in its efforts to obtain recognition of the profession in the Army, Navy and Marine Hospital Service of the United States, and a fair compensation for the duties performed by the pharmacists in these services; and, be it further

*Resolved,* That this Association indorse the present movement to obtain for the Hospital Stewards of the Marine Hospital Service the change of title from that of "Hospital Steward" to "Senior," "Junior" and "Assistant Pharmacist," with the respective pay of \$1,200, \$900 and \$720 per annum, with the present perquisites and the concessions now granted junior medical officers. Be it further

*Resolved,* That the secretary of this association be instructed to forward copies of this resolution to the President of the United States, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Supervising Surgeon-General of the Marine Hospital Service; and it is the desire of the Missouri Pharmaceutical Association, that the Senators and Congressmen of the State of Missouri exert their influence in obtaining the adoption of the sense of the foregoing resolution.

The committee on legislation, of the Missouri Pharmaceutical Association, was instructed to report at the next meeting on a plan of bettering the condition of the pharmacists in the Missouri State Militia. Prof. J. M. Love, of Kansas City, is chairman of the committee, and will, no doubt, give the subject careful attention.

**The Physicians' Epitome of the National Formulary.**—The following communication was read and a sample of the book exhibited. The Missouri Pharmaceutical Association adopted a motion urging the members to order copies of the Epitome for distribution among physicians:

In order to acquaint the medical profession more thoroughly with the many desirable and valuable preparations to be found in the National Formulary, a complete epitome of the formulas has been prepared under the direction of the Council of the American Pharmaceutical Association, in convenient form and giving

medical properties, uses, and adult doses of all the preparations. The chief aim of the National Formulary, now in its fourteenth year, is to insure uniformity of strength, appearance and taste in numerous preparations frequently designated by physicians to be of special manufacture, whereby the pharmacist is subjected to great inconvenience and expense.

The better known the preparations of the National Formulary become to physicians, the more likely are they to be designated, and pharmacists everywhere must realize the great advantages that would accrue to them if this could be achieved. It is therefore urged that pharmacists will find it to their interest to supply physicians with copies of the Epitome, a convenient booklet of about ninety-six pages for pocket carriage, and in semi-flexible linen cover.

The Epitome of the National Formulary can be had in lots to suit at the following prices:

Less than twenty-five copies, 15 cents apiece.  
Twenty-five to 100 copies, 10 cents apiece.

If more than 100 copies are ordered, a discount of five per cent will be allowed on each additional 100 up to 500; on orders for more than 500 copies, a discount of ten per cent will be allowed on each additional 100; on orders for 1,000 copies or more a discount of ten per cent will be allowed on the whole amount.

If desired, an imprint similar to the following, can be put on outside of front cover, at an additional cost of \$2.50 per 1,000 copies or any less number:

Compliments of  
KENTUCKY PHARMACEUTICAL OF, JOHN SMITH, PHARMACIST,  
ASSOCIATION. RICHMOND, VA.

All orders should be addressed to American Pharmaceutical Association, Chas. Caspari, Jr., Gen'l Sec'y, Baltimore, Md.

### Two M. Ph. A. Members.



Photo by Louis Schurk.

Messrs. P. V. Perry and J. S. Linthicum.

J. H. Baer, of Boonville, says: "I am feeling good after the meeting."

J. A. Hummel, of New Madrid, missed this meeting but says the accident will not occur next year.

Fond Recollections, indeed, do I have of the Pertle Springs meeting. I look forward with pleasure to next year's convention.—[C. W. Thomas, of Moffitt-West Drug Co.

My \$15.00 Prize for the second best guess in the quinine contest will serve as a reminder of the many pleasant little incidents in connection with our twenty-second annual meeting.—[B. O. Wood, Monroe City, Mo.

**Missouri Pharmaceutical Travelers' Association.**

—This organization held its ninth annual convention with the M. Ph. A. President F. R. Scharlach, of the J. S. Merrell Drug Co., was in the chair, and Secretary E. G. Orear, of the Mound City Paint and Color Co., at his desk.

Mr. F. E. Holliday, chairman of the executive committee of the N. A. R. D., was elected an honorary member.

An impressive feature of the meeting was the eulogy on the late Mr. Taylor Blow, read by an honorary member, Mr. A. T. Fleischmann. Proper remarks were also made on the death of Mr. A. S. Forker, one of the old members and past officers of the association. Messrs. Geo. W. Parsons and Oscar H. Ott were appointed a special committee on memorials.



OSCAR H. OTT.

The following officers for the ensuing year were elected:

President, W. E. Leach, Mercantile Cigar Co., St. Louis; first vice-president, Geo. L. Parsons, Faxon, Horton & Gallagher, Kansas City; second vice-president, Geo. W. Krebs, Wm. Stickney Cigar Co., St. Louis; third vice-president, J. C. McKeown, Evans-Smith Drug Co., Kansas City; secretary, Ed. G. Orear, Mound City Paint and Color Co., St. Louis; treasurer, H. J. Stolle, J. S. Merrell Drug Co., St. Louis.

Council—F. V. Perry, chairman, Hance Bros. & White; C. H. Jenner, Moffitt-West Drug Co.; O. H. Swift, Benton Myers; Dr. J. B. Wood, Parke-Davis & Co.; O. H. Ott, Moffitt-West Drug Co.

The members of the association are gratified to state that there is money on hand.

After transacting other business, the association adjourned to meet at Pertle Springs during the week of the M. Ph. A. convention. Members of the association are responsible for the following:

**M. P. T. A. Personals.**

"Brandy" was with us, of course.

H. W. Servant has his "wheel-on."

A. P. Gano, of the S. and H., is all right.

C. E. Miller, of Nelson-Baker, was with us.

E. V. Johnson and his cash register, registered.

A. F. Hackman was doing the honors for S. and J.

O. W. Swift, of Benton-Myers, was on top as usual.

Prof. Wm. Weil and his cornet are strictly all right.

H. S. Lynn, of the Continental Varnish Co., is all right.

J. W. Gorin, of W. R. Warner & Co., was one of the boys.

H. C. Jeffers, of Jno. Wyeth & Brother, was right "in it."

Dr. J. B. Wood, of P. D. & Co., was entertaining the ladies, as usual.

C. L. Chittenden and his whiskers did the cake-walk in elegant style.

S. G. Cumberledge and his estimable wife were with us in everything.

J. W. Patterson, of the Sherwin-Williams Paint Co., is a fine steerer—nit.

J. H. Baer, of F. Stearns & Co., had his wife and child with him this year.

What's the Matter with Geo. Bennett, of the National Lead Co? He's all right!

Did You Hear Billy Meyer and his German Opera troupe? They were fine—nit.

J. S. Linthicum and his bromo seltzer were in demand on Travelers' Day.

O. B. Dickinson and A. F. Milloche were taking care of Miss Lily Ely as usual.

G. L. Parsons had his wife and two sons with them this year. Hurrah for George!

Mr. and Mrs. O. H. Ott were with us this year and had their little son with them.

C. W. Thomas and C. H. Jenner, of the Moffitt-West Drug Co., were with us as usual.

Messrs. A. C. Meyer and W. H. Harvey, of the Meyer Brothers Drug Co., were "hot stuff."

Mr. and Mrs. McKeown, of Kansas City, were very interesting as well as entertaining.

Ed. G. Orear, of the Mound City Paint Co., was always asking the boys to join him in "75."

Mr. F. V. Perry had his daughter with him this year, who made herself very popular with all.

Earl Cook, of J. & J., and Geo. Conley, of the J. S. Merrell Drug Co., were the "rooters" as usual.

W. B. Kerns, of Bunceton, Mo. unfortunately lost his grip and nightshirt—all on account of the hall.

The Barber Shop was well patronized by all the boys; some were shaved every few minutes. Ask about them.

G. W. Krebs and R. E. O'Mally were doing the honors for W. A. Stickney Cigar Co. Mr. Krebs is a "chancellor."

The Wheelon Mfg. Co., of Sedalia, served "Wheelon" Punch with their compliments, to all members of the association.

Mr. F. V. Perry, of Hance Brothers & White, gave souvenirs in the way of a bottle of dentifrice to all ladies in attendance.

Mr. Geo. Remick, of the Campho-Phenique Chemical Co., had his base ball team with him, and they, of course, always win.

The Misses Mitchell, Fleischmann, Shaner and Perry royally entertained all those who were fortunate enough to have the opportunity of a few minutes with them. What would we do without them?

Little Ruth Mitchell, the child artist of St. Louis, entertained us with singing and dancing.

Mr. H. J. Stolle, of the J. S. Merrell Drug Co., was the last to retire, but the first to arise.

Mr. F. R. Scharlach, of the J. S. Merrell Drug Co., as usual had his estimable wife with him.



W. E. LEACH.

F. W. Kuhlman made the association a nice present in the shape of a cask of Columbia beer, which was appreciated by all.

Mr. Gus. Fleischmann, with his wife, daughter and niece were quite noticeable all the time, and Mr. F. had the tickets for the shave.

The Caps worn by the M. P. T. A. bore the emblematic initials of their organization, which were said to mean "Missouri Pharmacists Take Anything."

The Place of the Next Meeting could not be elsewhere than Pertle Springs. Everyone seemed to be charmed with the place and satisfied with its management. The proprietor, Mr. J. H. Christopher, promises further improvements before the next convention, which will be held at a date in June to be selected by the council of M. Ph. A.

### Fragments of the Pertle Springs Meeting.

*The N. A. R. D.* was indorsed.

*The Next Meeting* will be in June, 1901.

*A Liberal Man* from Liberal is St. John Umbrite.

*Paul F. Schneider* was missed, and badly missed.

*The M. Ph. A.* has always favored pure drugs and foods.

*Treasurer Wm. Mittelbach* is a treasure to the association.

*The Holwood* cash register netted the association \$50.00 in cash. *Six of the Seven Warrensburg* pharmacists belong to the association.

*H. C. Wesner*, of Windsor, is on the list of substantial members.

*A Questionable Feature* of the meeting approved by all was the query box.

*Where are Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Lamont?* This question was often repeated.

*Photography* in pharmacy was interestingly considered by Ambrose Mueller.

*Robert C. Reilly* is at home in all of the sports, and takes an interest in the sessions.

*T. M. Busch* was formerly located at Columbia. Who can give his present address?

*The Tug of War* was won by the travelers, who are still pulling—orders from the retailers.

*Solid Comfort* is what C. Liersch, of 307 Walnut Street, Kansas City, finds at the meetings.

*Paul L. Hess* is spoken of as the young, handsome, energetic and competent new president.

*The Wheelon Mfg. Co.* furnished plenty of "Wheelon" which was served as punch at the ball.

*Ex-president Pettit* has many accomplishments. Among them we mention photography.

*R. S. Vitt* won a fine rubber coat and a case of Overholt. Still he says he is not afraid of water.

*Ambrose Mueller* does not smoke but he knows what to do with the Security cigars which he won.

*The Baseball Scramble* was a scramble, and Roy Walker came out first best with a fine silk parasol.

*Mr. Geo. Bliss* appeared very much at home behind the lunch counter of the Pullman euchre party.

*When Mr. J. F. Llewellyn* talks, everyone listens. He knows what he wants to say and how to say it.

*Otis W. Smith*, as one of the committee on membership, commenced work before the convention closed.

*I Shall Ever Have Pleasant Memories* of our grand meeting at Pertle Springs.—[F. V. Perry, St. Louis, Mo.]

*Practice Makes Perfect*, and Mr. and Mrs. O. F. Heitmeyer were right in line when it comes to winning prizes.

*W. L. Eckert* is located with F. E. Williams, of Joplin. He regrets that he was disappointed in attending.

*Mr. C. M. Hyatt* was the obliging hotel clerk. He has the faculty of making friends with all of the guests.

*The Revised U. S. P.* will be a better book if some of the suggestions made by Missouri pharmacists are followed.

*F. R. Dimmitt* is on the list of charter members, and will be on the list of active members for many years to come.

*Miss Perry* wished for Major's cement when the egg trembled in the spoon race, but she came in with second prize.

*One of the Most Accomplished* and popular young ladies is Miss Fleischmann, who won in the coin throwing contest.

*The Best Time of My Life* was what I experienced at the Pertle Springs meeting—so says J. C. McKeown, Kansas City, Mo.

*Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Federmann* were among the prominent Kansas City delegates. They are especially fond of flowers.

*Mr. A. P. Gano*, then of Missouri City, and now of the Searle & Hereth Co., was one of the organizers of the M. Ph. A. in 1879.

*Rudolph S. Vitt* does not say much in or out of meeting but knows what is going on. He has not missed a meeting for some time.

*Louis Schurk* was lonesome without his wife but had the consolation of talking with her over the long distance telephone each day.

*F. R. Scharlach* says that if he had given his wife one more lesson in hanging up clothes she would have won first instead of second prize.

*William H. Kahre* missed the Paris trip but was on hand as usual for the State meeting. It is a pleasure to see him enjoying himself.

*There is No Desire to Cut Short* the meeting when it is held at such an attractive place as Pertle Springs. Some one said "make it five days."

*Oscar H. Ott* was first in the hen race although it has been several years since he caught chickens for the pies such as mother used to make.

*J. R. Tatam*, of Glasgow, arranged for the meeting but business interests kept him at home. He says he will see that he is on hand in 1901.

*Ex-president Thomas Layton*, wife and daughter, were ready for the meeting, but business demands at the last moment frustrated their plans.

*Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Seitz* make friends wherever they go. Mr. Seitz was much surprised when elected first vice-president, but he never shirks duty.

*Sam Cumberlidge* won first prize in the target shooting contest. If this had occurred a year ago Oom Paul would have engaged him to lead the Boer forces.

*The Boat Race* was an innovation. E. S. Schroers came out in the lead followed by J. W. Gorin, J. W. Parsons and Dr. Otto F. Claus among the prize winners.

*There Was a Tangle* in the "ball the yarn" contest. We did not hear distinctly all the remarks-made by the contestants, but Mrs. O. H. Ott won the first prize.

*It Was About Twenty Years Ago*, in Egypt, that F. L. Whelpley learned the art of picking up potatoes. As a result he won the case of Overholt in the potato race.

*Ex-president P. H. Franklin* is chairman of the committee on deceased members. His wish that his labors may be light in no way indicates that he is a lazy man.

*William H. Graham* now lives at Zanesville, O. His dues are paid three years in advance. This is a good example for members who still live in Missouri.

*Theo. F. Hagenow* never forgets the St. Louis College of Pharmacy Alumni Association, and is not content until the members are wearing distinctive badges.

*The Fine Paint* recently placed on the Pertle Springs Hotel was of the Sherwin-Williams Co. (Chicago) brand. Mr. J. W. Patterson was the representative at the meeting.

*Mr. J. V. Murray*, of Warrensburg, is a graduate of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, class of 1878. He is also a good business man and popular with all who know him.

*Dr. and Mrs. Otto F. Claus* had a pleasant word for all and enjoyed every feature of the meeting. The doctor is often recognized in committee and other association work.

*The Irish General, Roberts*, gains the laurels for John Bull in Africa. Messrs. Ed G. Orear and J. C. McKeown captured high honors with their Irish costumes at the Pullman car euchre.

*Oscar H. Ott Says*: "We certainly had an enjoyable time at Pertle Springs. I shall always have pleasant memories of this meeting. It was one of the most enjoyable I have ever attended."

*Several Years Ago* Dan Dougherty contested in the mule race at Excelsior Springs. This year he offered the Twentieth Century Guide, of which he is editor, as first prize, and Sam Cumberlidge captured it.

*Warrensburg* has about 7,000 inhabitants and just seven drug stores. Three of them are as handsome as can be found in the State. No cut rates, but a business understanding and general good feeling prevails.

*It Was Amusing* to observe the intense interest with which the single men watched the ladies in the button-sewing contest. Miss Scheiner was awarded the first prize, and the various engagements will be announced at a later date.

*If You Are a Missouri Pharmacist* and not a member of the State association you will hear from F. R. Scharlach, chairman of the committee on membership. Your signature to an application blank and two dollars is all he wants.

*Mr. H. H. Barth*, of Lincoln Neb., was a welcome visitor at the meeting. He was at one time a St. Louis pharmacist and has a diploma from the St. Louis College of Pharmacy. His many friends in this city are pleased to hear of his prosperity.

*Mr. Henry Stolle*, of the J. S. Merrell Drug Co., no sooner reaches home from one meeting than he commences thinking about the pleasant time he will have at the next convention. Such delegates add much to the welfare of the organization.

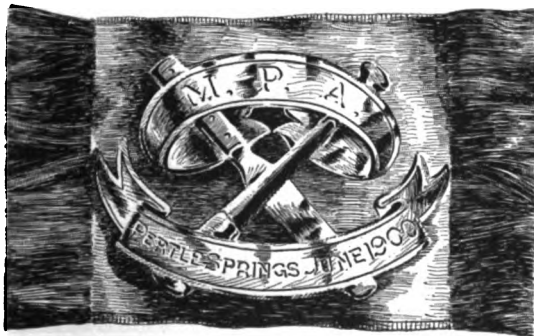
*A Pharmacognocist* is Ambrose Mueller, Ph. G., of Webster Groves. He identified twenty-four out of twenty-five of the most difficult drugs to be found in the trade. He missed only black caraway seed. How many of our readers can identify it?

*M. H. Harris*, of Sturgeon, was prevented by sickness in his family from attending the meeting. He is president of the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank and has been in the drug business for thirty-three years. If you are present next year you will have an opportunity of shaking hands with him.

*The Flower Committee* of Warrensburg ladies who assisted in the dining hall consisted of Misses Kitty Gilkeson, Irma Cheatham, Mamie Hartmann, Ethel Clark, Bess Houts, Georgie Ballfon and Ada Smith. They beautified the room and charmed the young men.

*The Nominating Speeches* were short but impressive. As an example, we quote Francis Hemm's words in presenting Lorenz A. Siets for first vice-president:

"After the election of one of our most active young members who hails from the city of the Kaw, as president of our association, I am anxious to place at his side another young and active fellow-member from my city, St. Louis. I am particularly in earnest about infusing young blood into the veins of this association. The young gentleman whose name I will presently mention, although very modest and quiet, has much to commend him as worthy of this high honor and trust. He is an able pharmacist and genial associate, and will, I know, prove an agreeable selection to the St. Louis druggists and their delegation present here to-day. He has been a faithful attendant at our meetings; he possesses a clean record as a man and pharmacist. I now take pleasure in presenting the name of Lorenz A. Seitz, of St. Louis, for first vice-president of the Missouri Pharmaceutical Association."



**Vanilla Planting** has been tried with success in Samoa, and more of it is being set out. It is thought that with proper cultivation this product will take a high place among the industries of the island. Kola is also being planted; the young trees look healthy, and it is said that the soil and climate appear to suit its growth.

## A. PH. A. AFTERMATH.

**Exhibits** were at one time a prominent feature of A. Ph. A. meetings. They were, however, discarded several years ago. The discontinuance of the practice of having exhibits was the result of mutual consent on the part of both association and exhibitors. There is, however, a feeling that the practice should be resumed. In accordance with this, a special committee on exhibits has been named for the St. Louis meeting. It is proposed to restrict the kinds of exhibits to such lines as will especially interest the pharmaceutical profession.

### The Use of the Metric System by Manufacturers.

—At the Put-in-Bay meeting of the A. Ph. A., the general secretary was instructed to send to each manufacturer in this country a copy of the resolution adopted by the association requesting them to put up their goods in containers based on the metric system of weights and measures. The secretary accordingly mailed 257 letters. He received in response three answers. It is quite evident that the time is not ripe for manufacturers to adopt such a measure. It is, however, to be regretted that so few took cognizance of the well-meant correspondence from the A. Ph. A.

### Convention Items.

*The Sessions* were all well attended.

*Seven Thousand Eight Hundred and Forty-one* assistant pharmacists were registered last year.

*Prof. Oscar Oldberg* says he comes to the convention for work. In fact, he works no matter where he is.

*The Conference* of pharmaceutical faculties is organized upon the basis of one vote for each college represented.

*Seventy-three Thousand three Hundred and Forty-seven* pharmacists were registered in the United States last year.

*The Savant* of the association is ex-President Prescott, who holds the esteem and admiration of all who are fortunate enough to know him.

*Delegates* from other organizations were few and far between. It is seldom that a meeting occurs with so few responses when this list is called.

*The New Section* of practical pharmacy and dispensing has H. P. Hynson, of Baltimore, as chairman, and F. W. E. Stedem, of Philadelphia, for secretary.

*H. P. Hynson*, of Baltimore, is indeed an organizer, but not of organizations that are likely to lead to strikes; therefore, he will be given a warm welcome in St. Louis at the A. Ph. A. meeting, September, 1901.

*Valuable Committeemen*.—It is impossible to name all of them, but among those who have been tried and found especially apt in committee work are: Messrs. Remington, Sheppard, Thompson, Oldberg, Beal, Stedem and Mayo.

*The Delegate System* which continued in vogue from a time when it really meant something, is gradually wearing itself away. This year but forty-six organizations took the trouble of naming delegates. They consist of twenty-five State associations, twelve colleges, six local organizations and three college alumni societies.

*Thos. F. Main* was unable to attend the Richmond meeting, but he did not fail to send in four applications for membership. Just think where the association would be if 100 members would follow his example in securing new names for the St. Louis meeting. Mr. Main is one of the most conscientious and thorough workers in the association.

**The Visitors** among the delegates were not as numerous this year as they have been on some previous occasions. Mr. F. E. Holliday, of Topeka, Kas., represented the N. A. R. D., and Mr. H. H. Barth, of Lincoln, came as a delegate from Nebraska Association. The early meeting of the A. Ph. A., which came in May, prevented some from attending the Pertle Springs meeting who would have otherwise been there. A number have already promised to register in 1901. Mr. Holliday attended the M. Ph. A. meeting at Pertle Springs in 1888, and says he would like to come every year until 1988.

**Committee Reports.**—Although the chairmen of the various committees had formally accepted the appointments at the hands of President Pettit, and promised to render their best services, it was impossible for some of them to keep their promise. From a scientific point of view, the committees on Pharmacopoeia, National Formulary, drug adulterations and papers and queries are the most important. It is to be hoped that the chairmen for the ensuing year will be particularly successful in their work. Money should be appropriated for the use of such committees as find it necessary to go to expense in their work. No doubt the council will take care of this matter if overlooked by the association.

**The M. Ph. A. Officers for 1900-1901.**—The new officers are representative men and were selected without exciting contests. They have all obligated themselves to work for the very best interests of the association during the ensuing year and endeavor to make the 1901 meeting a record-breaker. The list is as follows:



C. L. WRIGHT.

President, Paul L. Hess, Kansas City; first vice-president, L. A. Seitz, St. Louis; second vice-president, Otis W. Smith, Sedalia; third vice-president, St.

John Umbrite, Liberal; treasurer, Wm. Mittelbach, Boonville; secretary, Dr. H. M. Whelpley, St. Louis; assistant secretary, Ambrose Mueller, Webster Groves; local secretary, J. V. Murray, Warrensburg.

**Council**—Dr. H. M. Pettit, Carrollton, Chairman; R. L. Hope, Centralia, vice-chairman; Chas. L. Wright, Webb City, Secretary; J. M. Love, Kansas City; A. Brandenberger, Jefferson City.

#### The Financial Condition.

The M. Ph. A. Has Been Hard Up for several years. This was the fault of no one in particular, but due to the burden of carrying nearly 1,000 non-paying members, the contributions for legislative work, and the money turned over to the entertainment committee. These expenses have been cut off and the secretary has dispensed with the services of a stenographer, and at his own request had his salary cut in twain. Thus, the association has a balance on hand, after paying the increased N. A. R. D. assessment of fifty cents per capita and all other expenses.

The Income From Dues has averaged about \$400.00 per year since 1895. This will now increase as new substantial members are added. With good management, the association from this on should be in a position to use money for scientific work, enforcement of pharmacy laws, N. A. R. D. donations and other legitimate expenses.

**Papers and Queries.**—The number of papers this year was not as large as last, but the quality was good. The subjects covered a number of topics, special attention, however, being given to the revision of the Pharmacopoeia.

The valuable feature of papers, the nature of which admits of such illustration, is practical demonstrations. It was the late Dr. Chas. O. Curtman who first introduced this feature in the Missouri association, and it has been continued ever since.

The discussions were interesting and instructive, but not indulged in to the extent that some of the members desired. It is noteworthy to observe that nearly all of the authors are practical retail druggists and speak from that standpoint. The list of papers is as follows:

- 1—The Manufacture of Artificial Diamonds—J. F. Llewellyn, Mexico.
- 2—A Few Notes on the Microscope in the Drug Store—H. M. Whelpley, St. Louis.
- 3—Practical Pharmaceutical Notes and Observations—Francis Hemm, St. Louis.
- 4—Mescal Buttons—J. F. Llewellyn, Mexico.
- 5—Photography in Pharmacy—Ambrose Mueller, Webster Groves.
- 6—Points on the Assay Processes of the United States Pharmacopoeia—Francis Hemm, St. Louis.
- 7—Comments on the Revision of the Pharmacopoeia—Wm. Mittelbach, Boonville.
- 8—Hydargyrum Cui Creta—Carl G. Hinrichs, St. Louis.

The query box was an interesting feature of the meeting. The following two questions were discussed and several others read but referred to the committee for the next meeting:

1. What, in brief, is the "grocers' law?"
2. Why is the alcoholic solution of iodine called a tincture and not a spirit?

#### They Enjoyed The Meeting.



Photograph by Dr. H. M. Pettit.



## THE MARKET REVIEW.

The drug trade for the month of June has more than kept up with the average business done at this season of the year, and shows a nice increase over the same month of last year. Notwithstanding the reports from many sections of the country of excessive rains, there is still a good volume of business being done.

The tone of the market during the month has been quiet; there have been but few changes of special consequence and confined almost entirely to staple seasonable articles.

The strike which has so affected many retail lines of business in St. Louis, particularly the large department stores, which are greatly handicapped on account of it, has not materially affected the drug business, as the local retail business is scattered over the city, enabling the citizens to purchase their supplies very much the same as before the strike.

The outlook for fall trade is very good, and the advanced price of wheat and cotton is a stimulus to business in all sections in the South and West.

We give below the more important changes during the month.

Advanced.	Declined.
Acetanilid.	Alcohol, Grain.
Acid, Citric.	Potassium Bichromate.
Asafetida.	Seed, Canary.
Oil, Lemon.	Hemp.
Pennyroyal.	Sodium Bichromate.
Paris Green.	Sulphur.
Root, Hellebore.	Turpentine.
Serpentaria.	
Sal Glauber.	

**Quinine.**—There has been no change which has affected the market since our last quotations, at which time quinine was ruling at 31c in 100-oz. cans for N. Y., and 32c for P. & W. The reports which have been received from primary sources since this time have had a tendency to stiffen the market. The shipments from Java are much lighter than usual, and in view of an increase in price at the last auction sales, it is only reasonable that the sales which will occur on June 27 will likely maintain the present firm tone. The light demand has been the principal reason for an advance not having occurred prior to this time.

**Opium.**—The new crop is now being marketed, although the quantities offered have not been sufficient to affect the price. The prospect of a material change is not very great.

**Acetanilid** advanced on June 1, 5c per lb., and is now quoted at 30 to 38c, as to quantity.

**Acid, Citric**, advanced 2c during the month; present prices ranging from 44 to 47c.

**Alcohol, Grain**, now quoted in bbls. at \$2.45 per gal.;  $\frac{1}{2}$  bbls., \$2.48. Smaller packages the usual advance, less 8c per gal. for cash in 10 days.

This decline was noted just after going to press with our last issue.

**Asafetida.**—The supply is scarce and a first-class

article is hard to get. Prices have been steadily advancing. Ordinary is now quoted at 28 to 32c; choice at 31 to 35c. Selected loose tears, 100 per cent pure asafetida, is being offered at 75c per lb. Limited supply.

**Cloves** can now be bought for 15 to 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Powdered, "Pure Food," 5-lb. lots, at 18c.

**Oil, Essential, Lemon**, owing to the heavy demand is very firm. Prices have been advanced for Sander-son's to 95c in 25-lb. coppers; \$1.25 in lb. coppers. M. B. "Reina," in 25-lb. coppers, to 90c; 1-lb. coppers, \$1.15. This last article is prime and of first quality.

**Pennyroyal** has advanced twice since our last quotations and is very scarce at present figures. Higher prices are, therefore, not unlikely, as the new crop will not be in for 60 days. \$1.70 to \$1.75 are the ruling quotations.

**Rue**, true, German, is quoted at 75c per oz.

**Oils, Lubricating.**—There is now a heavy demand for such oils for mowing machines, harvesters, etc.

**Crown Commercial Castor** is quoted at 54 to 64c.

**Farmer's Castor Machine**, 29 to 39c.

**Golden Harvest Oil**, 24 to 34c, as to quantity.

**Paris Green** has been in heavy demand during the spring, and the prospect of a liberal use of it in the cotton sections will indicate a firm market. Prices are 14c for 250-lb. kegs to 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ c for smaller packages.

**Potassium Bichromate** has declined. The present figures are 12 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 15c.

**Root, Hellebore**, White, powdered.—Owing to the heavy demand for this article it has advanced, and 11 to 14c is now asked.

**Serpentaria** is now quoted at 43 to 50c. Powdered 48 to 55c.

**Sal Glauber.**—The manufacturers have advanced their prices to 95c in bbls., kegs \$1.30. Smaller lots 2 to 3c.

**Seed, Canary**, has been reduced to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 5c. Recleaned 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 6c.

**Hemp** is weaker. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 6c are the ruling figures for Russian; domestic 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 6c.

**Sodium Bichromate**, declined, now 15 to 20c.

**Hyposulphite**, crystals, very firm at 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c in kegs. Small crystals 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; bbls. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

**Nitrate**, coml., 250-lb. bags are now offered at 3c.

**Phosphate**, granular, pure white, U. S. P., is firm at 9 to 12c per lb. Cartons 2c advance.

**Sulphur** has declined per the following schedule:

**Roll**, in bbls., 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; smaller quantities, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 4c.

**Flour**, heavy, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 5c.

**Flour**, light, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 5c.

**Flour**, in 100-lb. bags, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

**Flowers**, sublimed, in bbls. \$2.65. Smaller quantities at the usual advance.

**Tamarinds**, 40-lb. kegs at \$3.00 per keg. Smaller quantities 9 to 12c.

**Turpentine** has experienced a 3c decline since our last quotations. Now 50c in bbls.

**New and Seasonable Items in Druggists' Sundries.**

**Bandages, Plain Gauze.**—Prices reduced on J. & J.'s, B. & B.'s, S. & J.'s. 1 in., doz. 60c; 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  in., doz. 70c; 2 in., doz. 80c; 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  in.,

doz. 85c; 3 in., doz. 90c; 3½ in., doz. \$1.00; 4 in., doz. \$1.20. Assorted, 1½ to 4 in., in 1-lb. boxes, lb. 70c.

**Bottles, Nursing, Hygeia, complete;** a perfect sanitary bottle, doz. \$2.70. Bottles only, doz. \$1.35.

**Boxes, Turned Wood.**—New prices on this line. ¼ oz., gro. 25c; ½ oz., gro. 30c; ¾ oz., gro. 40c; 1 oz., gro. 60c; 2 oz., gro. 90c; 3 oz., gro. \$1.25; 4 oz., gro. \$1.50.

**Dusters, Turkey, declined.**—The tendency on these goods has been downward until qualities have been cut to such an extent that some dusters now are not fit to use. Prices have followed the same course, and the cheap goods are so cheap that good goods cannot be expected. To meet all demands the dealer must now put in both grades. Dusters to compare with our first quality are handled by but few people.

**Standard, or ordinary, about 100 feathers, 10-in., doz. \$1.50; 12-in., doz. \$2.00; 14-in., doz. \$2.75; 16-in., doz. \$3.25; 18 in., doz. \$3.75.**

**Extra Parlor, 115 feathers, 10-in., doz. \$2.75; 12-in., doz. \$3.75; 14-in., doz. \$4.50; 16-in., doz. \$5.75; 18-in., doz. \$6.50; 20-in., doz. \$9.00.**

**Extrait Vegetal, Imperial Crown. Vegetal No. 221.** This is the only 25c Vegetal on the market and should be a quick seller. Put up in all the popular odors. No. 221, ¼ pint, doz. \$2.00; No. 223, ¼ pint, doz. \$4.00; No. 227½, ¼ pint, doz. \$7.00.

**Gum, Chewing, Adam's "Silent Seller."** Slot machine and gum offer, 12 boxes gum, \$9.50.

**Gum, Chewing, Adam's, for above machine, per box 60c.**

**Gum, Chewing, Grove's and (McKinley) Campaign Buttons.** Put up 20 5c packages in a box with 20 buttons, 60 boxes in a case, box 60c. Will deliver, freight prepaid, in case lots.

Jobbers will have the Democratic nominee within two days after the nomination.

**Gum, Chewing, Mint Leaf.** Put up 5 sticks (each wrapped separately) in a package, 20 packs in a box; a most refreshing summer confection. Box 50c.

**Gum, Chewing, Wrigley's offer.** A National Encyclopedia of 18 volumes free with an order for \$35.00 worth of chewing gum.

**Mirrors, Metal Back.**—No. 102, 4x6, chipped metal back, doz. \$1.75; No. 103, 5x7, chipped metal back, doz. \$2.50; No. 104, 6x8, chipped metal back, doz. \$3.50; No. 111, 3x5, bevel metal back, doz. \$1.50; No. 112, 4x6, bevel metal back, doz. \$2.50; No. 113, 5x7, bevel metal back, doz. \$3; No. 114, 6x8, bevel metal back, doz. \$4; No. 122, 4x6, bevel hand or stand, metal frame, doz. \$7.50; No. 123, 5x7, bevel hand or stand, metal frame, doz. \$10; No. 132, 4x6 bevel stand, metal frame, doz. \$4.50; No. 143, 5x7, bevel stand, metal frame, doz. \$5.50.

**Nipples, Hygeia, doz. \$1.35.**

**Paper, Writing, is now in season.** Diamond and Pearl in 1-lb. packages; a good value. Diamond and Pearl, Octavo, ruled or plain, 5 lbs. to ream, lb. 10c; Diamond and Pearl, Note, ruled or plain, 6 lbs. to ream, lb. 10c; Diamond and Pearl, Packet, ruled or plain, 7 lbs. to ream, lb. 10c; Gem City Brand, lb. 10c; Old Colony Brand, lb. 15c. In the following sizes and weights: Note, 5 and 6 lb., side and end fold; Letter, 10 and 12 lb; Foolscap, 10, 12, 14 and 16 lb; Legal Cap, 10, 12, 14 and 16 lb.

**Plasters, Mustard.**—Prices reduced on J. & J.'s, B. & B.'s, S. & J.'s. 100 leaves, cloth, each \$2.50; 10 leaves, cloth, doz. \$2.50; 1 yard, cloth, doz. \$2.50; 100 leaves, paper, each \$2.25; 10 leaves, paper, doz. \$2.25; 1 yard, paper, doz. 2.25.

**Rubber Adhesive.**—Prices reduced on J. & J.'s, B. & B.'s, S. & J.'s: ½ in. x 1 yd., doz. 50c; 1 in. x 1 yd., doz. 75c; 1½ in. x 1 yd., doz. \$1.

**Powder, Spiro Face, doz. \$2.00.**

**Rattles, Rubber, No. 1-6, doz. \$1.25; No. 7-9, doz. \$1.35; No. 11, \$1.35; No. 63, doz. 75c; No. 150, doz. \$1.25; No. 160, doz. \$1.35; No. 170, doz. 90c.**

**Soap, Listerine, doz. \$2.00.**

**Soap, Puck's, 5c size, (100 in case) \$3.50.**

**Soap, Rogers' Tar, doz. 1.00.**

**Soap, Fould's Tar, doz. \$1.25.** Both of these brands of tar soap are made from the finest materials and compare very favorably with the more expensive makes.

**Sweet Scent Breath Perfume, Hoadley's, put up 100 packages in box, box, 60c.**

**Talcum Powders** are now in season and all druggists should be particularly well prepared to supply

everybody's wants in this line, from the cheapest grades to the best. Below will be found several different styles of cans to select from. No. 1818, Imperial Crown, doz. 40c; No. 1800, Imperial Crown, doz. 65c; No. 816, Imperial Crown, doz. 75c; No. 829, Imperial Crown, doz. \$1.50; No. 1821, 1-lb. can, Imperial Crown, doz. \$1.75.

**Toothpicks, Quill.**—Below is a complete and revised list of all the leading brands. No. 3, 16 picks in package, 40 packs in bundle, per bundle 50c; No. 4, 16 picks in package, 40 packs in bundle, per bundle 75c; No. 5, 16 picks in package, 40 packs in bundle, per bundle 80c; No. 4, Fancy, 16 picks in package, 5 packs in box, per doz. boxes \$1.75; in silver handles, per doz. 40c.

**Wood.**—Hardwood, No. 2 B, 2500 in carton, per doz. 35c; Softwood, No. P, Soft, 2500 in carton, per doz. 35c; Ideal, 2½ in., 500 in box, 50 boxes in carton, per carton \$1.75; 2½ in., 60 picks in package, 10 packages in bundle, per doz. 45c; Japanese, 100 picks in bundle, 5 bundles in basket, per doz. 40c; Orange-wood, No. 1, 2½ in. long, 40 picks in each package, 10 packages in bundle, per doz. bundles 75c; Orange-wood, No. 2, 3½ in. long, 40 picks in each package, 10 packages in bundle, per doz. bundles 90c; Perfection, large, 800 picks in box, 24 boxes in carton, per carton \$1.50; small, 350 picks in box, 24 boxes in carton, per carton 75c; Single End, 2500 in package, per doz. 60c; White Maple, Family, 36 boxes in carton, per carton \$1.75; World's Fair, Family, 250 picks in box, 25 boxes in carton, per carton \$1; World's Fair, Family, Aromatic, 250 picks in box, 25 boxes in carton, per carton \$1; World's Fair, Hotel, 2500 picks in box, per doz. boxes \$2.

**Water, Florida.**—No. 280, small size, Imperial Crown Florida Water, is now put up in three sizes, as follows: No. 280, small size, 2 oz., doz. \$1.75; No. 281, medium size, 3 oz., doz. \$2; No. 283, large size, 8 oz., doz. \$4. A summer luxury that is within the reach of all.

### Sponges.

Auction sales of this article on the Nassau Exchange, for week ending May 12, amounted to \$6,899.00. Prices paid fishermen have been very satisfactory, but the quantity gathered was not as great as expected. Most vessels will be laid up by August 1, during the dreaded period of hurricane months.

Florida sponges have been doing well and sharing big money from profitable trips. This season's catch at the Rock Island grounds amounts to \$65,000.00, the demand being very good for Florida sheep's wool; high prices ruled.

It was supposed that Cuba sponge fishing operations being resumed, large quantities would flood the market and weaken Floridas, but such has not been the situation, and the supplies from Nassau, Cuba and Florida find a ready market, and I judge the Zoophite is growing greatly in popularity.

### Proprietary Remedies.

**Absorbine, small (new size) doz. \$9.**

**Annihilator, Cuban Mosquito, doz. 75c.**

**Anti-Phymin**, (reduced) doz. \$8.50.  
**Balm**, London Catarrh, large, doz. \$3.75; London Catarrh, small, (new size) doz. \$2.  
**Bitters**, Royal Pepsin (5s), qts., 1 doz. in case, \$6.50; Royal Pepsin (8s), pts., 2 doz. in case, \$7.  
**Buttons**, Chandler's Headache, doz. 75c.  
**Cordial**, Allen's Celery and Iron, doz. \$6.  
**Cream**, Marvel, doz. \$8.  
**Cure**, Gardner's Nasal-Euca Tar and Respirator, doz. \$13.50; Mull's Cough, 50c size, doz. \$4; Mull's Cough, 25c size, doz. \$2; Mull's Catarrh, 50c size, doz. \$4; Pioneer Female Trouble, 75c size, doz. \$6; Pioneer Female Trouble, 25c size, doz. \$2; Pioneer Kidney Disease, 75c size, doz. \$6; Pioneer Kidney Disease, 25c size, doz. \$2; Pioneer Liver Trouble, 75c size, doz. \$6; Pioneer Liver Trouble, 25c size, doz. \$2; Pioneer Rheumatism, 75c size, \$6; Pioneer Rheumatism, 25c size, doz. \$2; Pioneer Stomach Trouble, 75c size, doz. \$6; Pioneer Stomach Trouble, 25c size, doz. \$2; Sherman's Headache, doz. 75c.  
**Digest**, Becker's Compound, doz. \$7.50.  
**Exterminator**, Fleck's Lice, doz. \$1.75.  
**Extract**, Allan's Compound Celery, doz. \$6; Johann Hoff's Malt, (E. & M.) advanced, doz. \$3.25.  
**Ferro Casca**, Nake's, doz. \$8.  
**Figets**, 25c size, doz. \$1.75; 10c size, doz. 75c.  
**Food**, Allenbury's Milk, No. 1, doz. \$4.50; Allenbury's Milk, No. 2, doz. \$4.50; Allenbury's Milk, Malted, doz. \$2.70.  
**Germicide**, Giles', \$1.00 size, doz. \$8; Giles', 50c size, doz. \$4.  
**Gum**, Toothache, Mack's, doz. 60c.  
**Hair Tonic**, Marvel, doz. \$8.  
**Herpicide**, Newbro's, doz. \$8.  
**Killer**, Mull's Pain, 50c size, doz. \$4; Mull's Pain, 25c size, doz. \$2.  
**Liav**, (Solution) doz. \$10.20.  
**Lotion and Blood Purifier**, Giles', quarts, qt. \$1.50; Giles', doz. \$6.  
**Lotion**, Belles' Delight, (Brandon's) for beautifying the complexion, doz. \$4.  
**Medicine**, Thacher's Liver, dry, doz. \$7.50.  
**No-Cat-R**, doz. \$3.60.  
**Ointment**, Mull's Pile, 50c size, doz. \$4; Ray's Eureka, doz. \$3.50.  
**Orangeade**, Miner's, gal. \$1.50.  
**Ossidene**, Cole's, (reduced) doz. \$18.  
**Ozomora**, doz. \$8.  
**Ozotone**, doz. \$8.50.  
**Phos-Ferrates**, Dr. Pepper's, 32-gal. keg, incl., gal. \$1.60; Dr. Pepper's, 16-gal. keg, incl., gal. \$1.70; Dr. Pepper's, 10-gal. keg, incl., gal. \$1.75; Dr. Pepper's 5-gal. keg, incl., gal. \$1.85; Dr. Pepper's 2-gal. jug, incl., gal. \$1.95; Dr. Pepper's, 1-gal. jug, incl., gal. \$1.95.  
**Pile Syringe**, Bosanko's, doz. \$4.50.  
**Pills**, Pioneer, 25c size, doz. \$2; Winchester Family, doz. \$1.75; Winchester's Specific, doz. \$8.50.  
**Powder**, Old Homestead Cond. (package holds 2½ lbs. of powder) doz. \$1.75.  
**Reagent Cases**, Whitney's, doz. \$12.  
**Solution**, Whitney's 8 oz., doz. \$12; Whitney's 16 oz., doz. \$18.

**Remedy**, Murine Eye, (advanced) doz. \$4.  
**Syrup**, Thacher's Liver and Blood, oz. \$4;  
 Thacher's Worm, doz. \$2.  
**Tablets**, Palmo, doz. \$4.  
**Tonic** Allan's Chill, doz. \$2.50; Dunbar's System, doz. \$8.50; Kay's Uterine, doz. \$7.75.  
**Uticure**, Kay's, doz. \$7.75.

#### Fluctuations in Painters' Supplies.

**Paints**—Detroit White Lead Works. Beginning June 1, 1900, the prices of goods enumerated below were advanced as follows, net: Our Best House Paints, \$1.20 per gal. in ones; Our Champion House Paints, \$1.00 per gal. in ones; Our Rogers' Floor Paints, \$1.00 per gal. in ones; Our Newport Barn Paints, 60c per gal. in ones. With the usual differences between packages of different size.

The following changes in discounts were made on the same date, June 1, 1900: Tinted Enamels, from 50 per cent off of list to 40 per cent; Rogers' Varnish Stains, from 50 per cent off of list to 40 per cent; Bijou Paints, from 50 per cent off of list to 40 per cent; Rogers' Floor Wax, from 50 per cent off of list to 40 per cent; Rogers' Family Paints, from 40 per cent off of list to 33½ per cent.

**Ochres in Oil**.—Washed French Ochre, 25-lb. tin pails, 4c per lb., net; X Golden Ochre, 25-lb. tin pails, 4c per lb., net; XX Golden Ochre, 25-lb. tin pails, 6c per lb., net; XXX Golden Ochre, 25-lb. tin pails, 8c per lb., net. ¾c higher in 12½-lb. tin pails.

**Venetian Red in Oil**.—F. Venetian Red X, 25-lb. tin pails, 4c per lb., net; E. Venetian Red XX, 25-lb. tin pails, 6c per lb., net; B. Venetian Red XXX, 25-lb. tin pails, 8c per lb., net. ¾c higher in 12½-lb. tin pails.

**Rogers' Carriage**.—List advanced. Carriage Vermilion, qts. \$1, pts. 60c, ¼-pts. 40c, gals. \$3.75; Carriage Rose Color, qts. \$1, pts. 60c, ¼-pts. 40c, gals. \$3.75; Carriage Carmine, qts. \$1, pts. 60c, ¼-pts. 40c, gals. \$3.75; Carriage White, qts. \$1, pts. 60c, ¼-pts. 40c, gals. \$3.75. Discount to dealers, 40 per cent. It was a great mistake that these Rich Colors were ever reduced to the same price as common colors. It was very much like a dry goods merchant selling a silk gown for the same price as a calico gown.

**Window Glass**.—Advanced slightly, affecting only the single strength.

#### Secrecy in the Advance of Paints.

As our readers are already aware, the Paint Grinders' Association of the United States held a meeting in the city of Chicago on June 11, which was intended to be secret, although business of interest and importance to the trade at large was transacted. If the advance decided upon is just and proper, and the means taken to bring it about regular, and not in the nature of a combination to raise prices, the secrecy enjoined on all present is inexplicable. The very fact that the meeting and the action taken was surrounded with a veil of secrecy will lead some to suspect there is a "nigger in the fence." It is true that most crude materials have advanced largely in price,

but this was the case months ago, when business was brisk, and why this secret body should wait until the active demand for its products had subsided and become comparatively dull, and the price of pig lead has suffered a phenomenal reduction which gives reason to believe there will ultimately follow a reduction in the price of the lead pigments, is also inexplicable. Possibly this may have been one of the causes for desiring secrecy, but as the buyers of mixed paints must be made acquainted with the advance decided upon, absolute secrecy could not be long maintained, and in order to enable us to make the matter public, which the association should have done, a Philadelphia correspondent sends us a copy of a circular issued by the association also designed to be "secret."

At a special meeting in Chicago, May 11, 1900, of the Paint Grinders' Association of the United States, at which the attendance was liberally representative of the paint grinding trade, the following revision and advance on prices was unanimously recommended, to go into effect May 21, 1900.

**Mixed Paints.**—A general advance on all mixed paints, and that \$1.30 be the minimum price for high grade paints, one-gallon cans, with a corresponding advance for half gallons and quarts, recommendations to cover floor and roof paints.

Paste paints, tinted leads, or tinted paints, ochres, Venetian red, stone ochre, ground in oil, putty, following recommendation made:

These commodities being made in so many grades, and with no recognized standard, do not deem it practical to advise any schedule of prices, but recommend that those manufacturers who have not advanced prices on these goods since January 1, 1900, do so at once, to the extent at least of the advances that have taken place in the market value of the raw materials which enter into their composition, and do further advise that said advances be not less than 15 per cent over prices ruling January 1, 1900.—[*Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter*.

### Do Your Best.

The signs are bad when folks commence  
A findin' fault with Providence,  
And balkin' 'cause the earth don't shake  
At every prancin' step they take.  
No man is great till he can see  
How less than little he would be  
If, stripped to self and, stark and bare,  
He hung his sign out anywhere.

My doctern is to lay aside  
Contentions, and be satisfied;  
Jest do yer best, and praise er blame  
That follers that counts jest the same.  
I've allus noticed that success  
Is mixed with troubles, more or less,  
And it's the man who does the best  
That gets more kicks than all the rest.

—[JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY.

**Use of English.**—Willie: Mamma, can people leave parts of themselves in different places? Mamma: No; don't be ridiculous. Willie: Well, Uncle Tom said he was going to Colorado for his lungs.

## FORMULAS.

**Remedies for Perspiring Feet.**—(1) Balsam of Peru, 1; formic acid, 5; chloral hydrate, 5; absolute alcohol, 89. To be applied by means of a pad of wool. (2) Alumol, 4; aristol, 4; starch, 15. To make a dusting powder. (3) Borax, 75; salicylic acid, 75; boric acid, 2; glycerin, 100; alcohol, 100.—[*Pharm. Post*.

**Preserving Medium for Wood.**—The following mixture has been patented for preserving wood: Heat nitrophenol, from 1 to 7 parts, with a metallic basic acetate 30 to 60 parts, creosote, 40 to 100 parts, mixed with vegetable, animal or mineral oil, 1,000 parts, and allow to cool.—[*Pharm. Cent.*, 40, 499.

**Insecticide Wash for Plants.**—Vassiliere, professor of agriculture, at Gironde, recommends the following:—

Black soap.....	2 parts.
Sodium carbonate.....	2 parts.
Petroleum.....	1 part.
Water.....	100 parts.

Mix and spray over the vegetation in the evening. The finer the spray the better the effect, as it is thus sure to touch all parts of the plant.

**Tonic Chocolate.**—Prepare 1,000 grammes of cacao-niass and 30 grammes of fresh cacao-oil in a warmed, polished, iron mortar into a liquid substance, add to it 800 grammes of finely powdered sugar, and after a good consistency has been reached, 60 grammes of powdered ferrous lactate and 60 grammes of sugar syrup, finely rubbed together. Further working though is still necessary, and, finally scent with 40 grammes of vanilla sugar. Of this mass weigh out tablets of 125 grammes into moulds.—[*Neueste Erfindungen und Erfahrungen*.

**Trional Emulsion.**—Since Trional is soluble in fixed almond oil to the extent of 1:20, Pouchet and Brisse-mort suggest an oily emulsion as an agreeable means of administering the drug. Such an emulsion may be made of: Trional, 1 Gm.; oil of sweet almond, 20 Gms.; sugar, 8 Gms.; powdered gum acacia, powdered gum tragacanth, of each 20 centigrammes; cherry laurel water, 2 Gms. An enema of the same may be obtained with trional, 0.5 to 1 Gm.; oil of sweet almond, 10 to 20 Gms.; yolk of one egg; water, 150 Gms.—[*Journ. de Pharm. d'Anvers*, 56, 16.

**Pomade Made With Yolk of Egg.**—Unna (Hamburg) recommends this form of pomade, since it dries quickly and forms an adherent covering, and is a veritable base for any of the usual medicaments—ichthyol, sulphur, turpentine, starch, etc., which may be added in the proportion of 10 per cent. To prevent decomposition, 1 per cent balsam of Peru should be added. The pomade is especially serviceable for cases of eczema, acne and scabies:—

Yolk of egg.....	2 parts.
Olive Oil.....	3 parts.

Rub together as if for a mayonnaise.—[*Medical News*.

# Meyer Brothers Druggist

PUBLISHED MONTHLY IN THE INTERESTS OF THE ENTIRE DRUG TRADE.

VOL. XXI.

ST. LOUIS, AUGUST, 1900.

No. 8.

Entered at the Post-Office at St. Louis, Mo., as second class matter in January, 1895.

## Meyer Brothers Druggist

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.  
C. F. G. MEYER, PUBLISHER.

M. M. WHIPLEY, Ph. G., M. D., Editor.

### TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

United States and Canada, per year .....\$1 00  
Foreign (Postal Union), per year. .... 1 25  
Single Copies..... 10

Sample copies sent free on application.

Please remit in funds that are bankable in St. Louis.

To discontinue a subscription, notice must be sent to office of publication and all arrears paid.

### ADVERTISING RATES.

(WE HAVE BUT ONE PRICE).

One-fourth page, 6 months, (2 5-6x4 1-4 inches)..... \$ 45 00  
One-fourth page, 1 year, (2 5-6x4 1-4 inches)..... 82 50  
One-half page, 6 months, (4 1-4x6 inches)..... 87 00  
One-half page, 1 year, (4 1-4x6 inches)..... 157 50  
One page, 6 months, (6 x8 1-2 inches)..... 160 00  
One page, 1 year, (6 x8 1-2 inches)..... 300 00

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO THE

MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST,

222 SOUTH BROADWAY,

ST. LOUIS, MO., U. S. A.

### Familiar Drugs Illustrated.



Eugenia Pimenta—as seen by Cecil W. Long, of Golconda, Ill.

### Born, Not Made.

“What is a pharmacist?” asked Pat.  
The answer was “A mixer.”  
“If that’s the case,” Pat then replied,  
“I’ll tell ye mighty quick, sir,  
I am a pharmacist by birth,  
For, shure, ain’t I a mick, sir?”

## Editorial

Paul L. Hess, president of the Missouri Pharmaceutical Association, and a prominent retail druggist of Kansas City, greets the readers of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST from the cover of the August issue.

**Association Papers to Burn.**—The American Medical Association, at its recent annual meeting, had to contend with 492 contributions under the heading of scientific papers. Of this number 231 were presented in abstract. Those who have listened to the reading of a score or more papers at one meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association can realize what would happen to an audience if it was expected to listen to 500 such documents. But the American Medical Association has a baker’s dozen of sections, most of them holding sessions simultaneously. This cuts down the number of papers to be inflicted on an audience at one sitting.

It is not likely that the A. Ph. A. will ever have 492 papers for one meeting, but the number presented is often cumbersome and the quality of some manifestly inferior. The by-laws provide that the officers of the sections shall act as censors. Some of the members expect this committee to follow out the letter of the by-laws, but practical experience demonstrates that almost any kind of a paper presented will reach the convention.

The only way out of the difficulty that we see is for the A. Ph. A. to employ and pay a good round salary to a competent person, whose duty it shall be to read all papers prepared for the Association, and see that they are properly abstracted for the sessions. Such a suggestion on our part, however, has two serious drawbacks. In the first place, it seems impossible to induce authors to present their papers sufficiently early to have them passed upon by such an officer. If this trouble is overcome it would be still more difficult to find a member of the A. Ph. A. with skin sufficiently thick to withstand all of the criticisms which would be hurled at him if he conscientiously carried out the duties of such an officer.

**That Mosquitoes Cause Malaria** is now taken as an established fact by the scientific world, but it is

not so easy to convince the public at large. England has undertaken this work, and goes about it in a businesslike manner. A hut will be built in the most malarial spot in the Roman Campagna, which has, throughout the history of mankind, been noted for the prevalence of malaria. The house will be absolutely mosquito proof. Two physicians will live in this hut during the malarial season, from May until October. They will have two servants and it is expected that the four people will escape without malaria, thus proving that the exclusion of the mosquitoes enables people to live in the malarial districts without being infected with the disease.

But the Government's work does not stop here. A second experiment will be made with mosquitoes raised from eggs in a laboratory where they have no opportunity to pick up malarial germs. These innocent and malaria-free mosquitoes will be fed in Rome upon patients known to have that disease. They will then be returned to London and set free in a house inhabited by Englishmen who have never been away from home, nor in any way exposed to the danger of malaria. It is expected that these human subjects will develop the disease, thus showing that it was conveyed to them from Rome by mosquitoes.

If these experiments are satisfactory, the European scientists will be happy. If the results are not satisfactory the scientists will, no doubt, find excuses for the failures, and continue in their efforts to convince the public that mosquitoes are always the cause of malaria.

**The Model Pharmacy Law** is not intended as a national pharmacy law. It has long since been decided that this country cannot adopt a national pharmacy law, but there is nothing to prevent all of the States and Territories adopting practically the same regulations for the practice of pharmacy within their representative districts. The model pharmacy law, if thus recognized, will accomplish all intents and purposes of a national pharmacy law.

It is to be regretted that the model law adopted at Richmond was not framed twenty years ago. If it had been, and as well adapted to the condition of pharmacy at that time as the present model is for today, there would be much more uniformity in the laws now in force.

It is not advisable to tamper with present pharmacy laws just for the sake of changing them to conform to the model law. It is better to let well enough alone unless forced into pharmacy legislation by special circumstances. Wherever it is necessary to secure new legislation, the model law should always be kept in view. As stated in the last issue of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST, this law will soon be published in pamphlet form, and copies can be obtained by addressing General Secretary Chas. Caspari, 109 Aisquith Street, Baltimore, Md.

**China is the Market for American Ginseng.** It seems, however, that few if any dealers in this country fully understand how to prepare and dispose of this root to the best advantage. Last year we pub-

lished an article on the subject from the United States Consul at Hong Kong. This gentleman continues his interest in the subject, and again urges American dealers to sort the root and ship it direct to Mr. A. O'D. Gourdin, of Hong Kong. He says there is no Chinese firms to whom it would be possible for American exporters to deal direct. He re-asserts his former statement that the Chinese absolutely refuse to buy from samples. They claim that the first sample submitted is superior to the goods which follows. It seems that even the Chinese have an idea of honesty and justice in selling goods according to sample, which is not exactly in accord with American practices. Consul Wildman states that one party sent a consignment of ginseng which, when sorted, sold at varying prices from \$12.00 to \$40.00 (Mexican) per catty, which weight is equal to about one and one-third pounds. Even ginseng dust brings over \$2.00 (Mexican) a pound at Hong Kong.

**Pharmaceutical Journals** mould the current education. They furnish the latest and best information for the busy druggist. The less time a person has to read and study, the more urgent is the demand for periodical literature. Books are works of reference, remaining dumb until consulted. The journal is alive with the voice of the present, and enables him who runs to read. It comes to his hand and speaks the thoughts of to-day. We surmise that Dr. Francis Hemm had this idea in mind when he said, some time ago, on a public occasion: "Like the physician who must be a persistent student, and is in conscience bound to acquire the highest possible knowledge of diseases and their proper treatment, the pharmacist must also be a perennial student in the affairs of improving and perfecting himself in his ever progressive art. Swift as the winds is progress in pharmacy this day. There is no standstill—no such thing as completed study. To stand still—that is, cease studies, means retrogression for those who do it; it means falling by the way-side and allowing progress to successfully speed by."

"**The National Standards Bureau**" is the name of a new department of the United States Government which is likely to be established in the near future. The importance of this department will be readily understood when it becomes known that it will serve the purpose of furnishing exact standards for scientific apparatus. It is intended particularly for the use of parties manufacturing instruments of precision.

It seems that, in the past, such manufacturers have been obliged to send their instruments abroad in order to have them tested. With a proper bureau at home the expense and time incident to sending the goods out of the country will be avoided. The department is to be under the direction of the secretary of the treasury. In it will be found standards for use in verifying all forms of measuring instruments and other scientific apparatus of a similar nature. Pharmacists will share in the benefits derived from such a bureau, as it will place at hand the means of verifying

their scales, thermometers and other delicate laboratory apparatus.

**The Missouri Pharmaceutical Travelers' Association** is an organization which has been in existence for the past nine years. Its success has probably exceeded that of any other pharmaceutical body in the United States. It was brought into existence for the purpose of furthering the interests of the Missouri Pharmaceutical Association. The members average fifty in number and work, not only at the meeting but throughout the entire year, for the welfare of the M. Ph. A. They give time, attention and money to promote the success of the State association meetings.

As a result of the long acquaintanceship of the two bodies of the M. Ph. A. and M. P. T. A., perfect understanding has resulted. The amusement and entertainment features in no way interfere with the session work of the parent body. The attractive program and the presence of half a hundred such jolly good fellows as the travelers bring many to the meeting who would otherwise remain at home. We hope the time will come when other States will be fortunate enough to have associations of the travelers as well organized and working in as perfect harmony with the retail druggists as is the case with the Missouri travelers.

**Write Explicit Drug Orders.**—We urge upon our readers the necessity of writing drug orders in such a way that they can be easily understood. Make a special effort to avoid mistakes in filling orders by specifying the grade, make or strength whenever possible. We refer particularly to such preparations as water of ammonia and sweet spirit of nitre. Druggists often neglect to state whether salts are wanted in crystalline, granular or powdered form. It is equally necessary to specify the style of container, mentioning paper, tin or glass, as the case may be. Retail druggists are often amused at the odd orders received over the counter, and send their wholesale houses equally odd ones. It is very pleasing to an order clerk when he receives an order so carefully written that he need not hesitate in deciding points about the several items.

**The Pharmacists of This Country Can Exert Influence** when they are united in a purpose. This has been manifested by the work already accomplished in the direction of bettering the condition of pharmacists in the United States employ. Still more, however, is desired, and now is the time for our readers to talk with their congressmen on the subject. The fall elections are coming on, and the congressmen are in a receptive mood; in fact, they are anxious to know what they can do to please their constituents. Tell them to support all measures proposed by the special committee of the American Pharmaceutical Association appointed to look after the welfare of the pharmacists in the United States employ. Let them know that you will debit their political account if they neglect this request.

**"The United States Pharmacopoeial Convention,"** is the title of an organization incorporated July 12 in

accordance with the laws of the District of Columbia. The period of incorporation is 999 years which does not seem so long when we consider that the meetings are held once in ten years. This legal step is in accordance with the instructions given a special committee at the convention in Washington last May. The incorporators are: William S. Thompson, Geo. L. Magruder, John P. Winter, Thomas C. Smith, F. M. Criswell, Murray G. Motter and William M. Mew. The affairs, funds and property of the convention are invested in the board of trustees as announced in our report of the Washington meeting. The president of the convention is Dr. Horatio C. Wood, of Philadelphia, and the secretary, Dr. H. M. Whelpley, of St. Louis.

**A Model Pharmacy Law** for the British possessions in South Africa is now a subject of consideration by English pharmacists. The *Chemist and Druggist* points out that, at the close of the Boer war, with the passage of two new colonies to the list of British possessions, a model pharmacy law should be adopted by the five colonies. The journal lays stress upon the necessity of permitting pharmacists to have great freedom in passing from one colony to another.

The pharmacists in the United States are constantly complaining about the difficulty of passing from one State to another with a view of seeking new locations in their profession. It may be that far-off Africa will have a model pharmacy law and facilities on this point before they are realized by the pharmacists of this country.

**The Chinese Troubles** are affecting the drug trade in this country. Those articles exported from the United States to China are depressed in value. It is impossible to get them from the Chinese seaports to the interior of that country. Those already started from this country are being piled up in storehouses or seaport Chinese towns. On the other hand, goods which we import from China are no longer brought to the seaports and consequently our supply is running low and the prices advancing. Just how long this condition of affairs will continue depends entirely upon the facility with which the Chinese problem is to be solved.

**Malaria is Not a Recent Disease.**—It is one which has evidently troubled mankind even before the days of civilization. It was not, however, until the seventeenth century that physicians were able to distinguish malarial from other fevers. The point of diagnosis was then made through the use of quinine, which is often spoken of as a specific, although it is doubtful whether any remedy is ever a specific in any disease.

**Who Owns the Prescription?**—In every-day life it is usually the party who has it, as here possession is fully nine points of the law. The question was discussed by some of our State conventions the past summer. As we have already informed our readers in previous issues of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST, the few court decisions made have given the prescription to the pharmacist.



## ILLINOIS PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

Twenty-first Annual Meeting at the Chicago Beach Hotel, July 17, 18, 19.



EX-PRESIDENT THEO. C. LOEHR.

### The I. Ph. A. and Pure Food and Drugs.

This Important Subject was touched upon in the president's address, but no direct action taken by the association. Illinois having a pure food law is already on the road to legislation of this kind.

### Pharmacists in the United States Employ.

The Good Work in this direction being done by the A. Ph. A. was brought out by Albert E. Ebert, who read communications from a hospital steward. The association adopted the same resolutions as those approved by the Missouri Pharmaceutical Association and published on page 216 of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST for July.

### The I. Ph. A. and the A. Ph. A.

Henry Biroth reported as chairman of the delegation to the Richmond meeting of the A. Ph. A. He outlined the work of the convention, urging Illinois pharmacists to join the association. The State is already well represented in the membership list of the national association, and it is expected that Illinois, and especially Chicago, will send unusually large delegations to the St. Louis meeting of the A. Ph. A. in September, 1901.

### The Next I. Ph. A. Meeting.

The Association Adjourned in such a hurry after the election of officers that no one seemed to think or care where the next convention is to be held. One member more thoughtful than the others, moved that the subject be referred to the executive committee with power to act. Springfield, Bloomington and Rock Island are among the places prominently mentioned, and it is likely that one of these would have been selected by the association if the matter had been decided by that body.

### Location of the Meeting.

The Chicago Beach Hotel, out on the lake front at Fifty-first Street, was considered out of the way and inaccessible by some. The delightful location and exceptionally ample and comfortable accommodations certainly justified the committee in securing such a location. The only regret we heard from country delegates was their inability to linger for several days after the adjournment of the meeting and enjoy the hospitality of the hotel.

### The I. Ph. A. Prize Essay Fund.

Money Left Over after a meeting of the A. Ph. A. in Chicago some years ago was placed in the hands of the I. Ph. A. as a prize essay fund. The amount was invested in bonds but the interest has been turned into the common fund instead of being used for the prize originally intended. W. K. Forsyth was chairman of a special committee to investigate the subject and report. He recommended that, in the future, the interest be used only as a prize for practical papers worthy of such recognition.

### Illinois Board Suits and Prosecutions.

William Bodeman, Chairman of the board committee on prosecutions, made a report. He referred to the renewal suits, stating that about 200 druggists were delinquent in this respect. One of the cases was being contested and would probably be appealed before a higher court. It was tried by the board June 4 against Mr. S. C. Yeoman.

Since January, 1900, the board has prosecuted sixty-four cases. Of these, thirty were druggists; twenty of the firms were selling patent medicines; six running drug stores, but not registered, and seven were grocers. This does not include cases brought by people outside of the board. Mr. Bodeman protested against insinuations that he enjoyed prosecutions. He reports that not fifty per cent of the complaints about violations received by the board are deemed worthy of attention.

### The Advisory Board of the Department of Pharmacy of the University of Illinois.

The Association Named Messrs. H. C. Porter, Rockford; Henry Biroth, Chicago, and G. M. Bennett, Urbana, as candidates for the position on this board made vacant by the expiration of the term of office of Mr. H. Swannell, Champaign. Article IX of the by-laws provided for these nominations as follows:

Nominees for advisory board, department of pharmacy, University of Illinois, shall be elected in the following manner: At each annual meeting of the association, twenty-five registered pharmacists of the State, having the qualifications as prescribed by the pharmacy law, shall be selected by the association, the names of said twenty-five members shall be forwarded by the secretary to all registered pharmacists in the State, with the request that from such members, or others, as the said pharmacists shall severally prefer, five members shall be selected and their names transmitted to the secretary. From the five members receiving the highest number of votes cast in the aggregate, the association may, at its next annual meeting, elect three members whose names shall be submitted to the president of the State University as nominees whom the association deems qualified to fill any vacancies which shall occur in said advisory board.

### The I. Ph. A. and the U. S. P.

Albert E. Ebert, of the committee on Pharmacopœia, reported as a delegate to the revision convention at Washington. He called attention to the fact that but few practicing physicians or actual retail druggists are on the committee of revision. He stated that four members of the committee are from Illinois.

Owing to the lack of time which the association had for such subjects, but little attention was given the Pharmacopœia. It is to be hoped that the members of the profession in that State, however, will not neglect this opportunity to place at the disposal of the committee on revision any criticisms they have to make on the old revision. Now is the time to inform the revisors as to just what kind of Pharmacopœia will be most useful in the State of Illinois. It is scarcely necessary to say that criticisms are welcomed by the revision committee. Prof. J. M. Good, of St. Louis, is a member of a sub-committee on scope and statistics. He is addressing the presidents of the various State pharmaceutical associations as follows:

DEAR SIR:—It is the earnest desire of the committee on revision of the United States Pharmacopœia that no effort shall be spared which may make the next revision, which is now in progress, thoroughly representative of advanced medical and pharmaceutical science. To that end the committee wishes frank and explicit expressions of opinion as to what substances and preparations should be dropped from the present, and what should be added to the next, Pharmacopœia. Specific statements, rather than general criticisms, are desired. If your association has no pharmacopœial committee, you can aid the revision committee by appointing such a committee *ad interim*, choosing those who, from your knowledge, are interested in scientific medicine and pharmacy, and asking for a report not later than November 1, 1900.

If such a committee has been appointed, will you kindly direct its chairman to report to the undersigned before the date above given.

### The New Officers.

The Election of Officers in the I. Ph. A. is Seldom a Tame Affair. This year was no exception to the rule, and, out of the 167 votes cast, the winning ticket carried a majority of one vote. The new president has been a member of the association less than two years and has taken but little interest or part in the factional contentions. He has publicly stated that, as president of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association, he will discharge the duties of that office without fear or favor, recognizing no factions, but endeavoring to work for the best interests of the association. His history in the retail drug business assures the members of his ability to efficiently discharge the new duties imposed upon him. With this exception, the officers are accustomed to work in the association, and many of them must be considered among the veterans of the I. Ph. A. The list is as follows:

President—Walter H. Gale, Chicago.  
First Vice-President—Henry Swannell, Champaign.  
Second Vice-President—J. B. Mount, Joliet.  
Third Vice-President—Franz Thomas, Cairo.  
Secretary—R. N. Dodds, Springfield.  
Treasurer—Geo. C. Bartelle, Camp Point.

### Executive Committee:

First to Seventh Congressional Districts, inclusive—J. S. Hottinger, Fred. M. Schmidt, Geo. Oglesby, J. O. Van Nice, Bruno Batt, L. K. Waldron and John I. Straw, Chicago.

Eighth Congressional District—A. S. Wright, Woodstock.  
Ninth Congressional District—J. H. Keeling, Rockford.  
Tenth Congressional District—G. H. Sohrbeck, Moline.  
Eleventh Congressional District—Ralph F. Bradford, Pontiac.  
Twelfth Congressional District—A. A. Culver, Danville.  
Thirteenth Congressional District—H. H. Green, Bloomington.  
Fourteenth Congressional District—Fritz Lueder, Peoria.  
Fifteenth Congressional District—W. H. Schmiedeskamp, Quincy.  
Sixteenth Congressional District—L. C. Deck, Girard.  
Seventeenth Congressional District—R. N. Dodds, Springfield.  
Eighteenth Congressional District—Frank R. Milnor, Litchfield.  
Nineteenth Congressional District—C. A. Purdunn, Marshall.  
Twentieth Congressional District—W. G. Carrothers, Fairfield.  
Twenty-first Congressional District—Henry F. Bader, East St. Louis.  
Twenty-second Congressional District—M. C. Metzger, Cairo.

### The I. Ph. A. Factional Contentions.

Disputations are the order of the day at the average I. Ph. A. meeting. But there are times when the sessions surprise the oldest and most tranquil visitors. Such was the condition of affairs at Chicago. The association is debited with the misfortune of having two determined factions. It was plain the first morning that each delegate had elected to enter one or the other side. It was a house divided against itself. The watchword on each side, strangely enough, was the admonition which the Kaiser gave the German troops as they left for China—"take no prisoners." The contending forces, like the opposing armies in South Africa, accused each other of all kinds of violations of civilized warfare rules. Flags of truce had been fired upon, dum-dum bullets used and Red Cross ambulances attacked. Each side looked with horror upon the "miscreants" of the opposing forces, but excused their own actions by saying that the ends will justify the means. Thus they contended for points of vantage from the moment the gavel fell calling the convention to order, to the announcement that the vote for officers stood eighty-four for one and eighty-three for the other ticket. Then the association promptly adjourned without the formality of installation of the new officers.

We Will Not Attempt the Difficult Task of entering into the merits of the case, but it must be patent to the dullest observer that both sides have gone—"been driven"—to extreme action. In fact, we should have omitted all reference to the factions if it had not been for the incidents following the election. No one had the temerity to act as arbiter between them but experience is the best mentor for the individual or the association. After the ballot the leaders met and forgave each other. Better judgment and good fellowship took the reins of control and we are promised pharmaceutical work in the I. Ph. A. worthy of the many talented and illustrious members whose ability is recognized the country over.

We Are Convinced of the sincerity of the reconciliation and feel that our Illinois friends will forgive and forget the past and realize that two wrongs never make one right.

### The I. Ph. A. and Legislation.

Illinois Pharmacists Have Never Been Satisfied with their law, although it is often looked upon as a model for other States to follow. President Schmidt, in his address, compared it with the model law adopted by the A. Ph. A., and pointed out the special requirements for apprentices, which is a step in advance of the A. Ph. A. model. He admitted, however, that it is not perfect but feels that it is better than no law at all.

Geo. P. Engelhard, in his address of welcome, laid much stress upon the necessity of supporting the law as it stands. A committee on President's address approved the document and implored the association not to try to repeal the law on account of defects which it may have. All in all, the same sentiments seem to prevail in Illinois as exist in Missouri, where it is felt that it is better to let well enough alone than to run the risk of securing a less desirable law.

Some Druggists Criticise the action of the board in its methods of enforcing the law while they do not object to the law as it stands.

### The I. Ph. A. Entertainment.

The I. Ph. A. Has Long Been Endeavoring to get into the entertainment habit. Out-door sports were indulged in at the Clifton Terrace meeting two years ago. This year the program was so arranged that all of the business was transacted during the first two days of the convention. The evening of the second day was spent at Sans Souci Park, where the delegates were guests of the entertainment committee. It is an attractive place and all enjoyed the occasion. The day following was the event in the way of an entertainment. The large lake excursion steamer, the Iowa, was chartered and left the dock at 10 o'clock in the morning with 500 passengers made up of druggists and their families.

We Congratulate the Committee upon so limiting the distribution of tickets that the party was practically confined to the trade and profession. Since the boat could easily accommodate 1,200 passengers, it was by no means crowded. The day was ideal and the lake smooth. The music was good and the luncheon all that could be desired on such an occasion. Local Secretary Walter H. Gale, now President Gale, was untiring in his attention to details.

During the afternoon speeches were made by prominent members of the association, and the following resolutions, presented by T. V. Wooten, unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The 1900 meeting of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association is, in our estimation, the most successful in the history of the organization, notwithstanding the many successful meetings that have graced her annals; and,

WHEREAS, The credit for this success is due to the committee of arrangements, consisting of Messrs. John S. Hottinger, John I. Straw, Chas. E. Matthews, W. H. Schmiedeskamp, Andrew Scherer, George R. Baker, W. W. Sawyer and Walter H. Gale; therefore, by the participants in the delightful boat excursion arranged by the committee, and on behalf of those who have enjoyed the business session of the meeting, be it

*Resolved*, That expression of our sincere appreciation of the committee's successful efforts is hereby extended, together with the assurance that their names will ever be associated with the I. Ph. A. meeting of 1900 in the minds of those who have shared its pleasures.

*Resolved*, That the generosity of the manufacturing and jobbing firms who, by their contributions have aided the committee in the discharge of their duties, is gratefully acknowledged.

*Resolved*, That the special thanks of those who attended the meeting are hereby extended Mr. Walter H. Gale, the local secretary, whose unselfish and tireless efforts to contribute to their comfort and happiness are gratefully recognized.

The Entertainment Was Made Possible through the generosity of the following list of contributors to the fund raised by the local committee:

Amour & Co.,	Morrison, Plummer & Co.,
Bauer & Black,	Norton Brothers,
Chicago Label and Box Co.,	The Orangeine Chemical Co.,
Emerson Drug Co.,	Pacific Coast Borax Co.,
A. M. Foster & Co.,	Parke, Davis & Co.,
Fuller & Fuller Co.,	Pictorial Printing Co.,
Gerts, Lumbard & Co.,	Randolph Box and Lable Co.,
Grommes & Ullrich,	The Roessler & Hasslacher
C. F. Gunther,	Chemical Co.,
Heath & Milligan Mfg. Co.,	Stearns & White Co.,
Richard Hudunt,	Robert Stevenson & Co.,
Humiston, Keeling & Co.,	Thorwart & Roehling,
Johnson & Johnson,	Peter Van Schaack & Sons,
Liquid Carbonic Acid Mfg. Co.,	Henry K. Wampole & Co.,
Lord, Owen & Co.,	Waukesha Water Co.,
The Walter M. Lowney Co.,	Wm. R. Warner & Co.,
A. C. McClurg & Co.,	Western Druggist,
J. B. Moos,	White Rock Mineral Spring Co.,
Y. T. Matzoon Co.,	Wm. Wrigley, Jr. & Co.,
Lyon & Co.,	Wm. R. Warner & Co.,
McAvoy Brewing Co.,	Eli Lilly & Co.,
Franklin MacVeagh & Co.,	Searle & Hereth Co.,
Matthews Soda Water Co.,	Sharp & Dohme,
Many Blanc & Co.,	Emerson Piano Co.,
Barnhard Stein,	The Consumers' Co.,
John Wyeth & Brother,	

And the retail druggists of Chicago.

### Three Chicago Members.



W. K. Forsyth, R. C. Prerksen, Andrew Scherer

### The Weather.

Chicago Weather is not always just what its citizens and visitors desire, but even the most fastidious could not complain of the program furnished by the weather clerk for the I. Ph. A. meeting this year. That the arrangement was a special one and something of a strain on the committee is evidenced by the fact that the day following the excursion was as disagreeable, so far as weather is concerned, as one is likely to find during the summer months.

### The I. Ph. A. Attendance.

The I. Ph. A. has often had largely attended meetings, but probably never in its history such a long list on the register as appears for the 1900 meeting. As usual, many neglected to place their names in evidence, but a total of 236 names are found in the records.

As might be expected, Chicago was very much in evidence—not quite in the ratio of 16 to 1, but 167 of those who registered reside in Chicago. By the way, this is the exact number of votes cast for officers.

The number of those registering from outside of the State was small, not exceeding half a dozen.

The Delegation was Quite a Representative Body, containing several of the original organizers of the I. Ph. A., many who were prominent in bringing the N. A. R. D. into existence, and several who are looked upon as pillars in the A. Ph. A.

Among Those Who Attended the First Meeting of the I. Ph. A. in 1880, and are charter members, we find M. B. Travis, Saybrook; C. S. N. Hallberg, Chicago; R. N. Dodds, Springfield; G. H. Sohrbeck, Moline; Dr. J. J. Schubert, Kankakee. While not charter members, such men as A. E. Ebert, Dr. T. H. Patterson and Wm. K. Forth must be numbered among the older workers in the organization. Then follows quite a list of those who have been in constant attendance during the past dozen years or so.

Delegates from other associations and visitors were by no means plentiful. The venerable Mr. Thomas Lord responded for the N. W. D. A.; Mr. A. E. Mieding, of Milwaukee, represented the Wisconsin Pharmaceutical Association, and Dr. H. M. Whelpley, of St. Louis, was delegate from the Missouri Pharmaceutical Association. Mr. G. P. Engelhard, of Chicago, welcomed the delegation to Chicago on behalf of the Mayor of the city, who was unable to attend the meeting.

A Few Ladies were present and some of them exercised the privilege of the ballot in the election of officers.

The following is a copy of the secretary's register:

Wilbur Cox, Rockford.	B. Schwartz, Jr., Salem.
Wm. A. Dyche, Evanston.	R. H. Dawson, Colfax.
H. J. Ramsey, Fairbury.	W. F. Baum, Danville.
W. W. Sawyer, Rockford.	Gus Lindvall, Moline.
Geo. F. Lester, Arrowsmith.	W. H. McClain, Onarga.
A. E. Mieding, Milwaukee, Wis.	H. H. Coat, Mason City.
I. E. Penberthy, Blue Island.	John B. Michels, El Paso.

John L. Kline, Milledgeville.	I. Zinser, Washington.
L. T. Hoy, Woodstock.	T. S. Arnold, Watseka.
Chas. J. Rohe, Crete.	M. J. Davis, Cerro Gordo.
Theo. C. Locher, Carlinville.	A. M. Boring, Carlinville.
S. B. Kahnweiler, New York.	N. J. Horn, Joliet.
T. A. Jewett, Oregon.	L. C. Lewis, Belvidere.
John F. G. Helmer, Paxton.	A. Tennyson, Manhattan.
H. Swannell, Champaign.	Dr. W. H. Garrison, Pearl.
Geo. F. Hoffmann, Pesotum.	Henry Crosby, Viola.
E. G. Thompson, Spring Valley.	E. J. Frost, Winchester.
Mrs. E. J. Frost, Winchester.	G. H. Sohrbeck, Moline.
J. H. Keeling, Rockford.	Geo. C. Bartells, Camp Point.
W. F. Jungkunz, Freeport.	M. C. Metzger, Cairo.
M. B. Travis, Saybrook.	Paul G. Schuh, Cairo.
L. C. Deck, Girard.	R. N. Dodds, Springfield.
W. D. Duncan, Ottawa.	H. B. Chesley, New York.
Chas. Nadler, Peru.	Will C. Simpson, Vienna.
Dr. H. M. Whelpley, St. Louis, Mo.	J. J. Bries, Milwaukee, Wis.
W. H. Rohe, Crete.	H. A. Stillman, Joliet.
John F. Bray, Joliet.	Anson W. Flexer, Joliet.
John B. Mount, Joliet.	Dr. J. J. Schubert, Kankakee.
W. A. Oetzel, Danville.	W. O. Steinhilber, Carlinville.
V. P. Doty, Hampshire.	Thompson Poor, Streator.
J. W. Plaster, Danville.	A. K. Daniels, Ludlow.
Dr. H. H. Rogers, Kankakee.	J. M. Bickford, Rock Falls.
R. H. Henry, Peotone.	H. Daley Garrison, Pearl.
Jean B. Kopf, Bloomington.	Otto Groenland, Cincinnati, O.
William C. Budlong, Aurora.	J. P. Garner, Austin.
John S. Murphy, Pontiac.	F. C. Dodds, Springfield.

Chicago—Henry Hofmann, F. B. Fastabend, H. Milles, Bohumil Lauber, Ernest H. Stolz, A. C. Singer, J. A. Kaerwer, H. Hurry, E. T. Hitchcock, William K. Forsyth, Charles Kvitek, H. S. Maynard, Chas. E. Cress, Francis McQuillen, Louis K. Waldron, Frank E. Falkenberg, Geo. Zoeller, J. M. Pettersen, Emil M. Warhanik, W. A. Brabrook, J. S. Stiles, John J. Chwatal, Thomas Vilim, Thos. V. Wooten, V. Vavra, J. Randall, Wm. F. Eggert, William P. Byrne, R. A. Major, Albert Miller, Arcadius Voiss, Geo. V. Haering, Harry S. Lester, J. H. Ritter, Alvin Dietz, Joseph Leszczynski, P. S. Norton, Richard C. Frerksen, G. D. Searle, F. Wrede, G. F. Sorrow, E. B. Fetherston, John C. Kiessling, Leo L. Mrazek, I. Platt, Chas. W. Baker, Albert F. Kasper, Paul E. Finninger, Berthold H. Bellack, P. W. Jacobus, Julius H. Wilson, Jr., John Lynch, Emil A. Hartke, Charles Jungk, Charles E. Marshall, A. J. Benson, Albert Ackermann, George H. Ackermann, P. Nilsson, H. B. Patterson, A. A. Faupel, E. H. Ladish, W. W. Hinkley, C. J. Grady, Albert Schreiner, Gelza Krivacsy, O. G. Stolz, Jos. A. Burger, Fred W. Dodge, J. M. DePew, Joseph A. Hellmuth, John Dietz, John Woltze, Walter H. Gale, Geo. A. Graves, Henry Biroth, A. E. Remick, M. J. Sullivan, T. H. Patterson, W. G. Valentine, Cass L. Kennicott, T. C. Ballard, John J. Magee, Jesse W. Hoyt, Albert Schneider, M. A. Minor, W. P. Stearns, C. S. N. Hallberg, Albert E. Ebert, H. J. Holthoefer, Stephen Parlin, Max Batt, W. T. Thackeray, Hobart W. Martin, B. R. Smith, Chas. G. Foucek, Mrs. M. L. Foucek, C. M. Turnquist, M. W. Yacubian, W. H. Brown, F. Sprague, A. R. Moeller, Frank S. Hereth, W. E. Mattern, W. B. Day, W. T. Adams, Andrew Scherer, John Block, A. B. Hunt, W. S. Gardiner, K. Gardiner, William F. Egler, H. W. Snow, Oscar Oldberg, Richard Voge, C. L. Feldkamp, A. N. Boe, J. Rosenthal, Mrs. Marie Blahnik, E. J. Benjamin, F. H. Kellett, G. W. Fernitz, Jr., Geo. D. Oglesby, S. C. Yeomans, Alfred P. Knight, W. W. Klore, Geo. B. Baxwig, Alex. Harris, J. C. Borchardt, J. Stuchlik, Judson S. Jacobus, Geo. W. Miller, N. R. Engels, W. W. Maltby, A. C. Thorsen, R. F. Wiley, John I. Straw, Chas. E. Matthews, Geo. W. Mathison, Dr. T. H. Wetzell, H. W. Medbery, F. W. Armstrong, H. C. Mathison, Fred. M. Schmidt, W. Bodemann, Bruno Batt, Frank Kiemer, James O. Van Nice, Herman A. Yates, S. Mathison, F. C. Schapper, E. G. Colburn, Charles H. Avery, George Bollinger, L. Tanzer, J. H. Wilson, John S. Hottinger, C. A. Storer, Louis Lehman, I. W. Blood, A. C. Cole, A. Gorges, Geo. R. Baker, Ben B. Batt.



WILLIAM K. FORSYTH.



A. E. EBERT.

### The I. Ph. A. Membership.

The Membership in this association fluctuates like the stock market. At one time every registered pharmacist in Illinois was a member of the association, but the plan was discarded a few years ago. A motion was adopted the first day of the Chicago meeting instructing the secretary to drop from the roll of members and associate members all who were not registered pharmacists. This was a political move by one of the two factions, and carried under the plea that an organization has a right to do whatever the majority present at a meeting have the votes to do, irrespective of constitution and by-laws. The proceedings, however, were, after mature consideration, looked upon as ill-advised and no effort made to enforce the resolution.

The Secretary Reported a net list of 669 members at the opening of the meeting. He said that 538 had been dropped for non-payment of dues and ninety-nine elected to membership during the past year. The meeting in Chicago added materially to the membership, as a number going into the association have never found it convenient to attend meetings outside of the city.

### The N. A. R. D. and the I. Ph. A.

Missouri is the Birthplace of the N. A. R. D., but Illinois is its home by adoption, the office of the general secretary being located in Chicago. The N. A. R. D. first made its appearance at the meeting by reference to the association in the address of welcome made by Mr. G. P. Engelhard. President F. M. Schmidt devoted attention to the organization, urging the members to support it. The committee on trade interests, with L. C. Deck as chairman, admonished the members not to expect too much of the N. A. R. D. at once, but to remember that the most lasting progress is slowly made.

Secretary Wooten read a very carefully prepared essay on the N. A. R. D. He pointed out the difficulties which caused the wrecking of all previous national associations of retail druggists. He gave particular attention to those who criticize the association, the class which might properly be addressed as, "Oh, ye of little faith." He informed the association that thirty-six States and one hundred and thirty-three local associations had become identified with the national organization. Special stress was given the local organizations which are looked upon as the salvation of the parent organization. He reluctantly admitted that many manufacturers are arrogant and that some jobbers seem to care nothing about the future of the drug business. The speaker made a strong plea for harmony and said: "We are all in business for profit." The essay was closed with the assertion: "We still have faith in the St. Louis plans." The members were urged to continue their loyalty to the work which has been thus far advanced.

Mr. F. E. Holliday, chairman of the executive committee, followed Secretary Wooten, and stated that the critical period of the N. A. R. D. will arrive in a few months, and added: "I fear no failure." He

cited the work being done by the executive committee and stated that the new plan will be placed in operation within a few days.

Mr. Bruno Batt, of Chicago, next took the floor in the interest of the N. A. R. D. He surprised the large audience by asking how many of those present were willing to contribute one hundred dollars to the cause. After waiting for responses he lowered the schedule to \$50.00, and Mr. Dyche responded. After further remarks on the subject a committee composed of Mr. Bruno Batt, H. Swannell and Paul G. Schuh, was appointed to continue the subscription list, and a recess was taken so that contributors could interview the committee. As a result, \$215.00 was subscribed. The following is the list of contributors:

W. A. Dyche, Chicago, \$50; F. M. Schmidt, Chicago, \$25; Willis County pharmaceutical association, \$25.

#### The following \$5.00 each:

Bruno Batt, Chicago; G. H. Sohrbeck, Moline; Gus. Lindvall, Moline; W. S. Simpson, Vienna; Ben B. Batt, Chicago; Theo. C. Loehr, Carlinville; John I. Straw, Chicago; — Storer, Chicago; F. E. Holliday, Topeka; F. Mares, Chicago; Paul G. Schuh, Cairo; H. Swannell, Champaign; M. C. Metzger, Cairo; W. O. Steinmeyer, Carlinville; I. W. Blood, Chicago; Geo. A. Graves, Chicago; G. L. Tanzer, Chicago, and J. V. Wooten, Chicago.

#### The following \$2.00 each:

Dr. J. H. Patterson, John Conrad, J. E. Penberthy, M. Maynard, Dr. E. B. Fetherston, L. C. Deck, Girard; C. G. Toucek, Chicago; John Hottinger, Chicago; Albert Gorges, Chicago; J. O. Van Nice, Chicago, and B. S. Schwartz, Salem.

#### The following \$1.00 each:

P. S. Norton, Chicago; Geo. Bollinger, Chicago, and G. F. Lester, Arrowsmith.

### Two N. A. R. D. Officers.



Chairman F. E. Holliday and Secretary T. V. Wooten.

### The I. Ph. A. Papers.

At the 1889 Annual Meeting a change came over the association and it voted to discontinue the committee on papers and queries. The weather was warm, the papers scientific, dry and long and read in detail. As a result, the convention decided that the A. Ph. A. is the place for scientific papers and that State associations should devote their time to the so-called practical topics. In this manner a State association, which at one time stood well at the head of organizations of the kind presenting and discussing scientific papers, has passed to the other extreme, and the Chicago meeting records but one paper of this kind. It is entitled "Emulsions" and was read by its author, Prof. A. E. Hiss. The paper was long and read in detail which did not add to its appreciation by the audience. It is unfortunate that the author failed to present a short synopsis bringing out the valuable points which the document contained. This would have caused discussion and led to appreciation. Two other papers were read. One entitled "The Retail Druggists in the Country," by H. Swannell, Champaign. The author has an entertaining delivery, which, coupled with the practical nature of the paper, attracted attention. The other paper was entitled, "Give the People What They Want." The author was too modest to sign his name but L. C. Deck, of Girard, had the kindness to read it in his characteristic manner and the document was appreciated by the audience.

If Scientific Papers are Abstracted and presented at State association meetings in such a form that the audience can quickly grasp the main points, they will be appreciated by the associations and no doubt prove of value by provoking interesting discussions. It was Mr. A. E. Ebert who introduced a resolution at a recent meeting of the A. Ph. A. inviting State associations to pass to the national association valuable scientific papers which are presented at the local meetings. If this plan is carried out, scientific papers can start at the State meeting, answer a purpose there and reach the national association for wider recognition. We are confident that the I. Ph. A. will, before long, rescind its action in dismissing the committees on papers and queries, for it has many members who are actively engaged in scientific work and naturally feel like favoring the State association with a report of their labor.

The Chicago Meeting of 1893 was decidedly a World's Fair meeting, and we find but a single paper reported. It was by John J. Gill, of Havana, and was on the subject of "Registration in Illinois." The Chicago meeting of 1885, however, was particularly rich in papers, one of the most noteworthy documents being a tabulated report of the drugs and preparations prescribed by the physicians of Illinois, presented by the author, Albert E. Ebert, and attracted international attention. Prof. H. D. Garrison read a paper on a "Course in Chemistry," while Prof. E. S. Bastian presented a paper on a "Course in Botany and Materia Medica." Prof. Oscar Oldberg devoted a paper to a "Course in Pharmacy;" C. H. Grube, of Robinson,

reported on the officinal flora of Robinson township. The report on drug adulterations, by A. E. Ebert, was also a valuable document. It remains with the executive committee to take any special action looking to the preparation of papers for the 1901 meeting.

### Pebbles from Chicago Beach.

*Room Number 24*, will be remembered by many of the delegates.

*J. W. Taylor*, 215 Dearborn Street, was official photographer.

*Geo. D. Oglesby*, Ph. G., was soon in harness at the convention.

*W. B. Keeling*, of Humiston-Keeling & Co., enjoyed the excursion.

*Bromo Seltzer* was much in evidence and its representatives popular.

*Geo. Bollinger*, 3801 State Street, was much in evidence at the meeting.

*F. H. Spring*, of Beardstown, never misses a convention if he can help it.

*The Three Days* meeting was divided into two thirds work and one third recreation.

*Geo. W. Mathiason*, manager of the Emerson Drug Co., was on hand early and late.

*Messrs. Ogelsby*, Blood and Straw constituted the committee on president's address.

*Paul S. Norton*, representing Seabury & Johnson, was there with his usual happy manner.

*Gus Lindvall*, of Moline, is one of the members who advises all pharmacists to join the A. Ph. A.

*Miss Hattie Ladwig*, of Fullerton and Weston Avenues, attended her first meeting this year.

*R. H. Dawson*, Colfax, is one of the charter members. He is manager of the Nickerson Drug Co.

*Treasurer Geo. C. Bartells* is trustworthiness personified, and was nominated for the office on both tickets.

*Vice-President J. H. Keeling*, of Rockford, occupied the chair during the reading of the president's address.

*M. B. Travis*, representing A. N. Foster & Co., is a charter member whom every one is delighted to meet.

*F. C. Mitchell*, of the Show Window, feels at home in the drug business with which he has been associated for many years.

*Mr. E. G. Thompson*, of Spring Valley, feels perfectly at home in a large city and is equal to any emergency that is likely to arise.

*H. A. Antram*, of the Randolph Box and Label Co., continues his reputation as Bill Nye by entertaining the party at the excursion.

*Jean D. Kopf*, of Bloomington, after the Chicago meeting, arranged to go to camp as hospital steward for the First Illinois Cavalry.

*E. J. Frost*, Winchester, was as usual accompanied by his wife. Mr. Frost is republican elector for the Sixteenth District.

*The Executive Committee* was empowered to pay the salaries. This was done at the last moment during the excitement of adjournment.

*Ferd C. Schapper*, representing the Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., seldom misses an I. Ph. A. meeting. He distributed a neat card with the compliments of his firm who are sole agents for Citrophene.

*Dr. H. C. Mackey*, of the McAvoy Brewing Co., 2349 South Park Avenue, enlivened the spirits of the members among whom he became very popular.

*A. Bower* has been with Morrison, Plummer & Co. for the past twenty years, so it is no wonder that he is acquainted with practically all of the delegates.

*M. C. Metzger*, of Cairo, knows all about securing a position on a railroad. If you know how to approach the East in due form write him for a copy of the catechism.

### Schedule B. and the I. Ph. A.

The Internal Revenue Problems continue to trouble retail druggists who become accustomed to many burdens but cannot reconcile themselves to the tax imposed by Schedule B. Mr. Engelhard's address was largely on the injustice of this class tax. President Schmidt's address followed along the same lines. Mr. Deck's report of the committee on trade interests emphasized the importance of repealing or modifying the tax. The work of the N. A. R. D. and A. Ph. A. in this direction was approved by the association.

#### I. Ph. A. President Schmidt's Address.

"The I. Ph. A. is Useful and its mission not complete" was the text of a prominent portion of the document. In common with addresses of other presidents, Mr. Schmidt recognized the desirability of a larger membership. The N. A. R. D., A. Ph. A. and U. S. P. were among prominent topics considered. The pure food and drug law, which we published in the Quiz Department of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST this month, was given attention and the members informed that it only applies to such drugs as are used in food. Patents and trade-marks and internal revenue questions occupied prominence in the address.

#### The I. Ph. A. Exhibits.

The Exhibit Feature of this association has been neglected for some time past, although provided for by article X of the by-laws, which reads as follows :

The association invites manufacturers and others to exhibit at the annual meeting crude drugs, chemical, pharmaceutical preparations and such objects as possess a general scientific or special pharmaceutical interest.

While there were no stated exhibits in the Chicago Beach Hotel, a number of firms were represented by their salesmen. We cannot name all of them, but remember the following: Randolph Paper Box & Label Co., The Show Window, Morrison, Plummer & Co., Seabury & Johnson, Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., Bauer & Black Co., Emerson Drug Co.

#### Nominations for the Board of Pharmacy.

The Three Candidates for the position on the board which will be made vacant December 30, 1900, by the expiration of the term of office of W. A. Dyche, are as follows: N. Gray Bartlett, Chicago; A. A. Culver, Momence; T. H. Pattison, Chicago. These nominations are made in accordance with article VIII of the by-laws which reads as follows :

Nominees for the State Board of Health shall be elected in the following manner: At each annual meeting of the association, twenty-five registered pharmacists of the State, having the qualifications as prescribed by the pharmacy law, shall be selected by the association, the names of said twenty-five members shall be forwarded by the secretary to all registered pharmacists in the State, with the request that from such members, or others, as the said pharmacists shall severally prefer, five members shall be selected and their names transmitted to the secretary. From the five members receiving the highest number of votes cast in the aggregate, the association may, at its annual meeting, elect three members whose names shall be submitted to the Governor as nominees of the association, as required by the State Pharmacy Act.

## MICROSCOPY.

**Asphalt Dissolved in Spirit of Turpentine** is one of the best mediums for sealing cells, and, provided that no traces of the mounting medium are left on the edges of the cells before applying the solution, the cement will keep unchanged for years.

**The Forms of Microscopic Crystals** may be accurately reproduced on glass by etching with fluoric acid. Interesting and beautiful effects may be obtained by crystallizing various salts in a thin layer on a glass slip which has been well warmed to prevent the crystals from dissolving, and then exposing the glass to the action of the vapor of fluoric acid for three to five minutes.

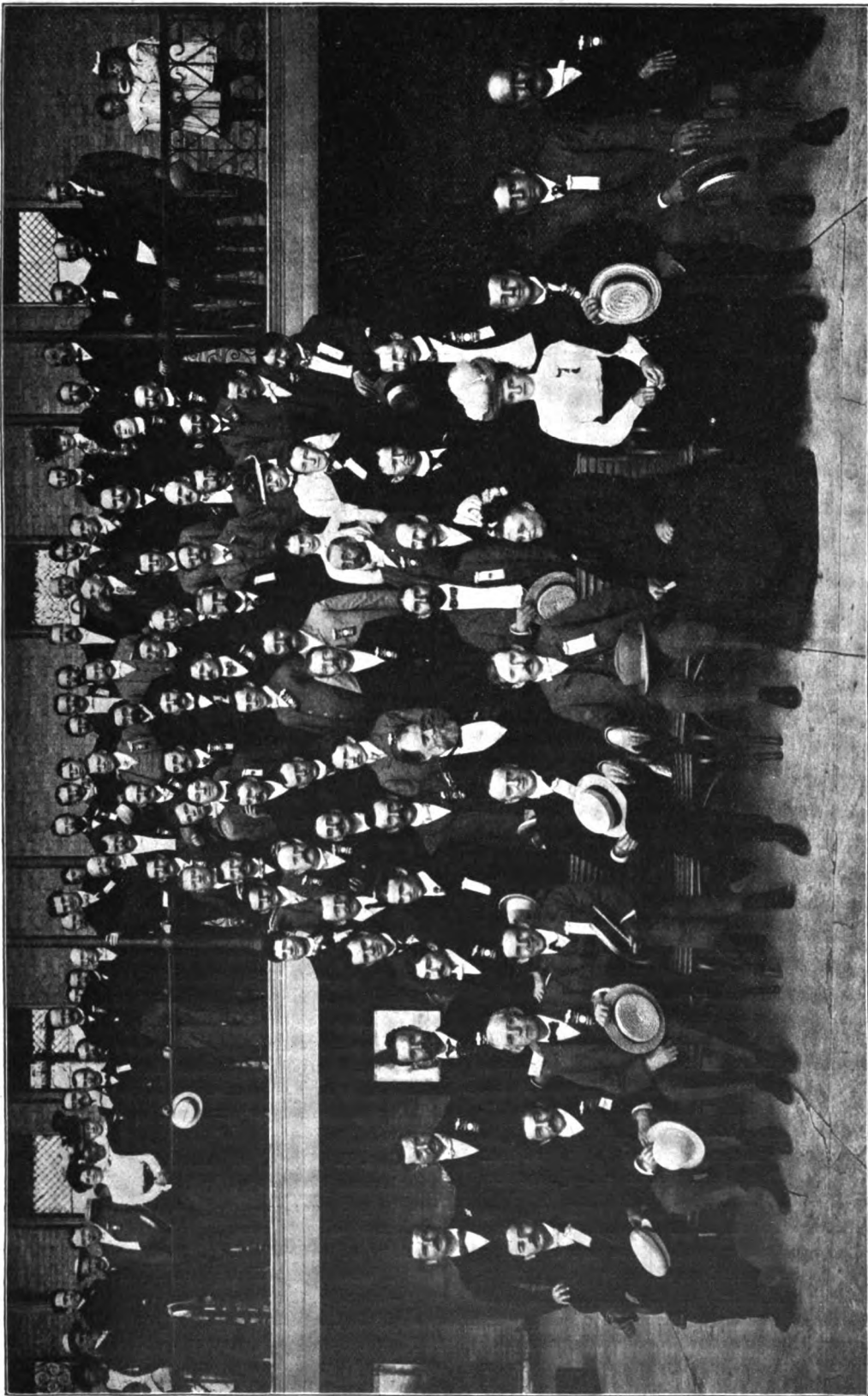
**The Propagation and Growth of Diatoms** are influenced to a marked extent by meteorological conditions. They increase most rapidly during those seasons of the year when the water is in circulation throughout the vertical currents. The vertical currents keep the diatoms near the surface, where the light stimulates their growth and where there is an abundance of air and food.

**A Kind of Combination Telescope and Microscope** has been worked out by a French microscopist for studying live insects and their habits. The new apparatus is called the "telemicroscope," and is really a small telescope having an objective formed of two achromatic lenses, which can be moved nearer together or separated by sliding the tubes. For the purpose intended, the magnifying power necessary is only 10 to 15 diameters. Besides serving for watching insects moving on the ground, the instrument, it is stated, is admirably adapted for use as a field-glass.

**Many Aphides and Coccids** are covered with a waxy secretion which interferes very materially with their easy examination. To remove this waxy secretion place the insect on a piece of platinum foil and pass it once over the flame of the alcohol lamp. The wax melts at a surprisingly low temperature, and leaves the insect perfectly clean for study. This method is particularly useful in the removal of the waxy cocoon of the pupæ of male *Coccidæ*, and is quicker and more thorough than the use of any of the chemical wax solvents which have been suggested.

**Oil-immersion Objectives** require much care in use. A small quantity only of the fluid should be employed, and then wiped off as soon as possible when finished with. The removal of the prepared cedar oil, which is generally used, should be effected with blotting paper, and the lens cleaned by first breathing on it and afterwards wiping lightly with a piece of clean, soft linen. To keep the immersion fluid unchanged it ought not to be exposed to the air for any length of time, as a free access of air results in thickening and consequent alteration of the refractive index.





A PORTION OF THE ILLINOIS PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION DELEGATION AT CHICAGO BEACH HOTEL, JULY 17, 1900.

## PUBLIC EXPRESSIONS.

### Read This Before You Write.

Contributions on subjects of interest to the pharmaceutical profession are always welcome. Write upon but one side of the sheet and spell out in full the names of medicines; never use abbreviations. The editor pays no attention to anonymous communications.

**Become Single Tax Druggists.**—I cannot see a better way to make yourself useful to your fellow-men than by showing that the single tax will do away with groundlords, customhouses, internal revenue officers and a whole horde of other non-producing officials, and even a large part of army, navy, court and penitentiary officials who maintain these systems. It is a big difference in a family, city, state or nation whether people return value for what they get or not. The above named return no value and are positively injurious, and the only thing they can help do is to collect government revenue in a most horrible and expensive way. If any point is not clear to you, you may get full information at single tax headquarters, 103 South Fourteenth Street, St. Louis, or I may be able to give it.—[LOUIS LESAULNIER, Red Bud, Ill.]

**Solutions are Effected in Many Ways** and when they fail to comply with the degree of standard or efficiency they are at once reverted back to their antecedent (cause) for the result. Water is the greatest universal solvent, and heat one of the greatest controlling agents; therefore, they are to be considered in every instance. If a saturated solution is made by heat, upon cooling it will precipitate the difference between the solubility of that substance in cold water and that of its solubility in whatever temperature was afforded the heated solvent, and in this instance a precipitate of various characters—usually, however, of a granular nature.

Since every crystal has to have a certain amount of water known as water of crystallization, it necessarily means that some of the water formerly evident in that solution has become of a latent nature. Every crystal that forms has the power of collecting unto itself more crystals of a like nature, robbing the solution of its former saturation to an extent equal to the loss by crystallization and precipitation. The water that is taken up into that latent state as water of crystallization is not equal to the hyposaturated solution that has been produced by the loss of substance by crystallization and precipitation; therefore, the solution is no longer in harmony with the degrees of standard that go to found every principle in pharmacy.—[NEWTON H. BOWMAN, M. D., PH. G., Dallas, Texas.]

**A Plea in the Interests of the Government Pharmacists.**—Many of your readers are more or less familiar with the duties and requirements of a pharmacist (misnamed steward) of the Marine Hospital Service. I address them in the hope of obtaining their aid in securing from the present administration a fair compensation for the stewards of this service and justice to the pharmacists of the country who are indirectly affected by the degraded position ac-

corded their profession in the United States service.

A steward of this service is required, on admission, to be a graduate of a reputable college of pharmacy, and to successfully pass a rigid examination physically, and in chemistry, pharmacy, materia medica, bookkeeping and accounts, and general education; besides being a competent executive, clerical and pharmaceutical man, a typewriter and a disciplinarian.

His duties comprise the supervision of the work of attendants and employees; supervision of the buildings, grounds, wards and kitchen; instruction of attendants and employees; the purchase and issue of all subsistence and other supplies; the compounding and dispensing of all medicines; the preparation of all records, accounts, reports and correspondence pertaining to the management of the station, and the record, care and inventory of all public property.

In addition to these, his regular duties, the steward is called upon in times of epidemic, to establish camps and act as executive officer, quartermaster, commissary of subsistence, guard officer and disinfecter, and, as such, to face dangers many times more deadly than the bullets of an enemy.

As will be seen from the foregoing, the steward must be a man of education and intelligence, energy, honesty and ability to a degree required of few employees of the government, and yet he receives no recognition professionally, and the meager pay of from \$600.00 to \$864.00 per annum (the latter only after ten years of service) is still further reduced by the expenses of changing station and the necessity of keeping up the three uniforms required by the regulations.

The medical officer, with entrance requirements very little more rigid and duties not nearly so laborious, receives for the first five years \$1,600.00, for the second \$2,200.00, and from this regularly increasing until \$3,500.00 is reached, the officer also being allowed the privilege of private practice.

In civil life, the physician and the pharmacist labor side by side in the common field of humanity; the government recognizes the latter only as an inferior of the former—a manifest injustice to us, and one that deserves immediate correction.

The veterinarian of the army, who before occupied a much more enviable position than the pharmacist, has recently been commissioned, leaving the latter standing alone as an example of a government's injustice.

Dr. Geo. F. Payne, of Atlanta, Ga., representing the American Pharmaceutical Association, is endeavoring by personal letters from the pharmacists and the citizens of the country to the President and the Secretary of the Treasury, to accomplish by this method what they failed to do in the past by legislation—namely, the change of the title "Hospital Steward" to that of "Senior," "Junior," and "Assistant Pharmacist," with pay respectively of \$1,200.00, \$900.00 and \$720.00 per annum, with present perquisites, the longevity pay and present perquisites of the junior medical officer, at least twenty-five of the

present incumbents to be appointed to the senior grade. While we must admit the present appeal is largely of a personal nature, nevertheless it is the righting of an injustice to a profession that cannot fail to meet with approval of all persons interested in pharmacy.

If you can possibly exert any influence in our behalf, or will address communications on the subject to the President and the Secretary of the Treasury, we will certainly appreciate the favor; and the increase will not cost the government any additional money as there is a surplus to the credit of the Marine Hospital Service in the treasury, derived from the tonnage tax on foreign shipping, amounting, according to Dr. Payne's statement, to over \$1,000,000.

We trust that you will be able to assist us in the good work.—(F. H. PECK, Hospital Steward U. S. M. H. S., New Orleans, La.

**"In Time of Peace Prepare for War."**—*Illinois Druggists Volunteer.* At the January (1900) meeting of the board of pharmacy (Illinois) after carefully considering the many subjects confronting us as merchants and as druggists, the board adopted a resolution adding to its standing committees a committee on county organization, whose duty it is to organize in each county that has none (except Cook, which can be worked by wards) a County Retail Drug Association. As chairman of that committee I began the work with twenty counties south of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad as an experiment. While the results have not been just what I expected, I am not discouraged.

It is Needless for Me to Enumerate the Many Advantages of County Organization, both financially and socially, as every druggist has studied the question, no doubt, more than the writer; however, by organization we have *strength. All to gain and nothing to lose.*

The board of pharmacy attempt this organization for the general good of pharmacy. As a board they would hope to get in closer touch with the druggists throughout the State, learn their wants, exchange ideas, help them in every way possible, such as correcting the cut-rate evil, violations of the pharmacy law, country store permit evils, and many important questions could be more pleasantly settled if we knew and understood each other better.

By organization, you can arrange schedule prices on every line carried in your store; you can grow from a credit to a cash system of business; you can learn that your competitor is about as good a fellow as yourself and will do to trust; you can become a direct member of the N. A. R. D. and be entitled to a voice in that association, thereby helping in the greatest of all efforts of the retail druggists. Any violation of our law can be better adjusted through a local association. The country store permit may need regulating and the board not know it, but your organization could acquaint them with all circumstances and your recommendations would be appreciated; the State is too large for our board to be acquainted with locality troubles or violations, without the help of an organi-

zation. Our present pharmacy law, though not perfect, is a blessing; without it, how many grocery stores would be selling patent medicines; how many people would be peddling all kinds of patent medicines from house to house; how many doctors would start drug stores? You would see a wonderful change; many of us would have to retire. Would you like to see this law repealed? There is a movement on foot in Chicago to have our law repealed, which movement was inaugurated by a few patent medicine men to whose agents your board refused to grant permits in towns having drug stores, and a few individuals whom we have had to prosecute for repeated violations.

As the Legislature Meets Next January, it stands us in hand to fortify against our enemies and, if we find ourselves strong enough, to amend our present law so *none* but registered pharmacists can sell even patent medicines. We can get sufficient support only by thorough organization, and if this cannot be accomplished, the movement to which we are devoting our energies will certainly fail. This committee is determined to do everything possible to accomplish this purpose, because we are convinced a failure upon our part means the overthrow of our law.

Being desirous of extending this work throughout the entire State as quickly as possible, and not knowing personally a desirable man to undertake the work in each county, I want to enlist volunteers. If the reader can't do this work, will he please write to me recommending a good *busy* druggist in his county. I want a busy man because the busy men of to-day are doing the work. A drone is a back number and always out of a job. It will take a busy man to correct the many evils and burdens of the retail druggists of this State.

As charity begins at home, let us concentrate our efforts for home work. Our only hope is in organization. No matter if your county has only three druggists, your organization will be a spoke in the wheel of success. Interest the assistant pharmacists and the apprentices; make them honorary members, thereby getting the social benefits of a greater number, and as they are to become registered pharmacists sooner or later, you have begun to educate them concerning the value of organization. Can we hope for your support?

Join the Army and let us fight them to a finish. You are as much interested as any other druggist. Do your part. Keep these two thoughts ever before you—"the few must work for the many," and, "the busy man does the work."

Please write a few words of encouragement and give me the name of the right man in your county to do this work, if for no other purpose than that we may save and amend our present law. Without the *earnest*, combined support of the druggists throughout the State, we may see our present law repealed by the next legislature.

Now is the time to prepare for the battle.—[W. C. SIMPSON, Chairman Committee County Organization, Vienna, Ill., July 1, 1900.

## QUIZ DEPARTMENT.

### Read This Before You Ask a Question.

Many questions are thrown in the waste basket each month on account of the correspondents failing to give name and address. The editor has a large basket for such questions. Write questions on separate sheets and on but one side of the paper. No questions will be answered by mail. Spell out in full every word; never abbreviate the names of medicines.

**Wall's Pharmacognosy Notes** (127) cover the junior course of lectures. The price is \$1.50, and the volume can be obtained at this office.

**Silver Soap** (128) is prepared with cocoanut oil, 8 ozs.; water, hot, 8 ozs., and chalk or whiting, 16 ozs. The water and oil are mixed together and the chalk then added.

**Slivering Glass Mirrors** (129).—See MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST, for 1899, pages 110, 297 and 273; for 1895, page 80; 1893, pages 85 and 288, and for 1892, page 349.

**"Euphorbium** (130) is what I had a call for recently. What should be dispensed?"

You will find this drug described in the dispensaries. You can obtain it in the wholesale trade.

**No Grocers' Law in Missouri** (131).—At the recent meeting of the M. Ph. A., some one asked the question, "What, in brief, is the grocers' law?" We are informed on good authority that no grocers' law exists in this State.

**White Ink** (132).—Rub up chemically pure zinc oxide with mucilage, acacia or tragacanth; add oil of cloves, thymol or some other antiseptic to preserve it. White inks are not very satisfactory as a writing fluid. The white inks used on tinted paper are made of diluted acids that decolorize the paper.

**The Number of Rubber Bands to the Pound** (133).—Yes, this information has been published by those interested in selling rubber bands in the place of twine. The pounds run about as follows:

Nos.....	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
To the pound....	6763	5120	4736	4272	3940	3616	3184	2944	2688

**Frelligh's Rheumatic Remedy** (134).—The formulas published for various patent medicines are at best mere guess work. We can furnish a formula for good rheumatic remedies and many of them have been published in our columns. You must, however, apply to the manufacturers for the correct formula of the preparation you mention.

**Depilatories** (135).—"Would you be kind enough to give me a good formula for a liquid depilatory? I have several, but they are not satisfactory. Please refer me to some former publication in which there is such a formula."

See MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST: Page 291, Vol. XI; p. 312, Vol. XI; p. 6-7, Vol. XIV; p. 9, Vol. XVI; p. 205, Vol. XVIII; p. 337, Vol. XX.

**Eucalyptol** (136).—Schimmel & Co. say that under this name several preparations sold at widely differ-

ing prices are met with in the trade, which are partly nothing but fractionated eucalyptus oils, whilst the name "eucalyptol" really only belongs to those preparations which have the chemical and physical properties of this body.

Pure eucalyptol (cineol) has the following characteristics: Melting point—1°, specific gravity 0.930, boiling point 177°. It is optically inactive. These conditions should be insisted upon.

**The Preservation of Juicy Fruits, Mushrooms, Etc.** (137).—The preservation of fruits, etc., may, according to Behrens (Ztschr. für augero. Mikroskopie) be affected by placing the substance in a warm, five per cent gelatin solution, and after cooling, by submerging them in a mixture of twenty parts of formic aldehyde and ninety parts of water. By this means, an insoluble gelatin envelope is formed, which serves to keep intact the natural form and color of all fruits and succulent plants subjected to this treatment; moreover, fermentative bacteria are completely destroyed thereby.

**Operation Outfit** (138).—B. S. Cooban & Co., of Chicago, furnish copies of the following list to physicians and nurses:

1 lb. Cotton, 5 yds. Gauze, 1 glass Catheter, 8 ozs. Olive Oil, 1 oz. Formaldehyde, 2 ozs. Carbolic Acid, 2 lbs. Boric Acid, 1 Small Bottle Sella's Tablets, 1 cake Bichloride Soap, 1 Bottle Bichloride Tablets, 1 yd. Adhesive Plaster, 1 qt. Alcohol, 2 5c Bottles Vaseline, 1 pt. Witch Hazel, 1 yd. Iodoform Gauze, ½ lb. Ether. ½ lb. Chloroform, 2 drs. Aristol, 1 oz. Iodoform Powder, ¼ gr. Codeine Tablets, 2 ozs. Aloin Strych. and Bellad. Pills, 2 ozs. Aromatic Spts. Ammonia, 1 oz. Tr. Opium, 4 ozs. Epsom Salts, 100 1-gr. Acetanilid Tablets, 2 ozs. Borolyptol, 1 oz. Ergot (Tilden's), 2 ozs. Whiskey, 4 ozs. Peroxide of Hydrogen, 2 Cheap Hand Brushes, 1 Glass Douche Point, 1 Medicine Dropper, ½ lb. Green Soap, 1. Box Mennen's Borated Talcum Powder, 1 oz. Collodion, 2 Hand Brushes.

"The above list we know can be improved on, and we will be glad to have any suggestion from you at any time of any additions that we may make."

**Tropon, Somatose and Nutrose** (139).—The Consul at Coburg, Germany, says:

"In opposition to the determined vegetarians who condemn all animal food, there is a growing number of physiologists who insist that abstention from meat, if continued for ages and generations, is responsible for the feebleness and low intellect of certain races. Chemists are becoming more and more anxious to find new sources of nitrogenous foods, and the artificial-food industry has developed widely in Germany, chiefly in the large works which supply dyestuffs, for which albumen is an important material.

"The artificial foods are mostly mixtures of more or less secret composition. Thus, the tropon of Prof. Finkler, of Bonn, whose works are at Mühlheim, consists of one-third of animal and two-thirds of vegetable albumen. Albumenose is a frequent constituent of those foods. By albumenose is understood a preparation which, as regards solubility, occupies a position intermediate between the original animal albumen and its peptone.

"The managers of the Elberfeld Farbenwerke have made a hit with their somatose, which is such an

albumenose, and have quite recently brought out the more economical tannin and milk somatose, which may become a very important food for the masses. This latter preparation utilizes the casein of the milk.

"The nutrose of the dye works at Höchst; the eukasin of Salkowsky; the sanatogen of Bauer & Co., of Berlin, contain all the casein compounds with sodium or ammonia."

#### "Has Illinois Passed a Pure Food Law? (140)

If so, does it require the sale of pure spices? When does the law become effective?"

A law was passed by the late general assembly of Illinois relating to the adulteration of food, which went into effect July 1, 1900. The following rules have been adopted and are published for general information by the State Food Commissioner.

All spices must be pure. Any mixture of any foreign article with any spice is an adulteration. An adulteration of spices can not be remedied by the label "Compound."

Catsup must not contain preservatives deleterious to health.

All milk offered for sale must be from healthy cows of clean and wholesome character, unadulterated, free from preservative, and must contain not less than three per cent of butter fat.

The use of the word "Cream" on condensed milk cans is deemed *prima facie* evidence of intent to commit fraud.

Condensed milk shall be made from milk containing at least the legal standard of three per cent butter-fat and evaporated to one-third or less of its original volume.

Condensed skim milk must be plainly labeled as such.

Imitation butter must not be marked and sold as "Creamery" or "Dairy," but each should be marked plainly with its own name, but must be branded "Imitation Butter."

Oleomargarine, butterine and imitation butter can be manufactured and sold under their appropriate names and color when appropriately labeled. Each tub, package or parcel shall have distinctly and durably painted, stamped or marked thereon the true and appropriate name of such substance in ordinary bold-faced capital letters, not less than five lines pica.

"Whole milk" cheese, commonly miscalled "full cream" cheese, must contain at least forty-eight per cent of fat to total solids.

Butter shall contain at least 80 per cent of fat.

"Coffee Cream" shall contain at least 15 per cent of fat, and "whipping cream" at least 22 per cent.

The term "vinegar" is limited to water solution of acetic acid derived from alcohol by fermentation, containing not less than 4 per cent of absolute acetic acid carrying in solution, if undistilled, extractives from the fruit, grain, vegetable or syrup used in this preparation.

All vinegar must be labeled and sold under its true name as determined by its derivation. Distilled or fermented vinegar may be reduced with water to legal requirements, but one variety of vinegar shall not be fortified or reduced with another unless so labeled.

Undistilled vinegar made from an infusion of mixed grains may be labeled grain or beer vinegar. Malt vinegar must be made entirely from an infusion of malted grains.

Artificial color and flavor, in any vinegar whatever, are foreign substances and prohibited by statute. Penalties for violations of the law will be strictly enforced.

Honey vinegar, if shown by analysis to be prepared exclusively from diluted honey, need not reach requirements in solids and ash demanded in other undistilled vinegars.

Coffee must be true in name. It must not be coated or polished to conceal inferiority. Imitations containing no coffee can not be sold as coffee compounds, but may be sold under coin names. Compounds of coffee and chicory or of coffee or any other harmless substitute allied to it in either flavor or strength and not used simply as an adulterant, may be sold when labeled "Coffee Compound."

Syrup is a product of either corn or sugar cane. When made

from sugar cane it is called cane syrup; when made from corn it is glucose syrup. There is little difference in the food value of these syrups. It is questionable whether or not one could be considered an adulterant of the other, as each falls within the true definition of a syrup, as both the mild Rio and the strong Mocha are each true coffees. The sale of glucose as and for cane syrup is a fraud and a violation of law. The sale of a mixture of glucose and cane syrups without other label than that of the general term "syrup" is permitted. Molasses containing glucose must be labeled glucose mixture, as the value of molasses is dependent upon a pungent flavor peculiar to itself, and not found in glucose syrups.

Maple sugar must be true to name. A compound of corn or beet sugar with maple sugar can not be sold even when labeled compound, as the chief element of value in maple sugar is the maple flavor, and any admixture of any other sugars is for the sole purpose of cheapening the article, and is a clear case of adulteration which can not be remedied by a label.

Wheat flour mixed with corn flour may be sold when labeled "Compound Flour" or "Compound Wheat Flour."

Buckwheat flour may be mixed with other flour or self-rising ingredients not injurious to health and sold as "Compound Buckwheat Flour."

Artificial jellies must not be colored in imitation of natural fruit jellies, but may be sold for what they are when not labeled in a manner calculated to deceive the ordinary purchaser as to their true character, and when they are free from ingredients deleterious to health.

Honey adulterated with glucose or any other substance not deleterious to health may be sold when labeled "Adulterated Honey."

Dry mustard must be pure.

Prepared mustard must be free from starch or adulterant of any kind, and, if consisting of mustard, vinegar and spices, may be sold when labeled "Prepared Mustard."

A preparation of mustard, vinegar, spices and enough filling of starch to make a mustard of mild flavor to meet a legitimate demand which undoubtedly exists, may be sold when labeled "Prepared Mustard Compound." Harmless coloring matter may be used in preparations of mustard only to secure uniformity of appearance.

Cream of tartar must be pure. All compounds are unlawful.

Chocolate and cocoa, when made only from the cocoa mass, sugar and glycerin, may be sold under the name "Prepared Cocoa" or "Sweet Chocolate."

Candy must be free from inert mineral matters, and not made colored with substances deleterious to health.

Canned goods must be labeled with grade or quality of the goods, and the name and address of the seller or manufacturer.

Artificial extracts can be manufactured and sold only in cases where it is not possible to produce an extract from the fruit itself. Extracts of this class must be labeled "Artificial Extracts."

Lemon extract shall contain at least five per cent of the pure oil of lemon dissolved in alcohol. Harmless coloring matter will be permitted. The sale of compound lemon extracts is prohibited.

Vanilla extract shall be made wholly from Vanilla beans, and shall contain no artificial coloring. The color of a Vanilla extract is an indication of its strength, and coloring in such case would be used for the purpose of concealing inferiority, and of making the article appear better than it really is.

When other flavoring substances are used, such as Vanillin, Coumarin or Tonka, the extract should be labeled so as to show the purchaser its true character, as "Compound Extract of Tonka and Vanillin." The label, "Compound Extract of Vanilla" will not be deemed sufficient notice of the composition of the article.

All baking powders sold in the State must be labeled in a conspicuous way and place with a name signifying the class or variety to which it belongs, based on the name of the acid ingredient; thus, for example: "This is an alum baking powder; an alum phosphate baking powder; a phosphate baking powder; a cream of tartar baking powder." Potassium acid sulphite is regarded as unwholesome if not injurious and its use in any article of food is prohibited.—[ALFRED H. JONES, Illinois State Food Commissioner.]

## NOTES ON PHARMACOGNOSY.

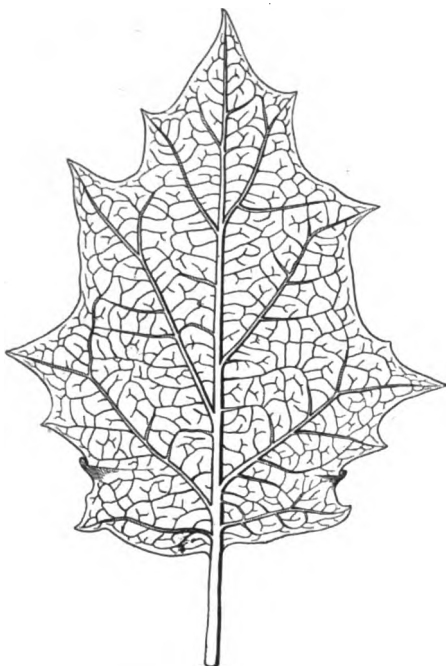
BY OTTO A. WALL, M. D., PH. G.

[Copyrighted.]

[Continued from page 201.]

**Stramonii Folia.**

N. Stramonium Leaves, Thornapple, Stinkweed,



Jimson Weed. — **Ⓐ**. The leaves of *Datura Stramonium*; *Solanaceæ*. The leaves of *D. tatula* are gathered and used like those of *D. Stramonium*, and sold under the same name; there is no difference between the leaves of the two plants. — **Ⓗ**. Native of Asia, but naturalized everywhere. — **Ⓓ**. Ovate, petiolate, up to 25 cm. long, apex pointed, margin irregularly sinuously toothed or lobed, the sides often unsymmetrical in lobes and venation, lateral veins leaving midrib at a sharp angle instead of first running parallel with it, thin, much shrunk, crumpled and broken, slightly hairy on the veins, green or brownish-green; nearly inodorous, but developing a disagreeable narcotic odor on rubbing and crushing in the hands, taste nauseous bitter. — **Ⓒ**. Daturine (closely related to if not identical with atropine, hyoscyamine, etc.) — **Ⓥ**. Anodyne, narcotic and hypnotic; often smoked as a remedy against asthma. Dose: 0.05 to 0.2 gram; average dose about 0.1 gram.

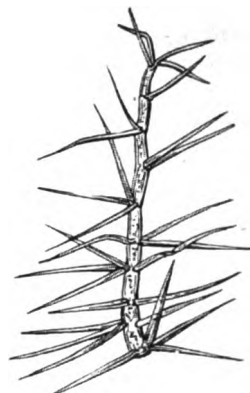
The illustration shows the leaf about one-third natural size.

**Verbasci Folia.**

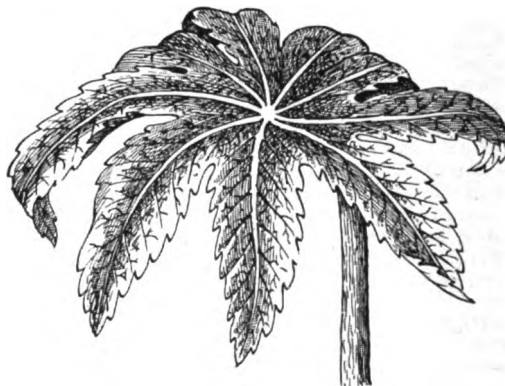
N. Mullein Leaves. — **Ⓐ**. The leaves of *Verbascum thapsus* and other varieties of *Verbascum*; *Scrophulariaceæ*. — **Ⓗ**. Europe and America. — **Ⓓ**. Ovate, elliptic or oblong-lanceolate, the smaller (upper) leaves sessile, the larger (lower) leaves tapering to a more or

less winged petiole, to 30 cm. long, apex acute, margin crenate, densely felted or hairy on both surfaces, (the hairs branched; see illustration), grayish-green; inodorous, taste mucilaginous. — **Ⓒ**. Mucilage, etc. — **Ⓥ**. Demulcent; used as an ingredient of pectoral teas, mainly to increase the bulk of the package when sold.

Dose: Ad libitum in infusion. The leaf resembles that of *Digitalis*, but the shapes of the hairs will differentiate them.

**Ricini Folia.**

N. Castor-oil Leaves. — **Ⓐ**. The leaves of *Ricinus communis*; *Euphorbiaceæ*. — **Ⓗ**. Native of India; cultivated in sub-tropical and warm temperate regions in Europe and America. — **Ⓓ**. Large peltate or shield-shaped leaves, about 9-lobed, up to 50 cm. or more across, lobes acuminate with serrate margins and prominent coarse central veins, much shrunk, wrinkled and broken, dark-green; little odor, taste somewhat acrid and disagreeable. — **Ⓒ**. An undetermined acrid cathartic principle. — **Ⓥ**. Castor-oil leaves



are said to increase the secretion of milk when taken internally by, or when applied as cataplasms to the breasts of nursing women. Best used in the form of strong infusion. Dose: 5 to 15 grams.

**Tabacum.**

N. Tobacco. — **Ⓐ**. The leaves of *Nicotiana Tabacum*; *Solanaceæ*. — **Ⓗ**. Cultivated; especially in sub-tropical and warm temperate regions. — **Ⓓ**. The well-known dried commercial leaves as used by tobacco-nists are also used as the drug. Broadly oval or ovate, up to 50 cm. long, apex acute, margin entire, short petiolate or sessile, brown, brittle, glandular-hairy; odor peculiar, heavy and oppressive, taste acrid bitter and nauseous. — **Ⓒ**. Two to 10 per cent of the extremely acrid and poisonous alkaloid nicotine, nicotianin, resin, extractive, etc. — **Ⓥ**. Much employed for smoking, chewing, and as a sternutatory as snuff. A powerful depressant and poison; sedative, emetic and narcotic. Dose: 0.01 to 0.05 gram; to be used with great care!

For *Hyoscyamus* see Group IX.

For *Adiantum* see Group XV.

*Thea*, which is really a coriaceous leaf, but artificially crumpled and broken, might be mistaken for a herbaceous leaf and be sought for in this group; it is fully described under Group XLVII.

#### GROUP L.

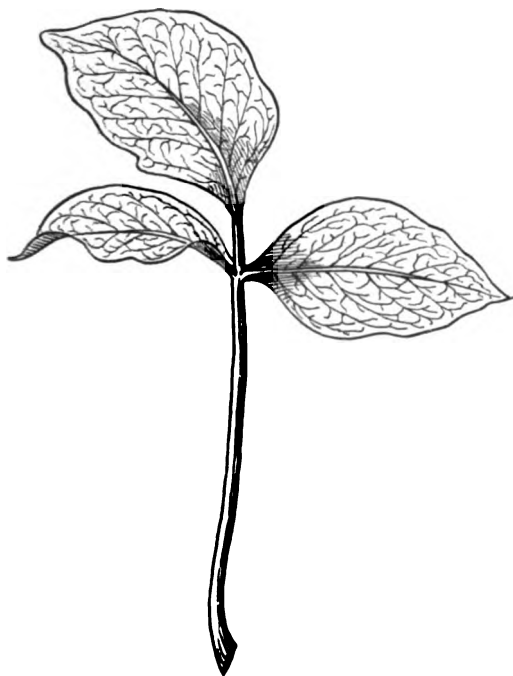
##### COMPOUND HERBACEOUS LEAVES.

This group comprises the herbaceous compound leaves, which are like the simple herbaceous leaves in their structure, only differing in shape, so that the methods of examining them are the same as for leaves of Group XLIX.

Some of the flowering tops of Group IX, as for instance *Chelidonium*, *Millefolium*, *Absinthium*, *Cop-tis*, *Cannabis*, etc., may be taken to belong in this group; on the other hand, *Aconite* Leaves often come into trade as flowering tops, although only the leaves are supposed to be wanted. *Adiantum* might also be mistaken for a compound leaf. These facts must therefore be kept in mind.

Trifoliate, with long petiole,  
side-leaflets nearly sessile,  
leaflets entire or irregularly  
lobed.....*Rhus Toxicodendron*.

Outline round or subcordate,  
petiolate, 5 to 10 cm. in diam-  
eter, 3 to 5 parted, the lobes  
deeply incised and wedge-  
shaped.....*Aconiti Folia*.



RHUS TOXICODENDRON.

Large, broad leaves, with hol-  
low petiole, twice or thrice  
decompound.....*Conii Folia*.

Long-petioled, bi- or tri-pin-  
nately decompound, lobelets  
entire, spatulate, somewhat  
fleshy.....*Ruta*.

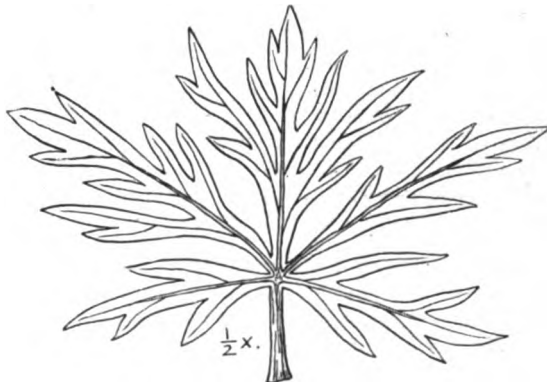
#### *Rhus Toxicodendron*.

**N.** Poison Ivy, Poison Oak. — **o.** The leaves of *Rhus Toxicodendron*; *Anacardiaceae*. — **H.** North Amer-ica. — **D.** The figure shows the shape, but is much re-duced in size; with long petiole, trifoliate, the end-leaflet stalked, the side-leaflets sessile or nearly so, leaflets 7 to 12 cm. long and up to 10 cm. broad, ovate or oval, apex pointed; base rounded or wedge-shaped, margin entire or with a few coarse teeth or lobes, the upper surface smooth, the lower hairy; no odor, taste acrid and astringent. — **c.** Toxicodendric acid (volatile), tannin, etc. — **u.** Irritant and nar-cotic; said to have been of benefit in paralysis, chronic rheumatism, etc. Dose: 0.05 to 0.25 gram, best in form of tincture.

**Caution:** The fresh leaves contain an acrid juice, so that when the leaves are touched intense irritation, blisters, or even suppuration may result. The dried leaves, as generally used for medicinal purposes, are considered inert by many.

#### *Aconiti Folia*.

**N.** *Aconite* Leaves, Monkshood Leaves. — **o.** The leaves of *Aconitum Napellus*; *Ranunculaceae*. — **H.** Northern temperate zone. — **D.** The illustration gives a good idea of the shape of this leaf; it is one-half



natural size. In outline the leaf is round or broadly subcordate, with petiole, palmately three to five-lobed (when three-lobed, the lateral lobes are usually so deeply incised as to make the leaf appear five-lobed), the lobes deeply incised, with the segments lanceolate to wedge-shaped; brownish-green; odor faint, taste acrid, bitter, producing tingling sensation in mouth. — **c.** Aconitine. — **u.** Sedative and motor depressant, in larger doses narcotic poison. Similar to *Aconite* root, but weaker and more variable in strength, so that the preparations of the root ought to be preferred. Dose: 0.05 to 0.20 gram, best in tinc-ture or fluid extract.

#### *Conii Folia*.

**N.** *Conium* Leaves, Hemlock Leaves. — **o.** The leaves of *Conium maculatum*; *Umbelliferae*. — **H.**

[To be Continued.]



## PRESCRIPTION CASE DEPARTMENT.

BY PROF. J. M. GOOD, PH. G., HON. M. D., DEAN ST. LOUIS COL-  
LEGE OF PHARMACY.

**Esencia de Calisaya.**—This is a calisaya cordial put upon the market by Parke, Davis & Co., of Detroit.

**Copaiba Mixture.**—In the June issue a correspondent gives his formula for preparing copaiba mixture. By an oversight in proof-reading the amount of powdered acacia was given three ounces. It should read three drams.

**Valerianates in Pills.**—"S. H.," of Ireland, asks for the best excipient to use in forming the following into pills:

Zinci valer..... gr. liiss.  
Quinine valer..... gr. ss.  
Pb. pil. No. 1.   Tales No. XXXVI.

Glycerite of tragacanth, a good general excipient, would answer in this case. Some extract of gentian may be used with it when the mass lacks firmness. These pills might very appropriately be coated with tolu first, then silver leaf, to mask the disagreeable odor.

**Red Carbohc Acid.**—A "subscriber" asks: "How can I decolorize red carbohc acid?"

This may be done by adding to it about ten per cent of alcohol, placing it on ice to crystallize and draining off the red liquid portion. By repetition, colorless crystals may be obtained. This might be considered worth the labor and trouble if one has a considerable quantity of the colored article on hand. It may be borne in mind that this tinge of color is not regarded as objectionable. For comments on "red phenol" see MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST for July, 1897.

**Suppositories of Vaseline.**—"S. T. Y.," of Kansas, writes: "Recently I had a prescription for the following: Vaseline (red), 4 ounces; quinine sulphate, 3 drams; cacao butter q. s. to make the preparation hard, so that it can be cut in suppository shape.

"I tried the above with equal parts of vaseline and cacao butter, but the result was not satisfactory. Can you advise me what I can combine with this to make it as wanted, and so that the warmth of the body will melt it?"

Hard paraffin is the proper thing to add to vaseline to give it firmness. Experiment until you get the proper proportions. After melting the two together, allow the mixture to stand to cool without stirring. We would suggest, however, that more satisfactory suppositories could be made by omitting the vaseline altogether, and using cacao butter alone.

**Spirit of Nitre.**—A correspondent in Colorado writes: "Noticing your answer to 'W. L. P.,' Indiana, in MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST, page 115, may we ask what would you dispense for spirits nitre as written in this enclosed copy of prescription? We note, page 69, United States Dispensatory, spirits

nitre given under head of nitric acid. There are several druggists in this city interested." The prescription is as follows:

Potass. citratiss..... 3iv.  
Spts. nitre..... 3iiss.  
Aque menth. pip. q. s ..... f 3iil.  
Sig.   Teaspoonful in water every three hours.

*Spirit of nitrous ether* should be given in the above. Spirit of nitre, as an old name for nitric acid, has its analogy in "spirit of salt" for hydrochloric (muriatic) acid. A glance at the processes of manufacture of the two acids will explain this. We are surprised, however, that at this late day any one would think of dispensing nitric acid for spirit of nitre, unless the other ingredients in the prescription and the use to which the mixture is to be put *unmistakably* indicate it.

**A Troublesome Pill Mass.**—"P.," of Texas, writes: "Enclosed find copy of a prescription given us to fill. Will you kindly favor by telling us how best to proceed; or is it worth while to bother with it? After repeated efforts we failed to do anything with it. The gum acacia seems not to dissolve any in the oil, and therefore does not make it adhere as it should.

The prescription is as follows:

R Camphor..... gr. xlviii.  
Oil cubeb..... m. xl.  
Extract belladonna..... gr. viii.

Mix and make into a mass by using equal parts of powdered acacia and calcined magnesia. Divide into twenty-four pills.

Sig.—Give one pill three times a day."

A fairly good mass of the above may be made by the addition of forty grains of powdered soap. The manipulation to follow is: Dissolve the camphor in the oil of cubeb by trituration in a mortar; then add the soap, the extract of belladonna, calcined magnesia twenty grains and powdered acacia twenty grains, or sufficient quantity to form a mass.

**Dangers in Polypharmacy.**—"Omaha" writes: "Please criticise the enclosed prescription and explain the reaction:"

R Fluid ext. fringe tree..... 3ss.  
Nitromuriatic acid..... 3il.  
Tinct. nux vomica..... 5i.  
Pentabromides (Merrell)..... 3i.  
Elix. lactated pepsin (Lilly)..... 3il.

Mix. Dose: a dessertspoonful in water as directed."

Our criticism on the above is condemnation for the recklessness displayed. The reactions, considering the multiplicity of ingredients in the last two items, are likely to be "various and sundry." They are not susceptible of intelligent explanation when they occur in proprietary compounds, the published formulas for which are usually more or less indefinite. Between the fluid extract and the nitromuriatic acid there is likely to be a reaction resulting in mutual decomposition. A similar reaction may be noticed between the tincture of nux vomica and the acid. Organic solutions or tinctures, particularly if they contain tannin, are incompatible with this acid.

## WORKING FORMULAS.

BY ALBERT E. EBERT, PH. M., PH. D., CHICAGO.

Correspondence solicited. Numbered items are answers to questions. Also see Quiz and Prescription Case Departments.

**To Remove Ink Spots (27).**—The ordinary old-fashioned gall or logwood ink stains can easily be removed by dampening the spot with water and rubbing over it oxalic acid, then washing out with water. The stains of ink that contain an anilin color must first be washed with alcohol, then in weak eau de javelle, or solution of chlorinated soda, and thoroughly washed in warm water. If the stain has not been entirely removed, rub over the still moistened spot oxalic acid, and wash out with water.

**To Take the Kinks Out of Hair (28).**—"Wish you would publish a formula for a preparation to straighten negro hair."

Beef suet.....	16 av. ozs.
Yellow wax .....	2 av. ozs.
Castor Oil.....	2 av. ozs.
Benzoic acid .....	10 grs.
Oil of lemon.....	1 fl. dr.
Oil of cassia .....	15 drops.

Melt the yellow wax and suet, add the castor oil and benzoic acid; allow to cool somewhat and add the essential oils.

**Toilet Cream (29).**—

1. Tragacanth powder.....	120 grs.
Borax.....	120 grs.
Ammonium Chloride.....	240 grs.
Glycerin.....	4 fl. ozs.
Water.....	28 fl. ozs.

Triturate the gum with glycerin to a smooth paste; dissolve the borax and ammonium chloride in a portion of the water; filter this solution and add to the gum solution, triturating until a uniform thick cream has been formed. Now add the perfume, some extract—that of white rose, French rose, wood violet, etc. (about half a fluid ounce is sufficient)—and after thorough incorporation, add balance of water to make up measure of two pints. Let the preparation stand over night and strain through cheese cloth to prevent any possible lumps of the gum.

2. Quince seed.....	1½ av. ozs.
Borax.....	120 grs.
Carbolic acid.....	¼ fl. dr.
Tincture of benzoin.....	1 fl. oz.
Glycerin.....	3 fl. ozs.
Water, enough to make.....	32 fl. ozs.

Pour sixteen fluid ounces of boiling water upon the seed; add the borax and carbolic acid; let macerate for several hours, stirring occasionally; decant the liquid; upon the residue pour eight fluid ounces of boiling water; macerate and proceed again as before. Mix the two liquids, add the glycerin, incorporate the benzoin by agitation, perfume with some extract, and, finally, add water to make it measure thirty-two fluid ounces.

**Skin Food (30).**—"We have had two calls recently for a bust developer or skin food. Please give me one

or more formulas for such a preparation—something on the order of those offered for sale by different firms, usually consisting of a liquid preparation and an ointment."

Preparations sailing under this name are usually cold creams or other bland fatty ointments, suitably perfumed and sometimes tinted. Fatty oils form the basis and give them their hygienic effect, as it imparts fullness and softness to the skin. When applied, these preparations are to be rubbed into the skin freely, as the friction or massage employed assists the absorbed fat in developing the muscles.

A liquid preparation advertised extensively to develop the breasts, and which had at one time considerable sale, was a mixture of:

1. Castor oil.....	3 parts.
Alcohol.....	1 part.

Mix, perfume and color slightly with carmine.

**Skin Cream.**

2. Lanolin.....	2 av. ozs.
Cotton seed oil, bleached.....	3 av. ozs.
Castor oil.....	2 av. ozs.
Spermaceti.....	½ av. oz.
White wax.....	¼ av. oz.
Borax.....	30 grs.
Rose water.....	3 fl. ozs.

Melt together the wax, spermaceti and oils, then incorporate the borax, previously dissolved in the rose water. Perfume and color.

**Sizing or Stiffening (31)** such as is used by hatters for wool hats:

A solution of shellac in alcohol is employed for this purpose; also what are known as "spirit varnishes," which are a solution of some resin or mixture of resins in solvents such as amylic, ethylic or methylic alcohol, acetone, wood naphtha, ether and carbon bisulphide. The resinous substances are shellac, sandrac, elemi, mastic, benzoin and common turpentine resin. In making the varnishes the solid ingredients, in coarse powder, are mixed with their own bulk of clean sand or coarsely ground glass and shaken with the solvent and filtered or allowed to settle and the clear solution decanted. The following are examples:

1. Shellac.....	4 av. ozs.
Sandrac.....	¼ av. oz.
Yellow resin.....	¼ av. oz.
Spirit.....	16 fl. ozs.

For a dark-colored varnish:

2. Shellac.....	4 av. ozs.
Black pitch.....	1 av. oz.
Spirit.....	16 fl. ozs.

For a red-colored varnish:

3. Shellac.....	2 av. ozs.
Sandrac.....	1½ av. ozs.
Elemi.....	¼ av. oz.
Dragon's blood.....	¼ av. oz.
Spirit.....	16 fl. ozs.

For a white-colored varnish:

4. Mastic.....	1 av. oz.
Sandrac.....	¼ av. ozs.
Resin, white.....	1½ av. ozs.
Spirit.....	16 fl. ozs.

Any desired shade of color can be imparted to spirit varnishes by aniline dyes.

## BOARDS OF PHARMACY.

**The Massachusetts Board of Registration in Pharmacy** held meetings for examination June 25, 26 and 27. Forty-eight candidates were examined and certificates were granted to:

Louis A. O. Goddu, Winchester; Orville H. Dow, Boston; George A. Miller, Boston; Peter J. Moran, Clinton; Frank H. Wood, New Bedford; James T. Carter, East Weymouth, and J. Searle Holland, Charlestown.

**Indiana Board of Pharmacy.**—The last meeting of the board was held in the rooms of the International Business College at Fort Wayne, Ind., July 12. The following candidates were registered as registered pharmacists by examination:

Jacob Clem, Fort Wayne; C. H. Young, Goshen; L. E. Frazier, Mishawaka, and Claude O. Gillett.

The following were registered as registered assistant pharmacists by examination.

Davie Kaplansky, Michigan City; W. A. Pearson, Van Wert, O.; Charles H. Niese, Fort Wayne, and Ed. Rainer, Valparaiso.

The Next Regular Examination of the board will occur at New Albany, Ind., on October 11, 1900.—[C. E. CRECELIUS, Secretary, New Albany, Ind.]

**The West Virginia Board of Pharmacy** met July 19. We gave the candidates some practical work and had them identify twenty specimens. The following is a list of the candidates:

W. M. Sivery, Tunnelton; R. B. Blair, Waynesburg, Pa.; C. A. Becker, Martinsburg; M. M. Sauls, Union; John A. Pierce, Rowlesburg; J. P. Brock, Blacksville, W. N. Thomas, Monongah; B. C. Aukeman, St. Marys; C. F. Ayer, Pittsburg, Pa. (G. D.) and Henry O. Boette, Parkersburg.

Five of our best druggists here assisted in the examination and were well pleased with the manner in which it was conducted. This manner of holding examinations is new for West Virginia, as, under the old plan, anyone of the committee on pharmacy could examine a candidate at any time or place.—[W. S. HAMILTON, Fairmont.]

**Michigan Board of Pharmacy.**—Summary of the Secretary's report for the year 1900.

Total number of registered pharmacists in the year 1900, 3100—a gain of one according to the report of 1899.

Total number of registered assistants for 1900, 358—a gain of thirty-four according to report of 1899.

Eighty-two registered pharmacists failed to renew their certificates in 1900. Fifty-six registered assistants failed to renew their certificates in 1900.

Six meetings of the board were held during the year, as follows: Houghton, August 29 and 30, 1899; Lansing, March, 6 and 7, 1899; Detroit, January 9 and 10, 1900; Grand Rapids, March 6 and 7, 1900; Lansing, May 22, 1900; Star Island, June 25 and 26, 1900.

During the year there were 217 applicants examined for registered pharmacist's papers, seventy-six of which received registered pharmacist's certificate.

Forty-seven complaints of violation of the pharmacy law were reported during the year. Thirty-nine of the complaints were placed in the hands of the attorney, and six were ordered dropped by the board for lack of evidence; one of the persons complained of went out of business; one complaint remains in the hands of the secretary for investigation; sixteen of the complaints placed in the hands

of the attorney were convicted.—[A. C. SCHUMACHER, Secretary.]

### Georgia State Board of Pharmacy Appointments.

—On July 16, Harry Sharp, of Atlanta, Ga., tendered his resignation to the Governor as a member of the State Board of Pharmacy, to take effect November 1, next, stating as his reasons for taking this step his ill health and the exacting demands of his private business. On July 17, the Governor appointed C. D. Jordan, of Monticello, to fill the vacancy which occurs by the retirement of Jno. P. Turner, of Columbus, on November 1, and J. G. Dodson, of Americus, Ga., to the vacancy also occurring November 1 by the resignation of Harry Sharp. Both of these gentlemen will make excellent members of the board. Of the five names submitted to the Governor, any of them would have made splendid material. On account of the very active interest in their behalf by the friends of each of the five gentlemen whose names were submitted to the Governor, from whom he was to select two new members of the board, many pharmacists throughout the State felt it to the best interest of all concerned to request the Governor to make a speedy decision in regard to the appointments, and urged the two names selected as being the two which would probably be the most acceptable to the largest number.

**The Michigan Board of Pharmacy** held a meeting at Star Island June 25 and 26. There were ninety-eight applicants present for examination—sixty-nine for registered pharmacist's certificate and twenty-nine for assistant's papers. Following is a list of those receiving certificates.

**Registered Pharmacists.**—R. M. Bower, Petoskey; G. F. Stickney, Gowen; L. Barlow, Hastings; P. J. Friehtart, Detroit; M. J. Cloonan, Pontiac; F. W. Tillson, Battle Creek; L. O. Cushing, Ann Arbor; F. H. Whiting, Union City; A. G. Dunlop, Detroit; G. A. C. Wilson, Mancelona; Chas. Davey, Detroit; D. T. De Witt, Port Huron; E. C. Edsall, Jackson; H. Hudson, Riverdale; O. D. Hudnutt, Hanover; E. W. Hachmuth, Big Rapids; J. W. Kramer, Grand Rapids; F. M. McCarrick, Lansing; D. S. Mathews, Ypsilanti; J. R. Martin, Monroe, and S. P. Rockwell, Pontiac.

**Assistant Pharmacists.**—E. J. Belser, Ann Arbor; J. J. Neihardt, Detroit; H. D. Berry, Detroit; G. J. O'Brien, Bessemer; E. J. Bennett, New Haven; E. Royce, Mecosta; G. V. Coffman, Cheboygan; G. G. Stillwell, Jonesville; J. B. Cannon, Detroit; A. L. Todd, Spring Arbor; F. L. French, Spring Arbor; G. D. Hilton, Freemont; F. A. Williams, Ionia; W. W. Horne, Fayetteville, N. C.; A. E. Lambert, Detroit, and D. N. Monroe, Cass City.

All members of the board were present at the meeting. The members of the board are as follows: Geo. Goodwin, president; A. C. Schumacher, secretary; H. Heim, treasurer; W. P. Doty and L. E. Reynolds. The next meeting of the board will be held at Sault Ste. Marie, August, 1900.

The following officers were elected at this meeting for the coming year: President, A. C. Schumacher, Ann Arbor; secretary, H. Heim; treasurer, W. P. Doty, Detroit.—[A. C. SCHUMACHER, Secretary.]

**The Georgia Board of Pharmacy** held its last meeting in Savannah on May 27. There were thirteen applicants for license. Seven passed successfully. There was only one graduate in pharmacy

among the applicants, and he made 15½ per cent higher than the next highest man. The names of the successful applicants were as follows:

H. S. Redding, Ph. G., Waycross, Ga., pharmacist; D. L. Brown, Culverton, Ga., apothecary; C. A. Francis, Augusta, Ga., apothecary; P. H. Croghan, Savannah, Ga., druggist; B. F. Chapman, Augusta, Ga., druggist; Jas. B. Black, Augusta, Ga., druggist; E. L. Sumeran, Augusta, Ga., druggist.

Dr. Harry Sharp, of Atlanta, one of the most popular and able members of the board, was not present at the meeting, and telegraphed to the board during its session that, on account of the pressure of business and continued ill health, he had decided to tender his resignation to the Governor. Both the board and the association (which convened the following day, and before which the telegram was read) expressed many regrets at his decision in the matter. The board joined in a letter of the deepest sympathy and regret to Dr. Sharp. Dr. Sharp had an exceedingly severe attack of what appeared to be paralysis, or something similar, about a year ago, and has been in quite bad health ever since. This, with the very urgent demands of his business, caused him to decide to resign from the board. Dr. Sharp has gone on a distant trip to the West, and it is hoped that complete relaxation from business affairs will bring about full recuperation.

At the meeting of the State association in Savannah on May 22, five names were selected to be presented to the Governor, from whom he is to select one to fill the vacancy occurring in the State board of pharmacy in November. There was a great deal of interest taken as to the selection of the five names to be submitted. The names submitted were as follows: C. D. Jordan, Monticello; C. G. Paine, Waycross; H. H. Arrington, Rome; J. O. Tigner, Greenville, and J. G. Dodson, Americus. All five are excellent gentlemen and pharmacists, and their friends are actively urging their claims upon the Governor. As Dr. Sharp's place is also to be filled, there are two of the gentlemen out of the five who will be successful.

The Next Meeting of the State board will be in Atlanta on November 26.—[GEORGE F. PAYNE, Secretary, Atlanta.

**The Territorial Board of Pharmacy of Oklahoma** met at Guthrie on July 10. A class of thirteen took the examination, of whom the following passed:

Chas. W. Driesbach, Pawnee; Henry Harmon, Oklahoma City; W. H. Hand, Stillwater; E. B. Moore, Violet, and Owen Pantan, Ponca City.

Horace A. Sommers, of Carwile, and Nelson Sturgeon, of Miami, I. T., received certificates of registration upon diplomas from the pharmacy department of the Oklahoma University.

Roscoe L. Martin, of Shawnee, received an assistant certificate on diploma from Oklahoma University.

The board ordered the secretary to issue and send to merchants in the Territory who are violating the pharmacy law by selling medicines the following letter:

"In towns where there is a registered pharmacist located, it is a violation of the law for any person but

a registered pharmacist to sell any kind of drugs or pharmaceutical preparations. The penalty for violation of this law is from one to two hundred dollars.

"I have information that you are violating this law, and, if so, you are liable to an indictment by any grandjury in your county, if information is filed against you.

"The student of pharmacy is required to pass rigid examinations showing proficiency, and four years service is required before he can even take this examination. This is done that the people may be protected from incompetents in dispensing medicines. The same law that places these qualifications on the pharmacist justly requires that all medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations shall be sold only by a registered pharmacist, or under his direct supervision.

"Under the term 'pharmaceutical preparations' are perfumes, toilet preparations, medicinal soaps, etc. It is not the desire of the board of pharmacy to make any cost or trouble to those merchants who are ignorantly handling medicines, but, if persisted in after due notice has been given, suit will be brought against all parties in accordance with law and the duties of the board as prescribed therein.

"Will you kindly report your decision as to what you propose to do in this matter?"

Mr. Dow, president of the board, reported a four days' trip over the northwestern part of the territory, and Mr. Howendobler spent several days in the northeastern portion.

The next meeting of the board is set at Kingfisher on October 9. The Governor re-appointed E. E. Howendobler and F. B. Lillie for terms of three years each, dating from July 11, 1900.—[F. B. LILLIE, Secretary, Guthrie.

**A Dangerous Pharmacopœia** is one which has its limits of purity or strength for drugs and chemicals so high that the average pharmacist cannot comply with them. The British Pharmacopœia is faulty in this direction—at least so far as sweet spirit of nitre is concerned. A North London druggist was arrested on the charge of selling a sample of this preparation, which did not come up to the standard. The case was fought by the Chemists' Defense Association, which showed that sweet spirit of nitre loses strength in shop bottles and by dispensing. It was proved that the pharmacist had taken all customary precaution to obtain and dispense the proper article. The police judge dismissed the case after requiring the defendant to pay the court costs.

**Counts of Yarn** are given by the metric system according to Consul McFarland, of Nottingham. Under date of May 3, he states that the counts of yarn denote the number of meters that go to a gram or kilograms to a kilogram, the length of the thread being fixed as 1000 meters with decimal subdivisions. In the case of cottons, half grams are used.

## PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATIONS.

**The Vermont Pharmaceutical Association** meets at Rutland, September 26 and 27. A special invitation is extended to all traveling men interested in the pharmaceutical association. Secretary F. W. Root, of Brattleboro, also remembers the representatives of the pharmaceutical press. The occasion will, no doubt, be an interesting one.

**The Maine Pharmaceutical Association** held its thirty-third annual meeting at Portland, July 12. The convention was a successful affair in every particular.

The following are the new officers for the ensuing year:

President, Mr. H. Boynton, Biddleford; vice-presidents—F. R. Patridge, Augusta; B. P. Moulton, Lewiston; F. T. Crane, Machias; secretary, Dr. M. L. Porter, Danforth; treasurer, W. I. Drew, Portland.

**The Iowa Pharmaceutical Association** held its twenty-first annual meeting at Clear Lake, July 10, 11 and 12. The following are the new officers:

President, E. V. Baldwin, Hampton; vice-presidents—C. P. Kenyon, of Des Moines; E. P. Taintor, of Carroll, and C. P. Strickling, of Keosauqua; secretary, Fletcher Howard, of Des Moines; treasurer, J. B. Webb, of De Witt.

An invitation from Storm Lake to hold the next meeting at that place was accepted, and O. O. Harland, of that place was elected local secretary.

**Louisiana Pharmaceutical Association.**—At a recent meeting of the executive committee the following list of appointments by President Bernstein were announced:

Pharmacy and Queries—Philip Asher, chairman; F. C. Godbold, L. F. Chalin.

Trade Interests—Eugene May, chairman; Wm. M. Levy, E. L. McClung.

Legislation—T. J. Labbe, chairman; P. L. Viallon.

Adulteration and Deterioration of Drugs—W. T. Taylor, chairman; Max Samson, Alfred Levy.

Pharmaceutical Education—A. L. Metz, M. D., chairman; T. A. Quayle, M. D.

Transportation—L. N. Brunswick, chairman; I. L. Lyons, J. N. W. Otto.

Memorial—P. A. Capdau, chairman; E. Wunderlich, L. C. Peres.

Membership—Paul Fleming, chairman; E. N. Roth, A. K. Finlay, C. G. Peters.

Entertainment—C. W. Horner, chairman; John S. Finlay, C. M. Brooks, A. C. DeMonsabert, Warren Ellis.

**The Ohio Pharmaceutical Association** held its twenty-second annual convention on June 19, 20 and 21, in the Hotel Victory, Put-in-Bay, with President DeLang in the chair. The attendance at this meeting, including the ladies, approached close to 230.

The report of the pharmacopœial committee was presented. Considerable discussion was had regarding the subject of courses of study in pharmaceutical colleges. The association took action supporting the work done by Dr. Geo. F. Payne, of the American Pharmaceutical Association, in raising the standing

accorded to pharmacists in the army, navy and marine hospital service of the United States.

It was resolved to notify the National Association of Retail Druggists of this society's indorsement of their views on the subject of trade-mark protection of foreign products.

Prof. Joseph Feil read a very opportune paper on the progressive standard of education among pharmacists, entitled, "The Next Step." A table and paper was presented by Prof. Theodore Wetterstroem, of Cincinnati, on the comparative alcoholic strength of proprietary articles. The treasurer of the association, Mr. J. H. Von Stein, presented a prize paper, entitled, "What Constitutes a Good Member."



PROF. JOSEPH FEIL.

A prize paper on "Druggists' Protective Fire Insurance," by Mr. John Meyer, was also read.

Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows:

President, B. S. Young, Ada, O.; first vice-president, O. N. Garrett, Hillsboro; second vice-president, J. O. Connor, Urbana. Executive committee—J. H. Brinker, Bellevue; A. W. Kiler, Columbus; Albert Wetterstroem, Cincinnati; permanent secretary, L. C. Hopp, Cleveland; permanent treasurer, J. H. Von Stein, Upper Sandusky.

A committee on time and place of next meeting reported in favor of leaving those matters to the incoming president, which report was adopted.

The following names were selected, from which the Governor shall choose a member of the board of pharmacy: W. H. Miller, New Philadelphia; C. W. Tobey, Troy; W. H. Styer, Marietta; J. H. Von Stein, Upper Sandusky, and Frank Amann, Portsmouth, O.

Delegates to the National Wholesale Druggists' Association convention at Chicago, in September, 1900, were elected as follows: John Byrne, Columbus; Alfred DeLang, Cincinnati.

One session was devoted to the discussion of trade protection and the formation of an auxiliary society among the druggists of the State for purposes of mutual protection and the furtherance of the legitimate drug business. Definite action was taken by the association providing for the formation of such auxiliary society. The committee on pharmacy laws was authorized to employ a person to watch out for hostile legislation and apprise the committee of it. Twelve new members were received into the society.

A very prominent feature of this meeting was the elaborate program of entertainments and contests devised by the entertainment committee, of which Mr. O. B. Hannan, of Cleveland, was chairman, and Mr. P. W. Drackett, of Cincinnati, was secretary. A refreshing game of ball was played on the hotel grounds; a stone-throwing contest was participated in by the ladies; there were progressive euchre games, a tug of war, a button-sewing contest, a cake-walk, a mock trial, a three-legged race, and other vigorous pastimes.

The Kentucky Pharmaceutical Association held its twenty-third annual meeting at Glen Springs, Lewis County, June 19 to 22. It was easily the most enthusiastic and successful meeting ever held by the association.

One hundred and twenty-five members, with a large number of ladies, were present. Twenty-five new members were elected.

The matter of the association supplying a number of representative physicians with epitomes of the National Formulary, as compiled by Prof. C. Lewis Diehl for the American Pharmaceutical Association, was referred to the executive committee, with power to act.

Resolutions were adopted indorsing the actions of the N. A. R. D., and reaffirming to that body the loyalty of this association.

The executive was instructed to form local organizations throughout the State.

The following papers were presented:

"The Proper Relations Which Should Exist Between Competing Druggists"—by J. W. Gayle, A. Dimmitt, R. J. Snyder, V. Driskell, H. P. Chenoweth, and C. S. Porter.

"The Advantages and Disadvantages of our Pharmacy Law, with Suggestions for Improvement"—by Addison Dimmitt.

"Is a Druggist Justified in Diverting the Sale of a Proprietary Preparation"—by C. S. Porter, V. Driskell, and E. B. Walthall.

"Why are Loaded Sponges the Most Expensive and the Most Unsatisfactory"—by Vernon Driskell.

"Why Every Druggist Should be a Member and Attend the Meetings of His State Association"—by Addison Dimmitt.

"Is Soda Water a Profitable Adjunct to the Drug Business"—by E. B. Walthall, Vernon Driskell, and W. H. Tibbals.

"Is it Profitable or to the Advantage of the Retail Druggist to Manufacture his Stock of Pills, Tablets, Fluid Extracts, Elixirs and Medicinal Syrups"—by A. Dimmitt, E. B. Walthall, and Vernon Driskell.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—C. Lewis Diehl, Louisville.

First Vice-President—J. L. Clark, Vanceburg.

Second Vice-President—C. W. Peters, Sharpsburg.

Third Vice-President—J. M. Lang, Paducah.

Secretary—J. W. Gayle, Frankfort.

Treasurer—Vernon Driskell, Ghent.

Chairman Executive Committee—Howard Jett, Cynthiana.

The place of the next meeting will be either Crab Orchard or Rock Castle Springs, selection to be made by the executive committee.

### Sulphate of Copper.

Deep blue like to the Southern sky,  
Prismatic crystals charm the eye,  
Changing, if heated in a manner proper,  
To powder white, proving sulphate of copper.

—[T. HAMILTON NAYLOR, PH. C. (London) in *Chemist and Druggist*.

A Quack Doctor advertises to this effect: "Consumptives, cough while you can, for after you have taken one bottle of my mixture you can't."



R. J. SNYDER.

## N. A. R. D.

The Northern Ohio pharmaceutical association has spread till it embraces almost the entire upper portion of the State.

The Durham (N. C.) Retail Druggists' Association, comprising every druggist in that city, has joined the N. A. R. D. There is no price-cutting.

Many of the State pharmaceutical associations have arranged, at their recent meetings, for a systematic county canvass, for the purpose of forming local associations.

The Committee on Pharmacy Laws is discussing the desirability of calling a meeting of representatives of the various State pharmacy boards to be held in connection with the coming N. A. R. D. convention at Detroit. In some quarters the project is warmly advocated.

The Restoration of Full Prices on proprietaries at Knoxville, Tenn., where disastrous cutting has long prevailed, is attracting a great deal of attention. Such practical evidence of the advantage to be gained from organization and co-operation is proving to be immensely advantageous to the N. A. R. D.

"We Do Not Need the services of the association now, but do not know how soon we may; we want to be prepared for the enemy." This observation of Mr. P. W. Vaughan, secretary of the North Carolina pharmaceutical association, is commended for its practical wisdom. There are scores of communities in which the druggists heartily wish they had possessed sufficient foresight to adopt this plan.

It is Understood that the status of pharmacists in the service of the United States will be discussed in the forthcoming report of the national legislative committee, and that espousal of the cause of these brethren will be strongly urged upon the association. Chairman Stoddard writes: "Wherever pharmacists are engaged in the pursuit of their profession in public service they should have their proper rank, and it is the duty of every association—county, State and national—to lend its prestige to that end."

Neat copies of the constitution and by-laws may be had of the national secretary free of expense. State how many you can distribute to advantage.

The Following Method for Determining the Age of Eggs is practiced in the markets of Paris, according to the *Bäcker-und Konditor-Zeitung*: "About six ounces of common cooking-salt is put into a large glass, which is then filled with water. When the salt is in solution an egg is dropped into the glass. If the egg is only one day old it immediately sinks to the bottom; if any older it does not reach the bottom of the glass. If three days old it sinks only just below the surface. From five days upward it floats; the older it is the more it protrudes out of the water." —[Translation made for *The Literary Digest*.

## COLLEGES OF PHARMACY.

**The Scio (Ohio) College of Pharmacy** class-roll for 1900 is as follows:

Gerganna Amos, Frank Carney, Samuel J. Cole, Joseph D. Ferrall, J. S. Fittro, Archie D. Johnson, Joseph A. McElroy, Albert L. Moore, Clara E. Nixon, Lyman A. Noble, Emma G. Robinson, Benjamin E. Steele, Henry W. Storing, Gilbert H. Wilson, Eugene E. Willson, Daniel H. Warren.

**The Alumni Association of the College of Pharmacy of the University of California** made its annual report for 1899-1900. The organization had receipts amounting to \$850 00 during the past year. Over one-half of this amount was paid over to the dean of the college as a contribution to the moving and equipment fund for that institution.

**South Dakota Graduates.**—The following received the degree of Ph. G., at the annual commencement of the South Dakota Agricultural College, June 28:

John Connell, William George, B. M. Hart, Henry Eckart, J. E. Brosseau, Corwin Baldwin, R. H. Jones and Earl Else.

J. L. Beebe, Ph. G., '98, and C. D. Kendall, Ph. G., '99, were candidates for the degree of B. S.

**The Atlanta College of Pharmacy** is one of the progressive institutions of its kind in this country. We are informed that it was Dr. George F. Payne, of the faculty, who first conceived the idea of a free dispensary in connection with the college. This plan was instituted in 1892, and has met with marked success. A regular drug store is run in connection with the college and puts up prescriptions for hundreds of patients treated in the free clinic of the Atlanta College of Physicians and Surgeons. No charge is made for either medical attendance or medicine.

**School of Pharmacy, University of Michigan.**—The commencement exercises of this school were held on June 19, 20 and 21. An address to the graduating class was delivered by Prof. James H. Beal, of Scio, Ohio. This address concerned the present status of pharmacy and was full of interesting counsel to those now engaging in the profession.

The fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the Department of Medicine and Surgery was celebrated. A large number of former graduates in chemistry and pharmacy were present. The commencement oration was given by Dr. John Merle Coulter, of the University of Chicago. Following the oration there was a dinner for the graduates and guests of the University, all departments coming together. The following are the names of those graduating in the school of pharmacy:

**Pharmaceutical Chemists.**—Harry Albers, Lyman Frederick Barlow, Ernest Joseph Belser, Edwin Judson Bennett, Pearl Charlotte Bennett, Harry Denman Berry, Edgar Charles Edsill, Lemuel William Famulener, John Estill Ferris, Llewellyn Elliott Frazier, Frank Leonard French, George Delbert Hilton, Henry C. Hitchcock, Warren Winslow Horne, Edward Nicholas Emil Klein, John Richard Martin, Augustus O'Brien, William Alexander Pearson, Burnette Burgoon Smith, George Giles Stilwell, Arthur Louis Todd, Frank Holmes Whiting, Frank Yott, Jr.

**Bachelor of Science (in Pharmacy).**—George Millard Heath, Ph. C., Charles Willis Johnson, Ph. C.

**The New Orleans College of Pharmacy.**—I give you some information regarding the new college. The following gentlemen compose the board of directors: William M. Levy, president; W. L. Taylor, vice-president; Philip Asher, M. D., secretary and treasurer; F. C. Godbold, G. S. Brown, A. S. Ernest, Max Samson, M. T. Breslin, L. E. Lyons, Drs. J. A. Storch, T. S. Dabney and J. I. Hunter. At a meeting held recently, the following faculty were elected: J. A. Storch, M. D., M. Ph., professor of materia medica, botany and physiology; Walter T. Taylor, Ph. G., professor of pharmacy; Philip Asher, M. D., Ph. G., professor of chemistry. Dr. Storch has been actively engaged in the drug business for about twelve years, and received his M. Ph. from the department of pharmacy of Tulane Medical College, and his M. D. degree from the same college. He is also connected with the faculty of the New Orleans Polyclinic.

Mr. Taylor is the apothecary to the Charity Hospital, is a gentleman of wide practical experience and was at one time in business for himself. He is a graduate of Vanderbilt University. Dr. Asher is a graduate of the New York College of Pharmacy, and took his course in medicine at Tulane Medical College. He has been in the drug business about twenty years, and for the past ten years as chemist with Q. L. Lyons & Co., of this city. The session will open in October. They will be mainly at night, thus giving those employed during the day a chance to attend. Some of the laboratory work will be done during the day.—[PHILIP ASHER, M. D., Secretary.]

## NECROLOGY.

**Miss Marie A. Main**, of New York City, died July 2. Those of our readers who have attended the American Pharmaceutical Association meetings were acquainted with the deceased. In company with her brother, Mr. Thos. F. Main, Miss Marie has registered at many of the annual conventions during the past dozen or more years. Her real interest in the social features of the association was an evidence of her kind disposition. This, coupled with natural talents and a liberal education, made pronounced by extensive traveling, caused Miss Main to be looked upon as one of the most welcome of the ladies attending the meetings. Mr. Main and other bereaved relatives have the sincere sympathy of all members of the A. Ph. A. who have had the good fortune of meeting Miss Main at the conventions.

**Function of Solanine.**—According to G. Albo this alkaloid is present in all the organs, but especially in the seed, of several species of Solanaceæ. It decreases in amount during germination, and again increases as the plant approaches maturity. It appears to be not a migratory form of proteinaceous substances, nor a mere excretory product, but a true reserve substance which the plant utilizes during early periods of growth.—[Ann. Agron, 25, 621.]



## ARKANSAS DEPARTMENT.

BY W. W. KERR, SECRETARY ARKANSAS BOARD OF PHARMACY,  
BATESVILLE.

The Arkansas State Board of Pharmacy will hold its next meeting at Little Rock, on Wednesday, November 14, 1900.

The Arkansas Association of Pharmacists meets in regular annual session at Little Rock, beginning Tuesday, May 21, 1901. Paste this in your hat!

Treasurer Jungkind is hustling up the boys in the matter of back dues to the association. It is to be hoped that all will come up promptly in the payment of the same, as the money is badly needed to get out the proceedings, and for other expenses. No one need fear any more that it will be money wasted on a defunct institution. The old Arkansas association of pharmacists is essentially herself again, and will continue to be.

**Violations of the Arkansas Pharmacy Law.**—Frequent complaints by druggists and others are made to members of the State board of pharmacy about violations of the statutes on this subject.

For the benefit of all concerned it seems proper that a brief statement touching the matter be published.

The law is plain; its provisions are just and liberal and for the benefit and protection of the people. The remedies for its violation are ample and within the reach of any citizen.

Section 4994 of the digest directs: " \* \* It shall be the duty of the prosecuting attorney of the county where such offense is committed to prosecute all persons violating the provisions of this act upon proper complaint being made. \* \* \*"

The attorney may institute proceedings before any justice of the peace or before the grand jury. If the prosecuting attorney declines to act, as has been reported, any private citizen may institute proceedings before the same tribunals, for violation of the law.

Citizens should remember that the pharmacy law was enacted for their protection.—[JOHN B. BOND, SR., President Board of Pharmacy, Little Rock, Ark.]

**At the Meeting of the Arkansas State Board of Pharmacy,** at Little Rock, June 12, last, the following parties were admitted to registration on examination, viz.: S. W. Smith, Little Rock; Lewis C. Moore, Greenway; J. B. Crew, Fayetteville; Jas. A. Thompson, Paragould; F. M. Brooks, Horatio; W. E. Morgan, El Dorado; W. D. Roberts, Lamar; E. B. Casey, Mena; Thos. Owen, Sulphur Rock; H. R. Gist, Beebe; C. H. Dawson, Conway; and W. E. Scott, Austin. J. W. Payton, of Little Rock, was registered on his diploma from the Vanderbilt University.

Dr. John B. Bond, Sr., having been appointed by the Governor as his own successor, was re-elected president and W. W. Kerr, secretary.

The following form of application for registration,

which all applicants will be required to fill out hereafter and file with the secretary, was adopted:

## APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION.

[Form No. 1.]

Hereafter all persons desiring registration in Arkansas will be required to fill out and sign the following form of application; have it attested by at least two registered pharmacists, and file it with the secretary of the Arkansas board at least *ten* days before the date of a meeting of said board.

To the Arkansas State Board of Pharmacy:

GENTLEMEN—I hereby respectfully apply to your board for registration as a registered pharmacist in the State of Arkansas.

I am..... years of age; have had..... years experience in compounding and dispensing medicines, as follows: ..... years, from ..... to..... at.....; ..... years, from ..... to..... at.....; ..... years, from ..... to..... at.....

I was graduated by the..... college of pharmacy, in the year.....

I am a licentiate of the..... board of pharmacy, and hereby agree to furnish the secretary of your board with a certified copy of my examination questions and rating.

Respectfully,

Name.....

Date..... P. O. address.....

The undersigned, registered pharmacists in the State of....., are personally acquainted with Mr..... and believe his foregoing statements are true. We consider him to be a competent person to manage a pharmacy. He is sober and of good moral character, and we recommend him for registration if he is otherwise satisfactory to your board.

Name..... P. O. address.....

Name..... P. O. address.....

NOTICE.—To be eligible to registration in Arkansas, the person must be eighteen years of age; of good moral character, and have had three years experience in compounding and dispensing medicines, including the time spent in a college of pharmacy.

Applicants for registration on examination can erase so much of the above form as relates to graduates and licentiates.

Applicants for registration on diploma can erase the part referring to licentiates of other boards, but ALL must fill out the part covering the time and place of service.

Mail this application to

W. W. KERR,

Secretary Arkansas State Board of Pharmacy.

**Food Prices in Germany.**—Vice-Consul Murphy, of Magdeburg, on March 20, 1900, sends an extract from the *Magdeburg Zeitung*, giving the average prices of the most important articles of food in Prussia, as follows:

Articles.	Price.
Wheat..... per metric ton*	\$ 35 00
Rye.....	33 00
Barley.....	33 00
Oats.....	31 00
Yellow cooking peas.....	63 00
White beans.....	60 00
Lentils.....	95 00
Potatoes.....	12 00
Straw.....	8 50
Hay.....	13 00
Cattle (wholesale).....	255 00
Beef, rump..... per kilogram*	0 32
Ribs of beef.....	28
Pork.....	31
Veal.....	31
Mutton.....	30
Smoked bacon (German).....	36
Butter.....	53
Lard (German).....	37
Wheat flour.....	07
Rye flour.....	06
Eggs..... per schork†	1 08

\*2,204.6 pounds. †2,2046 pounds. ‡5 dozen.

## ST. LOUIS LOCALS.

Mr. Julius Fahlen died in Albuquerque, July 26. The deceased was a member of the firm of Fahlen & Kleinschmidt, of this city, and went to New Mexico some months ago for his health.

The Drug Business is a business and not a profession in the eyes of an advertiser whose card as follows recently appeared in a St. Louis daily paper: "An intelligent young German desires to learn either the drug or grocery business." It is not likely that any pharmacist will answer this advertisement.

To My Friends and the Public:—Consideration for my health leads me to abandon the Hemm-Hoeffken Laboratory. The experience of a five months trial has convinced me that the business is too arduous for me, and more than my health and strength will stand.

I withdraw from my associate, Dr. Hoeffken, with much regret, and entertain the most friendly feelings toward him. Though I am no longer interested in the profits of the firm, I am interested in his welfare, and would appreciate on the part of my friends and past patrons a continuation of their patronage with him and his new associate, Mr. Adolph M. Finke.—[FRANCIS HEMM.]

"Eight Chloroformed While They Slept, by a Lone Burglar," is the startling heading of a double-column article in the St. Louis Star for July 26. We have on previous occasions shown how ridiculous such statements sound to those who are acquainted with the use of chloroform. We published the assertion of the chief of police and chief of detectives for St. Louis that, as far as they can learn, no authentic case of chloroform being used by burglars has ever reached the Four Courts. Perhaps this enterprising evening paper has, in the case just mentioned, evidence which will be of interest to the entire medical and pharmaceutical profession.

The St. Louis Druggists' Cocked Hat League has organized for 1900 and 1901, with the following officers: W. H. Graham, president; W. F. Kahre, vice-president, and Paul Schneider, secretary and treasurer.

The report for the past season is as follows:

## One Hundred and Twenty Games and Over.

Standing.	Average.	Prizes.
1—Enderle.....	48.82	1 gro. Belladonna Plasters.
2—Kahre.....	46.53	1/2 gro. Malt Nutrine.
3—New.....	46.47	3 doz. Penetrating Liniment.
4—Aszman.....	46.17	1 gro. Cough Plasters.
5—Niemann.....	45.90	50 lbs. Cotton, Absorbent.
6—Bletz.....	45.15	Camera.
7—David.....	43.62	1 doz. Creolin, large. 1 doz. Creolin, small.
8—Hobbs.....	43.26	\$5.00 Cash.
9—Nay.....	43.05	1 gro. Frog in Your Throat.
10—Hornburg.....	42.61	100 Chancellor Cigars.
11—Pauge.....	42.57	Dress Suit Case.
12—Graham.....	42.50	Hat.
13—Reisse.....	42.20	100 La Vanieda Cigars.
14—Beetl.....	42.03	3 doz. Schrenfeldt's Tea
15—Ernest.....	41.81	100 El Arabe Cigars.

Standing.	Average.	Prizes.
16—Schneider.....	41.60	100 Barrister Cigars.
17—Woehrlin.....	41.10	Mackintosh.
18—Dieknite.....	40.71	100 Historian Cigars.
19—Cassel.....	40.65	1 pt. Perfume.
20—Lawrenz.....	40.14	4 1/4 pts. Perfume.
21—Severson.....	39.25	50 Blue Ribbon Cigars.
22—Waldeck.....	37.44	12-1000 Empty Capsules, asst.

## Seventy-five Games and Over.

23—Helbig.....	43.92	1 case Wine.
24—Decker.....	43.73	50 Tom Moore Cigars.
25—Wetzel.....	42.27	50 Havana Cigars.
26—Bernay's.....	38.89	1-gal. Cascaramel.
27—Wurm.....	38.60	\$5.00 Worth Laundry.
28—Nies.....	36.65	1-doz. C. C. Water.
29—Self.....	35.36	50 John Drew Cigars.

## Twenty-five Games and Over.

30—Delkeskamp.....	47.64	5-lb Box Candy.
31—Ludwig.....	46.15	\$5.00 Worth Printing.
32—Stork.....	42.37	3-doz. Ruthymol Tooth Paste.
33—Breuen.....	41.24	Cloth Brush.
34—Bauer.....	39.07	Powder Divider.
35—Habegger.....	37.52	1-gal. Ess. Pepsin.
36—Bausch.....	37.20	1 Pipe.
37—Brueggeman.....	34.55	1 gal. Hlx. Iron, Quinine and Strych.
38—Seltz.....	32.02	1/2 gro. Herman's Face Powder.
39—Hagenow.....	30.20	1-doz. Castoria.

## Donators.

- 1—Johnson & Johnson.
- 3—J. S. Merrell Drug Co.
- 5—Bauer & Black.
- 7—Merck & Co.
- 9—Hance Brothers & White.
- 11—Orange Company.
- 13—Peter Hauptmann.
- 15—Ghio Cigar Co.
- 17—Day Rubber Co.
- 19—Fred Stearns & Co.
- 21—Geo. Fehl & Co.
- 23—Broadway Cafe Co.
- 25—Meyer Brothers Drug Co.
- 27—Imperial Laundry.
- 29—Scudder-Gale Cigar Co.
- 31—Missouri Label Co
- 33—Paul Schneider.
- 35—Meyer Brothers Drug Co.
- 37—Meyer Brothers Drug Co.
- 39—Centaur Company.

## Donators

- 2—Anheuser-Busch B. Asst.
- 4—J. Ellwood Lee Co.
- 6—Meyer Brothers Drug Co.
- 8—Searle-Hereth Co.
- 10—W. A. Stickney Cigar Co.
- 12—Mathews, the Hatter.
- 14—S. Pfeiffer Mfg. Co.
- 16—Peter Hauptmann.
- 18—T. Wright & Co.
- 20—Lazelle & Co.
- 22—Eli Lilly & Co.
- 24—Fritz & Sons.
- 26—Hemm-Hoeffkin Co.
- 28—A. F. Aszmann.
- 30—F. G. Harris.
- 32—Parke-Davis & Co.
- 34—Meyer Brothers Drug Co.
- 36—Unknown.
- 38—Hermann Comp. Powd. Co.

Special prizes were awarded as follows: A. F. Aszmann, high average, five games, \$20.00 cash; Louis Pauge, highest number pins, single game, \$10.00 cash.

Mr. A. W. Pauley and wife have been sojourning through the East.

Mr. Harry B. Greensfelder is representing the Allan-Pfeiffer Chemical Co., of this city.

Mr. E. H. Voepel was recently called to Cincinnati by the serious illness of his sister.

Mr. Joseph Smith has returned from Denver and is clerking for the Wolff-Wilson Drug Co.

Mr. Chas. Hahn and family have just returned from an extended trip through the North.

Mr. F. H. Ameling has purchased the very handsome and complete drug store at California and Shenandoah Avenues, from Mr. C. D. Merrem.

Mr. Paul Rhodius is representing Griffiths & Co., in this city and suburban towns.

Mr. Ed. R. Burkhardt has purchased the Seidlitz Pharmacy on St. Ferdinand Avenue, and has placed his brother, Jacob C., in charge of the stand.

Mr. Virgil Dillon, the old war-horse with the Moffitt-West Drug Co., is away up among the lakes of Wisconsin spending his well-earned vacation.



PAUL RHODIUS. Mr. Virgil Dillon, the old war-horse with the Moffitt-West Drug Co., is away up among the lakes of Wisconsin spending his well-earned vacation.

*Mr. Otto Eitmueller* is once more clerking at Oschner's Pharmacy, 2849 Finney Avenue.

*Mr. E. A. Sennewald*, the popular pill roller at Eighth and Hickory Streets, is getting his fish pole and lines ready and is liable to disappear most any day.



E. A. SCHWENKER.

*The East St. Louis Drug Store*, recently purchased by Drs. McBrien & Lillie and placed on a cut-rate basis under the name of The Anti-Monopoly Drug Co., has reverted back to its original owner, Dr. Mead, who is strictly opposed to the cut-rate business. It is useless to say that the East Side druggists feel like celebrating the event.

*Mr. F. S. Hereth*, of the Searle & Hereth Co., made a flying business trip to St. Louis recently.

*Mr. F. L. Richt* has purchased the Raymond Pharmacy at Sarah Street and Suburban Tracks.

*Mr. A. R. Scheu*, of the Wagner Place Pharmacy, has secured a substation post-office for his store.

*Mr. Geo. Neves* is filling prescriptions at Swift's Pharmacy, Vandeventer Avenue and Olive Street.

*The Evening Excursion* given by the St. Louis Drug Clerks' Society on July 12, was a howling success.

*Mr. Jno. H. Allen*, representing the United States Pharmacal Co., of Chicago, was in St. Louis recently.

*Dr. F. C. Simon* has an elegant office at 1834 Cass Avenue, and reports practice good for a young M. D.

*Mr. William Rice* has been visiting in St. Louis. He is associated with A. L. Morgan & Co., Camden, Ark.

*Mr. C. F. Wm. Bade* has taken his family and gone to the country to endeavor to recuperate his health.

*Mr. H. S. Merrell*, of the J. S. Merrell Drug Co., has taken his family and gone north for a short vacation.

*Mr. F. W. Grabenschroer*, chief clerk at the City Hall Drug Store, has returned from his vacation trip down the river.

*Mr. Louis H. Bromfield* is an ambitious apprentice at the Frost-Johnson Drug Co., and will soon be a registered pharmacist.

*Mr. Geo. W. Krebs*, of the W. A. Stickney Cigar Mfg. Co., is spending the summer at his cottage in Collingwood, Ontario.

*Mr. Rudolph Fisher*, druggist at the City Dispensary, has returned from his ten days' vacation which he spent in the country.

*Mr. E. H. Voepel*, manager of the Chippewa Pharmacy, is arranging for an extensive fishing trip out on the Gasconade River.

*Mr. Henry F. Winckelmann*, the popular clerk at the Bribach Drug Co., of Carondelet, has returned from a vacation trip down the river.

*Dr. E. H. Henckler*, a recent graduate of the Marion Simms Medical College, has been appointed interne at the Female Hospital.

*Mr. Phillip Vierheller*, chief clerk at B. C. Niemann's Pharmacy, 2711 Gravois Avenue, has gone to Chicago to spend his vacation.

*Mr. F. L. Fouke*, chief clerk for J. H. Guettman, on Easton Avenue, has returned from his vacation which he spent down in Arkansas.

*Peter A. Pfeffer*, formerly of St. Louis, is now located at Columbia, Ill., with M. G. Nixon & Son, where he will be until September 1.

*Mr. A. E. Rieves* is one of the young East St. Louis druggists who know where all the good fishing places are around their city. He recently returned from a ten-days' fishing expedition up the Illinois river.

*Mr. Edward Bramsch*, the popular druggist at 2138 St. Louis Avenue, is threatening to take a vacation if the weather gets much warmer.

*The Moffitt-West Drug Co.* secured the contract for furnishing drugs, etc., for the city institutions for the second quarter commencing July 1.

*Mr. Chas. Arras*, the popular chief clerk at Daudt's Pharmacy, Seventh Street and Chouteau Avenue, has returned from a bicycle trip to Indianapolis, Ind.

*Mr. Richard Stieber*, the competent chief clerk at Ricker's Pharmacy on South Fourth Street, had an enjoyable time in Philadelphia during his recent vacation.

*Mr. E. A. Schwenker*, the well-known druggist on Morganford Road, is arranging for a long-delayed vacation. He expects to go up among the Northern lakes.



CHAS. ARRAS.

*Mr. H. J. Trütschler*, the popular chief clerk for Fahlen & Kleinschmidt, has returned from a very enjoyable vacation spent at Springfield, Mo.

*Dr. Silverstone* has a new drug store in Kansas City, which is a branch of the St. Louis business. It is under the direction of Mr. J. C. Silverstone.

*Mr. H. W. Servant*, of "Wheelon" fame, was in St. Louis from Sedalia for a few days recently. He established several new agencies in the city.

*Mrs. Dr. Otto F. Claus*, with Mesdames H. F. and J. F. Hasselbrock, have returned from a river trip to St. Paul and their husbands are again happy.

*Dr. Heber Roberts*, of St. Louis, is president of the Roetgen Ray Society of the United States. This is the first national organization of the kind.

*Mr. Oscar H. Elbrecht*, one of the demonstrators in microscopy at the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, is enjoying the summer in the mountains of Colorado.

*Mr. Louis Lehmann*, the well-known druggist at Jefferson and Washington Avenues, has been taking an extended trip through the East and Canada.

*Mr. J. J. Weingaertner*, a well-known druggist of Belleville, Ill., recently passed through this city on his way to Old Mexico, where he will spend the summer.

*Mr. Frank L. E. Gauss*, the popular local representative of the Searle & Hereth Co., is in the northern woods of Michigan, spending a well-earned vacation.

*Mr. Arthur Huhn*, one of the competent prescription clerks at Whitcomb's handsome Washington Avenue store, is spending a well-earned vacation in the country.

*Mr. Chas. Bieser*, with the Moffitt-West Drug Co., was recently caught by the foot in a Wabash switch and only released when the engine was within a few feet of him.

*Mr. Louis Jost* had a call for two quarts of concentrated nitroglycerin during the street car strike. Louis did not have quite that much on hand, so he did not fill the order.

*Mr. J. H. Schrichte* has charge of Mr. C. C. May's handsome store while the proprietor is in Europe. He is very ably assisted by Mr. H. Farrel, one of the old-time druggists.

*M. W. P. Rodemich*, the popular young druggist at 2738 Chouteau Avenue, reports business good, which is probably due to his close attention to business and untiring energy.

*During the Months of May and June* the J. S. Merrell Drug Co. paid each employe \$3.00 per month extra to meet their extra expense of going to and from work while the strike was on.

*Mr. Alois C. Herman*, of Herman Brothers' Pharmacy, 7618 South Broadway, was accidentally killed while spending his vacation on a farm at his old home, Merriam, Kan., on July 2.

*Mr. Tony Vinke*, the popular St. Charles druggist, spent a day in this city on his way to Europe. He had engaged passage on one of the ill-fated North German Lloyd steamers. A peculiar coincidence to this is the fact that Mr. Vinke's brother was drowned during the great Elba disaster a few years ago.

*Mr. Joseph F. Kurka*, general manager of the Pfeffer Pharmacy, Eleventh Street and Lafayette Avenue, is looking sun-burned and happy after a ten-days' vacation down in the Ozarks.

*A. D. Chenoweth*, who is clerking for W. K. Ilhardt, has been spending his vacation at Winfield, Mo. Mr. Chenoweth will take the senior course at the College of Pharmacy the coming year.

*Mr. L. H. Seegall*, the popular clerk at the Wolff-Wilson Drug Co.'s store, is spending his ten days' vacation in Chicago.



L. H. SEEGALL.

*Mr. J. J. Hoelscher*, who recently sold his drug store on Manchester Avenue, has purchased the Kings Highway Pharmacy at Kings Highway and Suburban Road.

*Mr. Wm. Bryant*, for some time chief clerk for E. A. Bernius, the popular Easton Avenue druggist, has purchased the drug store at No. 1401 Belt Avenue, from L. C. Haegel. Mr. Bryant is a competent and hard-working pharmacist, and has the best wishes of his many friends.

*Mr. Henry A. Molles*, the popular clerk at Schulte's Pharmacy, Jefferson and Clark Avenues, is putting in much of his time in the interest of "Schulte's Mange Cure," which he says goes like "hot cakes."

*Mr. H. L. Coffman* has been appointed manager of the Flemming & Hoch Drug Store at Nineteenth and O'Fallon Streets. He is arranging to take an extensive hunting trip in the South this winter.

*S. M. Davis*, for several years with Theo. J. Bolton, Clinton, Mo., is now in St. Louis, and expects to find a desirable situation here. Mr. Davis is a member of the M. Ph. A., and attended the Pertle Springs meeting.

*Mr. Wm. H. Koetter, Ph. G.*, of St. Louis, enjoyed an extended Eastern trip, visiting many of the summer resorts. He is one of the worthy pharmacists of the city, and certainly is entitled to such a pleasant vacation.

*Mr. P. A. Pfeffer* has charge of M. J. Nixon & Son's drug store in Columbia, Ill., while the proprietors are away in the North. Mr. Pfeffer recently passed the examination of the Illinois Board of Pharmacy.

*Dr. A. H. Bartmer* has returned from California, where he has been sojourning for the past ten months, and purchased the Koerberlin Pharmacy at Grand and Suburban Tracks. Mr. Koerberlin contemplates going to Alaska.

*The Missouri Pharmaceutical Proceedings* of the convention for 1900 have been mailed to all members whose dues are paid for 1900. Members who have not received their copy should correspond at once with the treasurer, Mr. Wm. Mittelbach, Boonville.

*Mr. H. W. Klostermann* has purchased the E. A. Medler drug store at Fourteenth Street and St. Louis Avenue. Mr. Klostermann has been chief clerk at this stand for several years and is the kind of young man who makes a success of anything he undertakes.

*Mr. R. L. Mueller* has purchased the C. F. W. Bade Drug Store, at 2201 Gravois Avenue. Mr. Mueller has been one of the hard-working, hustling drug clerks of the city for some time past. The store he has purchased is one of the most complete, convenient and profitable stands on the South Side. His many friends wish him success in his new enterprise.

*Whitcomb's Pharmacy*, Garrison and Washington Avenues, is "where your prescription is checked by two prescription men before it leaves the dispensing room, thereby rendering mistakes impossible. My force of five prescription men allows every prescription to receive the thought and necessary time required for its proper compounding"—so says this prosperous pharmacist.

*Fred F. Witting*, at one time a popular St. Louis pharmacist, has long been established in business at Denver, Colo. The following from the *Rocky Mountain Druggist* about the recent Colorado association meeting, is evidence that he is prospering

and that his family has grown: "Little Theodore Witting, with his good manners and handsome face, is as welcome an attendant at the meetings as his popular father and mother."

*Mr. Geo. F. Fienup* has purchased the old Iron Mountain Drug Store, and after spending several days shoveling out the dirt and throwing away worthless stock which had accumulated for years, has had the place painted, papered, re-stocked and otherwise improved, until it is now a very attractive stand. It will now be known as the Broadway-Park Avenue Drug Store. Mr. Fienup had a bright record as a student at college and as a competent drug clerk in some of the largest down town stores, and his many friends have no doubt of his success as a proprietor.

**The Number of Plants Known to Science.**—A comparison of the number of species of plants known to the various learned men who have lived during the past 2,000 years, and whose names are more or less familiar to us, shows how marvelously our knowledge of plants has been increased. Thus Hippocrates, called the "Father of Medicine," who lived between 500-400 B. C., knew only 234 species or kinds of plants. Theophrastus, 371-225 B. C., who was perhaps the first real botanist whose name has been handed down to us, described about 500 species of plants, which he divided into trees, herbs and shrubs. By Dioscorides (77 A. D.) the number was raised to 600 species, and by Pliny (23-79 A. D.) to 800 species. During the ensuing 1,500 years and more, comparatively little work was accomplished. Ray, who wrote between 1685 and 1704, enumerated and described 18,625 species of plants. The number of plants known to Linnæus in 1771 was only 8,551 species, less than half the number supposed to have been known to Ray. Persoon in 1807 recognized 20,000 species of flowering plants, while DeCandolle in 1809 recognized 30,000 species. In 1824 Steudel enumerated 70,000 species, including flowering and lower plants. This number was raised by Lindley in 1845 to 79,837. In 1885 Duchartre estimated the number of known plants of all groups at 125,000. Durand in 1888 distributes the flowering plants as follows: Families, 210; genera, 8,417; species, 100,220; but as this enumeration was based on the extremely conservative work of Bentham and Hooker, the number was even then much larger. An estimate made about five years ago placed the number of known plants in the world at 173,706, of which the seed plants made up about 125,000. Considering the number of new species published every year, it is probable that the number now in the books is not much short of 200,000 species.—[F. H. K. in the Plant World.]

**Excal** is the name of a new South American drug which has a wonderful power, when given in grain doses, of creating in the patient an irresistible desire for exertion. The tramps of this country are fearful that it will become a commercial article and be mixed with the food handed out to beggars.

**"Birds of a Feather Flock Together."**—The druggists, doctors, hospitals, livery-stables and undertakers of Detroit, Mich., are about to have a new telephone system in common.

## MISSOURI DEPARTMENT.

**A Missouri Pharmacist on Her Way to Paris.—**

In a letter from Miss Frederica de Wyl, of Jefferson City, we find the following of interest to our readers. "Before leaving New York harbor a representative of a prominent firm manufacturing an infallible preventive for sea-sickness visited us. He came aboard as a passenger. He distributed samples of his preparation among the passengers, giving special attention to the many physicians in our party. Cruel fate caused him to be the first one on board to fall by the wayside when the sea became rough. A committee was appointed by our party to wait on him and give him a large dose of his own medicine. This he took very reluctantly. Our party is a very pleasant one, consisting mostly of physicians from Missouri and Illinois.

"This morning (July 7) at 2:20 we sighted Ireland. It is well named the 'Emerald Isle.' The little patches of cultivated ground surrounded by hedge fences, each with a different shade of green, remind one of grandmother's patchwork quilt. The little thatched-roof cabins, covered with a coat of white-wash, seem scrupulously clean in comparison with what we have been taught to expect from the little Irish villages.

"We are now passing the coast of Scotland and the scenery is grand, reminding me of my river trip in Canada, after the Montreal meeting of the A. Ph. A."

**Personal Mention.**

*Haley & Kilpatrick*, Harris, Mo., succeed M. Watson.

*J. P. Verser*, sold his store at Portland, Mo., to J. F. Coats.

*The Home Drug Co.*, of Sarcoxie, Mo., is succeeded by Waller & Gullick.

*Sneed-Richardson Drug Co.* are succeeded at Keytesville, Mo., by the Richardson Drug Co.

*Mr. J. W. Pitts*, formerly of Polk, Mo., is now located at Pittsburg, Mo., having sold his store at the former place to J. A. Payne.

**Warrensburg Items.**

*Col. Jno. E. Clark*, our popular druggist, rides in his new Stanhope.

*Druggist F. W. Robinson* and family drive out now in an elegant new two-seated basket surrey.

*A Mr. Drummond* landed a seven-pound catfish from Pertle Springs Lake last week. Your correspondent was witness to the haul.

Life is too short for any bitter feeling;  
Time is the best avenger, if we wait;  
The years speed by and on their wings bear healing;  
We have no room for anything like hate.  
This solemn truth the low mounds seem revealing,  
That thick and fast about our feet are stealing—  
Life is too short for hate.

—[ELLA WHEELER WILCOX.]

**Shaving** was once among the duties of a surgeon. Even at the beginning of the century which has just expired, some English surgeons were summarily dismissed from the Danish naval service for refusing to act as barbers to the crews of their ships.

## ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT.

**The Chicago Veteran Apothecaries' Association** took their annual excursion this year on the drainage canal. President T. N. Jamieson, in extending the invitations, explained at length why such a tour of inspection was appropriate for their organization. Among other reasons, he says: "The drug store corner has been the great furnace in which public opinion is molded. Let us veteran druggists look over the ground of the drainage canal so that when we are called upon to give judgment in this matter we may be in a position to do so.

**Chinese Laundries Cannot Sell Opium.** The Appellate Court, on July 23, sustained the board of pharmacy in the case against Yee Nay who keeps a laundry and sold opium. This decision says:

1. That opium is a drug, not merchandise
2. That any place where drugs and medicines are sold is a drug store in the meaning of the law.

Next to the Sadtler Castoria case this is the most sweeping decision the board has had in their favor.

**News Items.**

*The Stock of W. R. Nash*, Fairmont, Ill., was destroyed by fire, July 16.

*Griffith & Johns*, Charleston, Ill., recently sold their stock to N. Davis & Son.

*H. G. Fritz* has purchased the drug stock of J. W. M. Eslamen at Staunton, Ill.

*E. C. Chacey*, of Hillsboro, Ill., visits St. Louis frequently, ordering goods and calling on his friends.

*The Firm of Carter & Nungesser*, Danville, Ill., has dissolved. Mr. T. H. Carter will retain the old store and Mr. Nungesser has purchased the store of G. Hall.

*Edward J. Frost*, a prominent pharmacist of Winchester, Ill., and a graduate of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, has been named director for the Sixteenth Congressional District of that State. He is a member of the Republican party.

**Esop Up to Date.**—The *Southern Clinic* for April quotes the following from the *Cambridge (Ohio) Sun*: There was a man who was too stingy to subscribe for his home paper, so sent his little son to a neighbor to borrow one. As the boy was going home he fell down and broke his leg. The father heard his cries, and ran out to see what was the matter, but slipped and fell, dislocating his knee and tearing the bosom out of his ten-dollar pantaloons. His wife ran to his assistance, leaving a 2-year-old baby on the floor. The baby crawled out and fell down the well, and, while the mother was fishing the child out, the house caught on fire and was totally destroyed. Moral: Now is the time to subscribe.

"The Entertainment" is the heading now found in practically all of the State Association Convention reports. It is now many years since Missouri set the pace in this direction. It has now come to pass that a pharmaceutical convention without some form of entertainment is as rare as mistakes are expected to be in the new Pharmacopoeia.

## MISSOURI PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

### Missouri Pharmaceutical Association Committee For 1900-1901.

President Paul L. Hess, of Kansas City, has named the following committees:

**Membership and Attendance.**—F. R. Scharlach, Moberly, chairman; Otis W. Smith, Sedalia; H. F. Hassebrock, St. Louis; H. C. Wesner, Windsor, and J. L. Wright, Jefferson City.

**Papers and Queries.**—Francis Hemm, St. Louis, chairman; Miss Frederica de Wyl, Jefferson City; J. F. Llewellyn, Mexico; A. W. Mente, Kansas City, and T. A. Layton, St. Louis.

**Legislation.**—J. M. Love, Kansas City, chairman; J. H. Allen, St. Louis; A. Brandenberger, Jefferson City; R. E. Maupin, Pattonsburg, and Eugene Soper, St. Joseph.

**National Formulary.**—Dr. H. M. Pettit, Carrollton, chairman; Jno. A. Hummel, New Madrid; Dr. Otto F. Claus, St. Louis; W. F. Houser, California, and J. B. Clark, Plattsburg.

**United States Pharmacopoeia.**—J. M. Good, St. Louis, chairman; Dr. O. W. Krueger, Kansas City; A. T. Fleischmann, Sedalia; W. Mittelbach, Boonville, and Carl G. E. Kile, St. Louis.

**Trade Interests.**—E. G. Schroers, St. Joseph, chairman; Jno. B. Land, Slater; Hugo Eyssell, Kansas City; Dr. A. R. Edmonds, Miami, and Chas. Gletner, St. Louis.

**Exhibits.**—H. Y. Riddle, Kansas City, chairman; A. S. McGowan, Sedalia; St. John Umbrite, Liberal; F. W. Robinson, Warrensburg, and T. F. Hagenow, St. Louis.

**Deceased Members.**—P. H. Franklin, Moberly, chairman; Thos. Layton, St. Louis; Dr. A. H. Caffee, Carthage; K. G. Orear, St. Louis, and F. R. Dimmitt, Kansas City.

**Drug Adulterations.**—Ambrose Mueller, Webster Groves, chairman; Carl G. Hinrichs, St. Louis; D. V. Whitney, Kansas City; Wm. K. Ihardt, St. Louis, and T. A. Moseley, Harrisonville.

**Transportation.**—H. W. Servant, Sedalia, chairman; John Gorin, Missouri City; W. M. Federmann, Kansas City; R. L. Hope, Centralia, and F. L. Whelpley, St. Louis.

**Entertainment Committee.**—August Breunert, chairman; G. W. Miller, Warrensburg; A. J. Mehl, Kansas City; A. Brandenberger, Jefferson City; Geo. Eyssell, Kansas City; Eugene Soper, St. Joseph; H. W. Servant, Sedalia; F. L. Whelpley, St. Louis; H. B. Sparks, Kansas City; John Gorin, Missouri City; John E. Clark, Warrensburg; Theo. Herman, St. Louis; A. T. Fleischmann, Sedalia; O. F. C. Bausch, St. Louis; St. John Umbrite, Liberal; L. A. Seitz, St. Louis; W. B. Kerns, Bunceton; Miss Frederica de Wyl, Jefferson City; E. W. Gallencamp, Washington; H. F. Hassebrock, St. Louis, and R. S. Vitt, St. Louis.

### Comments on Revision of the Pharmacopoeia.

BY WILLIAM MITTELBACH, BOONVILLE, MO.

The Pharmacopoeial Convention has taken place, the committee on revision is elected, and certain instructions given the committee that indicate, in advance, what some of the changes will be in our next Pharmacopoeia. It is of two changes or additions that I wish to speak: "The admission of patented synthetics, and the stating of doses."

The Question of the Admission of Some of the Much Advertised Patented Chemicals or drugs has been agitated for years, and plans laid by those back of the scheme to insure their acceptance by the Pharmacopoeial Convention. That they have succeeded well we now know. The campaign was shrewdly managed, and American pharmacists will have to take their medicine. That the great majority of pharmacists actively engaged in the business, and for whom the Pharmacopoeia is intended as a guide, are opposed to the recognition of the patented proprietaries, is a well-known fact. All over this great country of ours, where the pharmacist has expressed himself through our drug journals, he has opposed the idea; and I venture to state that, could a vote be taken on the subject, an overwhelming majority would say, "keep them out." If it is

intended that a pharmacopoeia shall be the official text-book of the practice of pharmacy; if it shall be the legal standard for the protection of those engaged in the business, then all such articles as are protected by patents or copyright should be kept out.

How a majority of the members of the convention, men of sound judgment and national reputation, can approve of the admission of these remedies, is a mystery to me. I firmly believed that when this question would come up before our delegates, it would be decided adversely to their admission, and by an almost unanimous vote.

From a Scientific and Professional Standpoint, this was, in my mind, the only thing to do. For a representative body of physicians and pharmacists to foster and further protect these patent remedies, does not seem the highest standard of our honorable profession. Some one will say that the introduction of these remedies into our Pharmacopoeia does away with all secrets concerning their composition and mode of manufacture, and that we can prepare them ourselves. This may be true, as far as it goes, but as sure as we attempt this, just so soon will the cry of imitation be raised, and warnings given us not to infringe upon certain patents and copyrights. And even should we succeed in steering clear of such breakers, how many of those physicians, members of the convention that voted for the admission of patented synthetics, will accept Smith's or Jones' product instead of the original?

Not many, I assure you. The great majority of practicing physicians prefer, and many demand, the original product. What a sinecure to the proprietors this will be. That these remedies have merit, we all acknowledge. The originators and owners should, however, alone be held responsible for them, and not the entire pharmaceutical fraternity held also.

My idea of the Pharmacopoeia is, that it should be definite and of unquestionable reliability. It ought to be so simple and comprehensive that all could swear by it. It being the legal guide, it ought to be very plain and clear of all technical phraseology. It is to be regretted that our honorable vocation is gradually drifting into that condition where the grasping schemer will use it for his personal aggrandizement and enabling the few to become rich at the expense of the many.

The Giving or Stating of Doses in the next Pharmacopoeia is accepted by all as being a step forward. There is but little, if any, objection to this change. But that only medium doses shall be indicated, and maximum doses be left to the judgment of the physicians, is another surprise to our fraternity.

Why in the name of common sense do we want doses given at all, if it isn't to fix a limit within which we are protected in dispensing drugs? Maximum doses are what most of us thought would be given, and so inserted in the new Pharmacopoeia. Simply stating that strychnine is given in one-thirtieth grain or .002 doses, doesn't satisfy me. I know that .002 is also a safe dose. What we want to know is, what is the maximum dose that can safely be administered under ordinary conditions.—[Read at the 1900 meeting of the M. Ph. A.]

### Missouri Items.

*Schabel & Rigsby*, Clarence, are succeeded by J. G. Rigsby.

*Louis & Weisel* is succeeded in business at Louisiana, by Paul Rhodius.

*J. T. Stephenson* succeeds E. N. Evans in business at New Cambria.

*Dye & Gregory* is the name of a new firm starting in business at Shelbyville.

*A. J. Stokely & Co.* have purchased the stock of E. E. Mathews & Co., at Williamsville.

*James R. MacCabe* is successor to J. F. Boas, Springfield. Mr. Paul Day is the pharmacist in charge. He was formerly with the Ferguson-Kintra Drug Co.

*Mr. J. F. Llewellyn*, of Mexico, is an ardent admirer of old coins and has a fine collection. Any of our readers interested in the same subject will find Mr. Llewellyn a congenial kindred spirit. We suggest correspondence with him.

Send Questions for our Prescription Case Department.

## EDITOR'S TABLE.

Any book reviewed in this Department may be obtained upon receipt of price at the office of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST.

"Love and Its Affinities" is the title of a new book written by Dr. Geo. F. Butler, of Chicago, and published by G. P. Engelhard & Co., of that city. Price, \$1.00, net.

The essay is one of great interest and value to the medical and legal professions, but not suitable for the general reader.

**The Arithmachinist**, a practical self-instructor in mechanical arithmetic, by Hy. Goldman, author and inventor of the Advanced System for Locating Errors, Self-Checking Trial Balance and Blank Books, Short Methods for computing Interest and Discount, New Method for Averaging Accounts, Security System for Preventing Forgeries, Instantaneous Index, Automatic Binder, etc. Chicago: The Office Men's Record Co., 1898.

The author not only understands his subject thoroughly but is able to explain it in an intelligent manner.

**The Spatula Label Book**.—Designed especially for use in the shop and laboratory. Comprising labels for practically all the drugs, chemicals, and preparations of the United States Pharmacopoeia and the National Formulary, together with many for drugs in the British Pharmacopoeia, and for a large number of unofficial articles, utensils, apparatus, etc.—in all over 2,000 labels. Compiled by Prof. Wilbur L. Scoville, Ph. G., of the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy. Part I.—Labels for Drugs in Pharmacopoeia. Part II.—Labels for Drugs in National Formulary. Part III.—Labels for Unofficial Drugs. Part IV.—Labels for Utensils. Boston: The Spatula Pub. Co. Price, \$1.00.

This is a very useful collection of labels, and no doubt will meet with a large sale.

**The Urine and Clinical Chemistry of the Gastric Contents, the Common Poisons, and Milk**, by J. W. Holland, M. D., Professor of Medical Chemistry and Toxicology, Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia. Forty-one illustrations. Sixth edition, revised and enlarged. Philadelphia: P. Blakiston's Son & Co., 1012 Walnut Street, 1900.

The present edition of this popular work has been thoroughly revised and enlarged. It is intended especially for the use of students in the laboratory. The pages are left blank for pencil work and it is convenient in size for the pocket. The more important portions of the text are printed in large type. The illustrations are particularly good for a book of this character.

**A Guide to the Practical Examination of Urine**—for the Use of Physicians and Students. By James Tyson, M. D., Professor of Clinical Medicine in the University of Pennsylvania, and Physician to the Hospital of the University; Physician to the Philadelphia Hospital; Fellow of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, etc., etc. Ninth edition, revised and corrected. With a colored plate and wood engravings. Philadelphia: P. Blakiston, Son & Co., 1012 Walnut Street. 1899.

This is a new and ninth edition of a work which has gained just favor among medical and pharmaceutical students and teachers. It is a convenient handbook for office or laboratory use. Any of our readers desiring a work on this subject will do well to procure this volume.

**Christian Science**—an Exposition of Mrs. Eddy's Wonderful Discovery, Including its Legal Aspects. A Plea for Children and Other Helpless Sick. By Wm. A. Furrington, Lecturer in the

University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and in the New York College of Dentistry upon Law in Relation to Medical Practice; one of the authors of "A System of Legal Medicine." New York: E. B. Treat & Co., 241 and 243 West Twenty-third Street. 1900. Price, \$1.00.

This is an impassioned consideration of a question which is perplexing clear thinkers and bewildering a sane public. We commend it to cool-headed people everywhere. It will be of value, however, only to those who are open to reason, evidence and mathematical demonstrations. The laws of nature must continue to deplete the world of those who fanatically follow the teachings of such persons as lead in promulgating Christian Science doctrines.

**Progressive Medicine**—Volume II, 1900.—A Quarterly Digest of Advances, Discoveries and Improvements in the Medical and Surgical Sciences. Edited by Hobart Amory Hare, M. D., Professor of Therapeutics and Materia Medica in Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia. Octavo, handsomely bound in cloth, 401 pages, with 81 engravings. Philadelphia and New York: Lea Brothers & Co. Issued quarterly. Price, \$10.00 per year.

An examination of this, the second volume of the 1900 series of *Progressive Medicine*, reveals the very practical lines which have been followed by its contributors. As an example: The ever important subject of appendicitis is considered from a practical standpoint, the merits of a newer method of operating being carefully investigated. Bassini's operation in hernia is described in practical detail, and operations upon the intestines, colon and liver are exhaustively considered in the aspects of operation and results. Abdominal tumors and the methods for their diagnosis come next, and this is followed by a most interesting consideration of the use of the X-ray in detecting abdominal calculi. The illustrations given in this section, as in fact is the case throughout the volume, are most helpful.

**The International Medical Annual and Practitioner's Index**.—A work of Reference for Medical Practitioners. Contributors: F. A. Burrall, M. D.; Jas. Cantlie, M. A., M. B., F. R. C. S.; Prof. A. H. Carter, M. D., F. R. C. P.; Prof. Hy. D. Chapin, M. A., M. D.; William A. Furrington, A. B., L. L. M.; R. J. Coulter, M. B., F. R. C. S. I.; F. Richardson Cross, M. B., F. R. C. S.; R. M. Fenn, M. B., C. M.; E. Hurry Fenwick, F. R. C. S.; T. Colcott Fox, B. A., F. R. C. P.; Samuel G. Gant, M. D.; H. Bellamy Gardner, M. R. C. S.; A. E. Giles, B. Sc., M. D., F. R. C. S.; Edward W. Goodall, M. D.; J. Dundas Grant, M. A., M. D.; Prof. G. M. Hammond, A. M., M. D.; Lt. Col. W. Keith Hatch, F. R. C. S.; G. A. Hawkins-Ambler, F. R. C. S.; Robert Jones, F. R. C. S.; Priestley Leech, M. D., F. R. C. S.; P. Watson Williams, M. D.; Prof. Henry P. Loomis, M. D.; Thos. More-Madden, M. A., F. R. C. S.; Prof. Joseph McFarland, M. D.; Chas. F. Marshall, M. D., F. R. C. S.; Wm. Milligan, M. D.; Kleth W. Monsarrat, F. R. C. S.; G. Lane Mullins, M. A., M. D.; Wm. Murrell, M. D., F. R. C. P.; J. E. Platt, M. S., M. D., F. R. C. S.; Jos. Priestley, B. A., M. D., D. P. H.; Boardman Reed, M. D.; Prof. A. W. Mayo Robson, F. R. C. S.; Major Ronald Ross, M. R. C. S., I. M. S.; Prof. Robert Saundby, M. D., F. R. C. P.; James Shaw, M. D.; Walter G. Spencer, F. R. C. S.; Prof. W. Gilman Thompson, M. D.; A. H. Tubby, M. S., M. B.; Joseph G. Turner, F. R. C. S., L. D. S.; R. Norris Wolfenden, M. D., B. A. 1900—eighteenth year. New York: E. B. Treat & Co., 241-243 West Twenty-third Street; and Chicago: 199 Clark Street. Price \$3.00.

The present number of this series is well up to the standard of its predecessors. It will assist the pharmacist who desires to keep posted. It is also a useful present for pharmacists to make physicians.



## THE MARKET REVIEW.

We have never known the conditions generally to be more propitious than at present for warranting us in expecting a continued healthy business in the Central, Southern and Western States, and even with the retarding influence of a political campaign, we anticipate a steady increase each month of the year over the same period of '99.

For July we note an active trade from all sections of the country, not only in the drug line but in all lines, with more visiting buyers here than is usual at this time of the year.

In the way of changes in the market, we note the advances lead the changes which have occurred.

Advanced.	Declined.
Berries, Cubeb,	Acid, Carbolic,
Carbon Bisulphide,	Salicylic,
Creosote, Beechwood,	Copaiba,
Cuttle Bone,	Cloves,
Flowers, Arnica,	Kino,
Gum Chicle,	Saccharine 555,
Isinglass, American and	Salicin,
Russian,	Salol,
Leaves, Buchu,	Seed, Canary,
Senna,	Hemp,
Morphine,	Sodium Salicylate,
Nutgalls,	Turpentine,
Oils, Essential:	White Lead,
Anise,	
Cassia,	
Cedar,	
Cubeb,	
Pennyroyal,	
Wormwood,	
Oils, Heavy:	
Fish,	
Linseed,	
Opium,	
Potassium Cyanide,	
Quinine,	
Root, Ginseng,	
Golden Seal,	
Seed, Celery,	
Silver Nitrate,	
Spices:	
China Cassia,	
Ginger, African,	
Pepper,	
Stone, Pumice,	
Syrup, Rock Candy,	
Thymol,	

**Quinine.**—Owing to excessive competition between the manufacturers, this article, it is claimed, has been sold below cost of manufacture for the past four months. A re-action set in about July 13, when the price was raised 2c per oz. and this was followed by a further advance on July 18. Our current quotations are: For P. & W., 41 to 46c, and for N. Y. Q. 1c less for 5 oz. cans and oz. vials. N. Y. Q. in bulk, 37c.

**Morphine** advanced about July 20 to \$2.35 for ½ in 2½-oz. boxes, \$2.15 for oz. vials of P. & W. make; 10c less for N. Y. Q. or M. B. brands.

**Acid, Carbolic.**—We note a reduction of 3c per lb. in current quotations, notwithstanding the fact that there has been no reduction in the price of the article abroad. We quote gilt label, 1 lb. bottles, 37 to 43c,

and red or black label 28 to 34c as to quantity, with usual reduction for cans or larger packages.

**Acid, Salicylic**, we note was marked down early in the month to 40 to 50c for bulk; 42 to 55c for 1b. packages.

**Alum**, powdered, we quote in barrels at 3c, bundles at 6 to 10c.

**Copaiba** has been marked down to 50 to 55c for guaranteed pure Central American, in 1 to 5-lb. quantities.

**Balsam Peru** now held at \$1.60 to \$1.80.

**Bark, Elm**, 25 to 100 lbs., from 10 to 12c; less quantities, 12½ to 15c. Ground 1c and powdered 2c per lb. higher than above. The ground and powdered above quoted are absolutely pure and not mixed with 30 to 50 per cent flour as is the case with much of the stock on the market.

**Berries, Cubeb**, advanced to 18 to 22c for from 1 to 10 lbs., and powdered 4c higher.

**Carbo-Cresol**, the ideal disinfectant, 1 lb. being sufficient to add 15 to 20 gallons of water for disinfecting purposes. We quote in 5-lb. bottles at from 20 to 30c, and in lbs. 32 to 35c as to quantity.

**Carbon, Bisulphide**, owing to scarcity, is now held firmly at 6½ to 6¼ in drums, and 10 to 14c in a small way.

**Cocoa Butter**, M. B. brand, quality pure, we note quoted at 48 to 58c.

**Creosote, Beechwood**, advanced to \$1.20, \$1.25 and \$1.30 for lbs., ¼s and ½s respectively.

**Cuttle-Fish Bone** has still further advanced in price, and for select 26 to 28c is asked by the strap and crate; 35 to 40c for small quantities; broken at 12 to 18c.

**Flowers, Arnica**, now quoted at 10 to 10½ by the bale; 12 to 15c for less.

**Galls, Aleppo**, higher at 30 to 34c; powdered 34 to 48c.

**Glycerin** continues firm but without change, though higher prices are predicted for fall.

**Gum Chicle** advanced to 37c by the bag gross; in small quantities, 5 to 25 lbs., 43 to 47c.

**Gum Kino** lower at \$1.25 to \$1.50 for true and powdered.

**Isinglass, American**, now held at 70 to 75c for from 1 to 5-lb. lots. Russian we note has advanced about 25c per lb. from our last quotation.

**Leaves, Buchu**, have been marked up twice during the month and short now quoted at from 22 to 27 for 5 to 25 lbs.

**Senna** we note lower, 12½ to 15c being asked for Alex. Siftings, and 21 to 23c for extra choice Tinnevel.

**Oil, Linseed** continues to move upward, our present quotations being 66 to 67c for Raw, 1c higher for Boiled, without any indication of an early weakening in the market.

**Oil, Anise**, we quote at \$1.85 by the case, and \$2.05 to \$2.15 for 1 to 5 lbs.

**Cedar**, the pure article scarce and hard to obtain, 65 to 75c being quoted in a small way for a guaranteed article.

*Cubebs* at \$1.10.

*Fish* advanced to 36 and 37c for Banks and Straights respectively.

*Oil, Pennyroyal*, is now bringing a much higher price than for a number of years past. We quote at from \$1.65 to \$1.80.

*Wintergreen*, artificial, lower at 65 to 75c per lb.

*Wormwood*, true, at \$6.00 to \$6.25.

*Opium* has been marked up about 25c per lb. or to \$3.50 to \$3.65 as wanted. \$3.60 to \$3.75 for powdered.

*Potassium Cyanide*, 98-100 per cent C. P., we quote higher at 30 to 31c by the case. No. 1, 50 per cent, 26 to 27c. The above powdered or granular 10c per lb. higher. No. 2, 40 per cent, 23 to 24c. No. 3, 30 per cent, 19 to 20c. Powdered or granular, 5c per lb. higher.

*Root, Ginseng*, \$4.00 to \$4.25.

*Golden Seal*, 60 to 65c; powdered, 65 to 70c.

*Saccharine* 555, reduced, on account of excessive competition, to \$4.25 per lb.

*Salicin* has sustained two reductions since our last issue and is now held at from \$4.30 to \$4.45 for lbs.,  $\frac{1}{2}$ s and  $\frac{1}{4}$ s.

*Salol* now offered in bulk at from \$2.60 to \$2.80 for M. B. brand.

*Seed, Canary*, we quote lower at \$3.00 to \$3.25 by the bag, and hemp, Russian, at \$3.25.

*Rape*, English, higher at 6c in bags; 7 to 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ c for 25-lb. lots and upwards.

*Silver Nitrate* advanced to \$7.10 to \$7.30 for P. & W., \$6.50 to \$6.70 for M. B.

*Sodium Salicylate* reduced in sympathy with Salicylic Acid and is now 44 to 50c for fair quantities.

*Spices*.—We note as higher: China cassia, ginger, African pepper, black and white Singapore, and celery seed. Lower: Cloves.

*Stone, Pumice*, has materially stiffened and powdered is now held at from 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ c in bags.

*Syrup, Rock Candy*, M. B. crystal brand, owing to the advance in sugar, has been raised from 52 to 54c in barrels and half barrels.

### Sundries.

#### Prices Current and Seasonable Goods.

*Hair Curlers*.—Note changes in prices: "A," doz. 40c; "B," doz. 35c; "C," doz. 30c; Oxford, doz. \$1; Paragon, No. 00, doz. 90c; Princess, doz. 55c; Little Princess, doz. 45c; Thelma, doz. \$1; Tourist, doz. 75c; Travelers, doz. 90c; Vassar, doz. 90c.

*Mirrors*.—Advanced. No. X36, doz. 40c; No. X37, doz. 60c; No. X39, doz. 75c; No. X40, doz. 90c.

*Nail Nippers*.—The Gem, now sell at \$2.00 a dozen.

*Ointment*.—Palmer's Skin Success, 25c size, doz. \$2. This size Ointment prepared for the market on Easel Display Cards of  $\frac{1}{2}$  dozen and 1 box bonus, 3 Easel Cards termed one dozen. Each card lot in a separate box and three of these boxes within a wrapper. Skin Success, 75c size, (no bonus) doz. \$6.

*Pears' Goods*.—Latest prices. Fuller's Earth, \$1.80; Violet Powder, \$1.65; Lavender Water, \$9.40. Soap.—No. 103, \$2.50; No. 104, \$3.75; No. 105, \$5.55; No. 108, \$5.55; No. 109, \$2.45; No. 112, \$2.20; No. 113, \$3.35; No. 114, \$5.50; No. 115, \$1.87; No. 120, \$1.45; Carbolic, \$1.50; Juniper Tar, \$1.75. Sell less 10% from above list.

*Scales*.—Horn Pan, silk cord, 6-in. beam, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. pans, in paper box, extra value, each \$1; brass pan, brass chain, 8-in. beam, 3-in. pans, in wood box, extra value, each 90c.

*Scales*.—Standard, T18, sell at \$4, less 30%, tin scoop, dial and indicator, warranted exact, weighs up to 25 lbs.; B18, sell at \$4.40, less 30%, brass scoop, dial and indicator, warranted exact,

weighs up to 25 lbs.; The Counter, T96, sell at \$6, less 30%, tin scoop, dial and indicator, warranted exact, weighs up to 25 lbs.; B96, sell at \$6.50, less 30%, brass scoop, dial and indicator, warranted exact, weighs up to 25 lbs.; Confectionery, 6C, sell at \$4.40, less 30%. N. P. scoop, dial and indicator, warranted exact, weighs up to 6 lbs.

*Shoe Polishes*.—Whittemore's.—Note change in prices; Elite Paste, large, doz. \$1; Patent Leather Paste, large, doz. \$1; Dandy Russett Paste, large, doz. \$1.

*Shower Bath Hose*.—The Excelsior, can be attached without trouble to any faucet, a luxury for summer bathing; per doz. \$12.

*Soap, Campaign*.—Each cake moulded in form of baby, put up in handsome boxes, lithographed with presidential candidates' pictures on same; put up 2 cakes (babies) in a box, per 100 boxes, \$3.75.

*Soap, Disinfectine*.—A medicated soap that will be thoroughly advertised, doz. 85c.

*Soap, Waltke's*.—This line of soaps is second to none. Assorted orders may be made up in order to secure these discounts as follows: 1 gross, less 10%; 3 gross, less 15%.

*Soap, Palmer's*.—Skin Success, 25c cakes, gross \$24. This soap prepared for the market, packed in boxes each holding  $\frac{1}{2}$  dozen and 1 cake bonus. Three of these boxes within a wrapper termed one dozen.

*Tooth Powder, Graves'*.—New sizes and packing, 16-oz. cans, doz. \$12; 8-oz. cans, \$6; 4-oz. bottles, doz. \$3.75; 2-oz. bottles, \$1.75.

*Toilet Powder*, Pozzoni's Dove, in a new box, a very elegant package, and the quality of the powder is known to everyone; doz. \$1.82.

*Toilet Powder*, Pozzoni's Med. Complexion. An old staple seller which should not be overlooked in addition to the above; doz. \$3.90.

*Toilet Preparations*, Woodbury's. Note advance in following list: Cream, Facial, doz. \$2; Cream, Dental, doz. \$2; Powder, Dental, doz. \$2; Powder, Facial, doz. \$2; Powder, Odorine, doz. \$2; Soap Facial, doz. \$2.

*Tooth Brushes*, La Kanuka.—The advance in raw material has so increased the cost of this brush, necessitating a like advance in the wholesale price; doz. \$1.90.

### Proprietary Goods.

#### Market Changes and Additions.

*Beef Extract*, Cudahy's Rex Fluid.—16 oz. list prices advanced to \$16 dozen.

*Boroformalin*.—Advanced, doz. \$4.75.

*Cannabis Indica*, Dr. H. James, doz. \$24.

*Cure*, Cretol, Kczema, doz. \$7.20; Catarrh, doz. \$4.20.

*Danderine*, Knowlton's, now put up in three sizes; large, doz. \$7; medium, doz. \$4; small, doz. \$2.

*Drug*, Boston, doz. \$8.50.

*Extract*, Vernor's Ginger Ale, lb. \$1.

*Fluid*, Minor's (Disinfectant), quart, doz. \$3;  $\frac{1}{2}$ -gallon can, doz. \$4.80; 1-gallon can, doz. \$8.40; 5-gallon can, each \$3.

*Fly Killers*.—The fly season is still with us, and the following list may prove of some convenience:

*Fly Buttons*, Green's, 3 dozen in box, doz. 90c.

*Fly Killer*, Daisy, doz. \$1.25.

*Fly Paper*, M. B., Old Reliable, size 14x18, ream \$3.75, quire 25c.

*Fly Paper*, Deutcher's, size 14x18, ream \$7.50, quire 40c.

*Fly Paper*, Sleeper's, size 14x18, ream \$3.75, quire 25c.

*Fly Paper*, Selbert's, 8 sheets in envelope, 50 envelopes in box, box 75c.

*Tanglefoot*, (sticky) large, 10 boxes in case \$3.20, box 35c; small, 15 boxes in case, case \$1.70, box 15c.

*Fly Holders*, Tanglefoot, 50 in case, case 75c.

*Food*, Peterman's Ant, doz. \$7.50.

*Fruit*, B. M. & Co.'s Crushed.—Cherry advanced to \$14 doz.

*Kretol*, Crude, doz. \$1.80.

*Lemonade*, Eiffel Tower.—Makes lemonade instantly by dissolving in water; Instantaneous, 50 packages to box, retail 5c, box \$1.70, doz. 45c; Concentrated, 24 bottles to box, retail 10c, box \$1.80.

*Lifiters*, Rogers' Active Liver, doz. \$1.75.

*Old Homestead Preparations*.—New list of the Old Homestead Remedy Co. This line is put up in attractive bottles and car-

tons and can be relied upon as quick sellers. The line comprises the following preparations:

Emulsion Cod Liver Oil, small, doz. \$3.75; large, doz. \$7.50.  
 Celery Nervine, small, doz. \$3.75; large, doz. \$7.50.  
 Sarsaparilla, small, doz. \$3.75; large, doz. \$7.50.  
 Female Regulator, small, doz. \$3.75; large, doz. \$7.50.  
 Beef, Wine and Iron, small, doz. \$3.75; large, doz. \$7.50.  
 Chili Tonic, 8-ounce panel, doz. \$3.75.  
 Laxative, Syrup, 8-ounce panel, doz. \$3.75.  
 Cough Cure, large, doz. \$3.75; small, doz. \$1.75.  
 Blackberry Cordial, small, doz. \$1.75; large, doz. \$3.75.  
 Carbolec Salve, 2-ounce carton, doz. \$1.50.  
 Condition Powder, 3-lb. package, doz. \$2.25.  
 Solditz Powders, singlets, \$2 per 100; threes, 75c per doz.  
 \$7.50 per gross; sixes, \$1.25 per doz., \$12 per gross; tens or regulars, \$2 per doz., \$20 per gross. Special offer of free goods made in quantity lots.

Pepto-Phosphate, Concentrated, doz. \$2.  
 Powder, Union Headache, 10c size, doz. 65c; 5c size, doz. 35c.  
 Prescription, 28gr, Eimer & Amend's, doz. \$6.50.  
 Remedy, T. R. Mason's Pile, large, doz. \$8; small, doz. \$4.  
 Salve, Veterinary Carbo-Arnica.—A new stock salve. This is an extraordinary salve for all kinds of stock. As its name indicates, it contains carbolic acid and arnica, and is very effective in bruises, cuts, sores and swellings of all kinds. As the dealer is very frequently called upon to supply a preparation of this character, especially where stock cut themselves on barb wire fences, the manufacturer is sure that there is a place for this product. The prices quoted below will enable the dealer to make a very handsome profit. 25-lb. cans, per lb. 5c; 10-lb. cans, per lb. 6c; 5-lb. cans, per lb. 7c; 1-lb. cans, per lb. 8c.  
 "Shoo Skeeter", Walbel's—an item you may need these hot nights—\$1.25 box.

Soda, Rogers' Headache, doz. 75c.  
 Tablets, J. & J.'s Digestive.—Johnson's latest advertising offer as follows: Proposition No. 1—1 gross Johnson's Digestive Tablets, 508 (small size), \$4.00 per dozen; 2 show cards, 24x28, framed, with glass, for window display; 4 display stands; 1 gross samples; 500 Papoid Booklets; 4 dozen small half-tones, 8x10; 12 window strips. Proposition No. 2—½ gross Johnson's Digestive Tablets, 508 (small size), \$4.00 per dozen; 2 show cards, 24x28, framed, with glass, for window display; 2 display stands; ¼ gross samples; 250 Papoid Booklets; 4 dozen small half-tones, 8x10; 12 window strips. Proposition No. 3—¼ gross Johnson's Digestive Tablets, 508 (small size), \$4.00 per dozen; 1 show card, 24x28, framed, with glass, for window display; 1 display stand; ¼ gross samples; 125 Papoid Booklets; 2 dozen small halftones, 8x10; 12 window strips.

Wine, Stream Cod Liver Oil Co.'s, doz. \$8.

Thymol advanced to \$3.75 to \$4.00 per lb. as to brand.  
 Turpentine has been falling off and is now held at 48 and 48½c by the barrel.  
 White Lead experienced a decline early in the month of 4c, or to 6c per lb. for National and Carter brands. Pacific, pure, to 5c.  
 White Lead and Crown Zinc 5c per lb. in 500-lb. lots.

The Coyol, which flourishes luxuriantly without cultivation throughout the tropics, is a shrub or species of palm upon which grow bunches of berries. These berries, as they contain 80 per cent of oil, are of inestimable service in the manufacture of soap, but they are said to contain too much acid to render them valuable for lubricating purposes.

Name of the Red Sea.—The Red Sea is so called from its color. The color is said to be owing to the presence, in immense quantities, of a microscopic water-weed named *Trichodesmium erythraeum*.—[*Meehans' Monthly*.]

The Complaint that Potato Starch and flour is often adulterated with corn starch to cheapen the product, to the benefit of unscrupulous dealers, has become so general that a prominent New York house has issued a circular letter calling attention of consumers to the evil and pointing out that a microscopic examination will prove a simple and infallible test, by which adulteration can be easily detected.

The Complaint that Potato Starch and flour is often adulterated with corn starch to cheapen the product, to the benefit of unscrupulous dealers, has become so general that a prominent New York house has issued a circular letter calling attention of consumers to the evil and pointing out that a microscopic examination will prove a simple and infallible test, by which adulteration can be easily detected.

The Complaint that Potato Starch and flour is often adulterated with corn starch to cheapen the product, to the benefit of unscrupulous dealers, has become so general that a prominent New York house has issued a circular letter calling attention of consumers to the evil and pointing out that a microscopic examination will prove a simple and infallible test, by which adulteration can be easily detected.

The Complaint that Potato Starch and flour is often adulterated with corn starch to cheapen the product, to the benefit of unscrupulous dealers, has become so general that a prominent New York house has issued a circular letter calling attention of consumers to the evil and pointing out that a microscopic examination will prove a simple and infallible test, by which adulteration can be easily detected.

## MATRIMONIAL.

Mr. Robert C. Reilley, of Meramec Street and Virginia Avenue, was married Wednesday, July 25, to Miss Theresa Marie Saler. Mr. Reilley is one of the best known and most prosperous young pharmacists of the city, and his bride is an accomplished young lady of the South Side. The young couple have the best wishes of an exceptionally large circle of friends.

Glosemeyer-Baumann.—Mr. O. J. Glosemeyer and Miss Oliva Baumann, both of St. Charles, Mo., were married June 12, 1900. Mr. Glosemeyer was for many years manager of Vinke Brothers' Frenchtown store, and recently with Henry D. Meyers & Son, and is at present managing the business of F. A. Vinke Drug Co., during Mr. Vinke's absence in Germany and the Paris Exposition. Mr. Glosemeyer was a member of St. Louis College of Pharmacy, class '96-'97.



O. J. GLOSEMEYER.

Devereux-Douglas.—Mr. Frank Devereux was



recently married to Miss Josie Douglas, of Jacksonville, Texas. The groom is a nephew of W. P. Devereux, and has been employed by his uncle as a druggist for a number of years. Frank is a young gentleman of great promise in his profession and possesses the elements of true nobility of character and of manhood which are found in that class denominated perfect gentlemen. His lovely bride is one of Jacksonville's fairest and loveliest gems.

The Complaint that Potato Starch and flour is often adulterated with corn starch to cheapen the product, to the benefit of unscrupulous dealers, has become so general that a prominent New York house has issued a circular letter calling attention of consumers to the evil and pointing out that a microscopic examination will prove a simple and infallible test, by which adulteration can be easily detected.

# Meyer Brothers Druggist

PUBLISHED MONTHLY IN THE INTERESTS OF THE ENTIRE DRUG TRADE.

VOL. XXI.

ST. LOUIS, SEPTEMBER, 1900.

No. 9.

Entered at the Post-Office at St. Louis, Mo., as second class matter in January, 1895.

## Meyer Brothers Druggist

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

C. F. G. MEYER, PUBLISHER.

H. M. WHELPLEY, Ph. G., M. D., - - - - - Editor.

### TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

United States and Canada, per year ..... \$1 00  
Foreign (Postal Union), per year ..... 1 25  
Single Copies ..... 10

Sample copies sent free on application.  
Please remit in funds that are bankable in St. Louis.  
To discontinue a subscription, notice must be sent to office of publication and all arrears paid.

### ADVERTISING RATES.

(WE HAVE BUT ONE PRICE).

One-fourth page, 6 months, (2 5-6x4 1-4 inches) ..... \$ 45 00  
One-fourth page, 1 year, (2 5-6x4 1-4 inches) ..... 82 50  
One-half page, 6 months, (4 1-4x6 inches) ..... 87 00  
One-half page, 1 year, (4 1-4x6 inches) ..... 157 50  
One page, 6 months, (6 x8 1-2 inches) ..... 160 00  
One page, 1 year, (6 x8 1-2 inches) ..... 300 00

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO THE

MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST,

222 SOUTH BROADWAY,

ST. LOUIS, MO., U. S. A.

### The Founder of Homeopathy.



Samuel Christian Friedrick Hahnemann, born 1755, died 1843.

Doctors can register as pharmacists in Missouri without knowing anything about the drug business.

## Editorial

Francis Hemm presented the essays at the first and second scientific meetings of the Alumni Association of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy twenty-five years ago, and was chairman of the committee on the original constitution and by-laws. He is now Professor of Practical Pharmacy in the college, and greets you from the cover of MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST for September.

The Annual Meetings of the State and Territorial Pharmaceutical Associations for 1900 are about over. It is now timely to consider the general outcome of these occasions and to endeavor to learn what they connote. Ever since the first association was organized, about a third of a century ago, they have always had two objects in common. One is the increase in membership and the other a greater attendance.

The Membership of Local Organizations evidently has natural limitations which assert themselves. We find some associations in which no special effort is made to add to the number of members, but they still have a fair roll. In other associations the greatest possible efforts are made and the membership increased far beyond its natural limits. It is only a short time until the pruning process is necessary. Members refuse to pay their dues or more conscientiously pay up and resign, thus bringing the list down to a general average which seems to be a constant co-efficient of the number of pharmacists in the territory. At one time Missouri had 1,400 names on its list as a result of abnormal growth. The Texas association, at its recent meeting, rescinded the obligations of those who were delinquent with the treasurer, thus saving them from suspension and no doubt keeping on the roll many names of parties who never will contribute to the financial support of the organization. Thus we might go over the entire list of associations showing that not more than a certain percentage of those entitled to join will become members and voluntarily continue as such.

The Attendance at the Annual Meetings is much more flexible than the membership. It depends largely upon the location, the season of the year and the entertain-

ment feature. Each association has members who will go wherever the convention is held, without regard to distance, accessibility, date or expense. When the register of delegates is carefully analyzed it will be found that the constant attendance for any one organization is always about the same. When the meeting is held in a large city, as was the case with the Missouri association in St. Louis and the Illinois association in Chicago, the attendance will grow far beyond the average by the registering of members and visitors who would not go twenty miles from home for a meeting. When the entertainment feature is something quite out of the ordinary, it attracts many adventitious visitors. As an example, we remember one meeting of the Missouri association at Excelsior Springs, when several hundred dollars worth of fireworks and a social hop brought several car loads of visitors from Kansas City, nearly all of whom returned before the convention opened the next morning.

The Relation Between Medical and Pharmaceutical Organizations constantly receives attention in some sections of the country. A few years ago the Arkansas association of Pharmacists co-operated with the State medical association. Missouri pharmacists at one time sent delegates to the State medical society. Just at present the Nebraska pharmacists and physicians are courting each other. All movements of this kind, although of a temporary nature, must accomplish some good.

The N. A. R. D. has furnished food for thought and reflection on the part of the State associations. The almost universal action of these associations in indorsing the N. A. R. D. is well known to our readers and does not call for more than a passing notice at this time.

The Number and Character of Papers at State association meetings vary as greatly as the weather. There was a time when the local association was the means of bringing out new writers and workers. Some of our most prominent pharmacists in America to-day began with papers at their State meetings, as was the case with Professor Virgil Coblenz. This mission of the State association is, however, passing away with the growth of pharmaceutical journalism, which offers at any season of the year opportunities for the publication of meritorious contributions. During the past two or three years, several State associations have had thrust upon them voluminous contributions from students in local colleges of pharmacy. While, no doubt, valuable work is thus done, the method of presentation does not seem to appeal to the associations, and considerable criticism has resulted. As we mentioned last month, the Illinois association a year ago discharged its committee on papers and queries, feeling that such contributions belong in the hands of the A. Ph. A. This action did not prevent the reading of three papers at the recent Chicago convention. We feel that committees on papers and queries should exercise greater authority in handling the contribu-

tions, so that long or scientifically technical papers will be presented only in abstract.

Not for Ten Years has the State associations been given such a golden opportunity to discuss U. S. P. affairs, with the likelihood of having their views brought directly and immediately to the attention of the committee on revision of that standard. The amount of time and attention given the Pharmacopoeia at the meetings the past few months, however, has been quite disappointing. We fear that many members of the associations will wait until the new work is out and then say too late in the way of criticism what should have been expressed as suggestions when the committee of revision was at work.

The Relation Between the A. Ph. A. and State associations has always been the most cordial. Some members of the national association are anxious to see that organization made a delegate body, thus bringing State societies in still closer touch with it. We find the delegates to the recent Richmond meeting of the A. Ph. A. making interesting reports to their associations. This is especially true of returns made by the delegates from Texas, Illinois and Missouri. With the next meeting of the A. Ph. A. in St. Louis, September, 1901, the States in this section feel especially interested in the welfare of the national association.

If There is a State Association which was not organized for the purpose of securing a pharmacy law, its connote history is not generally known. If there is a State association which is fully satisfied with the work it has accomplished in that direction, the members are singularly modest and quiet on the subject and not venturing the announcement that they are content. We find, however, that the average association feels like letting well enough alone and is willing to permit the present laws to stand if they are made no worse by adverse legislation. The action of the A. Ph. A. in adopting the model pharmacy law is quite generally appreciated, although some druggists wonder why the national model does not in every way conform to their ideas of a local law.

It is Only a Few Years Back to a time easily within the memory of our average reader when the desirability of a college of pharmacy course was strongly contested by the so-called practical druggist of that day, who felt that, after all, no college training could equal or supplement the information gained in the drug store. He felt that the apprenticeship system alone was superior to the combined four years experience and two courses of college lectures. The columns of the pharmaceutical journals published twenty years ago have many articles on this subject that read strangely similar to those now being written by parties who oppose the idea of adopting a graduation before registration requirement. This latter question was the subject of contention at several State meetings. Ohio placed itself on record in favor of the innovation one year ago. New York, Louisiana and some other States have followed suit.

As yet, the subject is in the resolution period, where the adoption of a formulated expression is all that an organization is required to do. The time is coming, however, when legislation will be attempted and, before long, secured, requiring that every applicant for registration must be a graduate of a recognized college of pharmacy. Illinois, Missouri and several other States usually active in legislative affairs seem to have had all they could do at the recent meetings without discussing this topic.

The Amusement Feature of State meetings, probably first introduced in Missouri and, undoubtedly, as well regulated there as in any State, has spread with varying success practically all over the country. It has evidently come to stay in spite of some efforts to delete it, but no doubt will undergo many variations before it is so adjusted that it will satisfy the amusement-loving visitor and not disgruntle the all-work and-no-play scientifically inclined member.

**The International Pharmaceutical Congress** held its ninth convention at Paris, August 3 to 8. It was a successful convention but, like all of its predecessors, practically a failure as an international conference. These conventions partake of the nationality of the country in which they are held. We do not, however, condemn them, for each convention accomplishes much in the way of local work and something along international lines.

One of the main objects of this organization is the formation of an international pharmacopœia, or, what amounts to about the same, the securing of uniformity in the various pharmacopœias as far as the strength of important preparations is concerned. The Paris convention has appointed a special committee consisting of representatives of all the nations of Europe. The work of the committee will be that of unifying the strength of those remedies which are universally recognized as requiring caution in administration. The *Chemist & Druggist* points out, as we have done on previous occasions, that the committee on revision of pharmacopœia can and to some extent are bringing about the same result. It is likely that a number of the preparations in the United States Pharmacopœia will, in the revised edition, conform more nearly to the standards of other pharmacopœias than they have in the past.

The time and attention of the congress was occupied at length by a paper and discussion on the long-mooted question, "Does Pharmacy Belong to the Liberal Professions or to the Commercial Pursuits?" The author settled the question to the satisfaction of his own mind and on the professional side. Meantime, pharmacy the world over will continue to struggle as a profession and battle with trade conditions.

**Lizards Give Strength to the Chinese.**—Bow Tsue Tong & Co., importers of New York City, protested against the lizards which they import being classed as medicine. On investigation it was found that these animals are used exclusively by the Chinese to make an infusion or decoction of them, drinking the

same for the purpose of imparting vigor and strength to the patients. No doubt the Boxers, and perhaps the imperial troops of China, have long been using this medicine. At the present writing, however, the tonic failed to bring about the desired results.

**An Illinois Laundry** is a drug store, provided it is of the Chinese variety and carrying opium as a side line. Such is the decision of the Illinois Court of Appeals. No doubt the courts of other States would make similar rulings if called upon to decide this important point of law. While it may seem strange to call a laundry a drug store, such an establishment is no farther away from the average drug store than are some of the places of business throughout the country bearing the name drug store but dealing solely in alcoholic beverages.

**How Would Missouri Look Without a Pharmacy Law?**—The druggists of the State feel that the present law, as construed by the attorney general, is worse than no law at all. Many of them are tiring of this constant struggle to obtain legislation for the benefit of the citizens without the dear public appreciating their efforts. There is a growing sentiment among pharmacists of prominence in favor of repealing entirely the law and making no immediate efforts for the enactment of a new one.

**The Decision of Attorney General Crow** that the Missouri Board of Pharmacy must register graduates in medicine and pharmacy without examination is likely to be contested. The Missouri Pharmaceutical Association is consulting a lawyer, and on his opinion will depend future action. The board may refuse to grant further certificates, and, backed by the State association and other druggists, defend a mandamus suit.

**Senega Is Cheap**, not on account of any speculation in the market, but due to the fact that the crop in Canada and the northwest is unusually large. It is also asserted that other crops in these sections are poor and an unusual number of persons are giving attention to marketing senega. One authority estimates 300,000 pounds of the drug will be gathered this year.

**Mosquito Oils** and the various preparations used to ward off the insects or cure the sores caused by them, will be out of date when the insects are exterminated. But it will be some time before the medical world will educate all to an understanding of the relation of mosquitoes to malaria. It will then require more time to kill off all of the pests.

**Mosquitoes** are guilty of causing chills and fever among human beings—at least, so scientific investigators say. The faithful horse is about to be included in the list of those suffering from infection by mosquitoes. A European surgeon in German Southwest Africa believes that he has traced horse sickness to the mosquito.

**Just One Year** before the meeting of the A. Ph. A. in St. Louis.

## PUBLIC EXPRESSIONS.

### Read This Before You Write.

Contributions on subjects of interest to the pharmaceutical profession are always welcome. Write upon but one side of the sheet and spell out in full the names of medicines; never use abbreviations. The editor pays no attention to anonymous communications.

**The U. S. P. and Patented Preparations.**—Mr. Wm. Mittelbach, of Boonville, strikes the nail on the head when he denounces the admission to the Pharmacopœia of any patented medical preparation. It passes comprehension how the leaders of our profession should have been blinded to the enormity of such a step. The fact that many of our very best physicians make use of agents protected by patents is no argument for legalizing such agents by placing them in this *omnium gatherum* of regularity, this expression of the *summum bonum* of medical thought in the way of curative agents.

Let these patented agents be used like hundreds of other unrecognized articles are; but to dress them up in the garb of "regularity" is, to the mind of the writer, a travesty on the name.—[DR. J. B. BOND, SR., Little Rock, Ark.]

### Rules For Drug Clerks.

- 1—If you see a customer enter, turn your back and look at some bottles on the shelf. It has an air of sociability.
- 2—Always have the floor of your store mopped up in the busy time of the day. It impresses the customer with the idea that you value cleanliness. This should also apply to your windows.
- 3—Never take off your hat as you enter the door; people who are not acquainted with you will think you are a customer.
- 4—Always wear an angry expression when you have to go over to the soda fountain. It is not suitable work for a man of your ability, and you are not paid to conceal your feelings.
- 5—Never put up a prescription in less than half an hour after you receive it. You are the best judge of urgency.
- 6—Always make 200 per cent on a prescription. Your prices will always show that you use the best drugs and chemicals.
- 7—If a lady should ask you about perfumes, take an atomizer and spray some into her eyes. When she sees how lavish you are with it she will appreciate its value.
- 8—Distribute two or three cats over the store. It makes fun when a customer brings in a dog.
- 9—Never change the contents of your show cases. Customers who have been coming in for years might miss the sight of "old friends."
- 10—Always hang your street coat on the same hook with the proprietor's. It will show him that in your estimation you are as high as him.

Carry out these ten rules for six months and then apply for an increase in salary.—[“DR. BROWN.”]

**Order Goods by the Cc. and the Gm.**—To Dr. H. M. Whelpley, editor MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST: As you are doubtless aware, the American Pharmaceutical Association, at its meeting held at Put-in-Bay, O., in September, 1899, passed the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That this association respectfully calls the attention of the manufacturing pharmacists and chemists to the practical advantages that would result from the sending out of pharmaceutical products in packages on the basis of metric weights and measures, thereby better familiarizing all engaged in the handling of these products with the metric system.

We believe that the idea suggested in the above

resolution is a most excellent one, and we would like to adopt the method proposed. In order to accomplish this to the satisfaction of the trade, we would like to ask you to urge upon your readers the advisability of at once accepting this suggestion. So far as we are concerned as manufacturers, we should be most happy if our customers would permit us to send out goods on the basis of the metric system. After the trade becomes alive to the importance of the movement, we hope that they will order their goods from us in that way. Respectfully yours, MEYER BROTHERS DRUG COMPANY, January 4, 1900.

**Danger in Worm Candy.**—I had a peculiar accident happen here in our city, which might have ended fatally for two children.

A customer came into the store and asked for ten cents worth of worm candy. My clerk gave him about a dozen 1-grain santonin lozenges. The party that had bought the lozenges went home and laid them on the table. His two children, aged respectively 5 and 7 years, found and ate the lozenges. Between the two they had six grains of santonin. Now, a lethal dose for a child is four grains. Luckily, the parents of the children discovered the mishap immediately and ran for assistance. A physician was called in, who prescribed emetics in copious quantities. After several hours hard work both children were out of danger.

Santonin lozenges and so-called worm candies are retailed indiscriminately, without the danger attending their administration being brought to the attention of the purchaser. In my case the purchaser had been warned as to the nature of the remedy, hence his hasty call for help which undoubtedly saved the lives of the children. MORAL: Do not sell worm candy or santonin lozenges without warning customer to keep them under lock and key, so as to be out of reach of children, they to receive the proper doses and not "ad libitum."—[W. E. EILBRACHT, Waterloo, Ill.]

**Are Pharmacists Physicians in Illinois?**—On page 193, of the July number of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST, there is an item headed "Doctors Are Not Pharmacists In Missouri." That is as it should be, for a doctor has a right to pass the examination and register as a pharmacist if he proves himself competent to practice pharmacy. But will you or some of your contributors tell us why, in Illinois, the pharmacists are doctors without being called upon to prove their ability to diagnose or treat diseases? Our pharmacy law and the pharmacy laws of many other States give the pharmacist the right to recommend and sell what he may deem proper, or words to that effect. The result is that many of our druggists do as nice an office practice as many physicians. It is so easy for them to recommend and sell a complaining person something and leave the impression on his mind that they are saving him the expense of a physician's advice. Some one please arise and explain why they should be allowed this privilege and not be required to prove that they are competent to diagnose



and treat diseases. The fact that they are abusing the privilege in many places is patent, and the result is that the physicians of the country are rapidly placing their own remedies in stock and dispensing with the services of the pharmacist. He is rapidly becoming simply a tradesman, because the reason for over-reaching his occupation is leaving him. Yours for harmony and fair play, W. A. S., Carmi, Ill.

**The Naval Pharmacist.**—That the naval pharmacist has not a higher standing or rank is a direct reflection on the educational institutions of the country, for, until recently, it was required of a candidate for the position of apothecary in the navy that he should possess a diploma from a creditable college of pharmacy. To comply with this requirement meant that the candidate for the position of apothecary should have at least a normal school education, besides the time spent in the college of pharmacy, as all creditable colleges require an equivalent of the normal school education previous to entering upon the course in pharmacy. Consequently, a graduate from a college of pharmacy must at least have an average education, and in the majority of cases we find him to possess more than the average education.

Although the Navy Department exacts this education, they do not recognize it, as is shown by the fact that an apothecary is only given the rating of a chief petty officer, in none of the branches of which rating is a college education required, and in the majority of positions of this class only the fundamental principles of education are essential.

True it is that each must know his branch, but in none of them is it necessary to have a previous education, as in all of them one can, by length of service, work up to the rating of chief petty officer; the more adaptability shown the sooner will he reach the rating of chief.

Looking at the Question from a Professional Standpoint, one again finds everything in favor of the naval pharmacist. On all, or nearly all, ships the apothecary is expected to do the minor surgical work of cases appearing for treatment, and to treat all minor ailments; of course, it is not compulsory but it is customary, and such ability is expected of the apothecary. Again, in many cases, a ship carrying a complement of less than a hundred is not given a surgeon, detailing only a hospital steward, in which case he must be able to treat any case that may arise; and under these circumstances many cases occur that demand immediate and skilled attention to save the life of the patient. Among the cases that may be cited, are: Heart failure, injuries from explosions, drowning, poisoning, fractures and accidents incident to ship life; then, also, the usual diseases occurring aboard ship. Any and all of these the apothecary must be able to treat. True, under these conditions a ship is not sent on a protracted cruise, seldom being beyond call of a surgeon for a longer period than two weeks, but at the same time many cases arise that not only demand a knowledge of the action and uses of drugs but also of the practice of medicine and surgery.

Seeing that these cases (of an apothecary in charge of the medical branch of a ship) are bound to occur, the surgeons, instead of opposing the apothecaries having a higher rank, should favor it, as it would be a recognition of the value of the practice of medicine and surgery, as raising the standard of assistants would tend to raise the standing of the surgeons themselves.

Under the New Bill Passed in 1898 (which, though very good, is not of sufficient scope) one can enter the service as a landsman and work up to hospital steward and even to pharmacist without having ever had a pharmaceutical education. This, under existing conditions, is not only an injustice to the pharmacists themselves but also to the colleges of pharmacy throughout the country, as it does not recognize the value of a thorough pharmaceutical education.

While we would not advocate not allowing non-graduates to advance (as some of the best pharmacists are non-graduates) we still hold that the graduate should be recognized, and the most just plan we can formulate is:

Create in the Hospital Corps of the navy the ranks of chief pharmacist and acting pharmacist, besides those now existing, which should remain the same; this would make the following rating: Chief pharmacist, pharmacist, acting pharmacist, hospital steward, hospital apprentice, first class; hospital apprentice. The chief pharmacist to have rank and pay as now received by the chief warrant officers; the acting pharmacist to rank as a warrant officer and to receive pay as follows: \$900 the first three years; \$1,000 the second three years; \$1,200 per year thereafter until promoted to the rank of pharmacist, unless promoted during the first six years, when he shall at once receive the emolument of the new rank.

All graduates of a creditable college of pharmacy entering the service should receive the rank of acting pharmacist. All those in the service who are graduates and those who have served more than three years who are not graduates, should be appointed acting pharmacists.

Those working up from hospital apprentice should, after having served three years as hospital steward, be appointed acting pharmacists as vacancies occur, according to seniority.

That there might not at any time be an excess of chief pharmacists, pharmacists or acting pharmacists, they should be limited as follows: Twenty-five chief pharmacists, fifty pharmacists, one hundred acting pharmacists.

They should be governed by the present rules for warrant officers.—[VIEWS OF ONE WHO IS EXPERIENCED.]

**Cigars are not Drugs in Massachusetts**—so says the Supreme Court of the State. We have seen cigars in various parts of the country which certainly contain a considerable percentage of drugs. Perhaps, however, the judges of the Supreme Court of the Blue Law State never became acquainted with that class of cigars.

## QUIZ DEPARTMENT.

### Read This Before You Ask a Question.

Many questions are thrown in the waste basket each month on account of the correspondents failing to give name and address. The editor has a large basket for such questions. Write questions on separate sheets and on but one side of the paper. No questions will be answered by mail. Spell out in full every word; never abbreviate the names of medicines.

**A Culicide (141)** is a substance used to kill mosquitoes (culex).

**White Ink (142).**—See page 238 of MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST for August.

**Arizona (143)** is without a pharmacy law or a local organization of pharmacists.

**Arkansas Pharmacists (144)** who are registered in that State can register in Missouri without an examination.

**Extract Glaucium Luteum and Chloretone (145).**—You can, no doubt, obtain these new preparations from any leading wholesale drug firm.

**A Druggist Coming to Mexico (146)** cannot register on a certificate received in some other country, but must pass an examination before the Board of Health. So says James R. Hardy, V. & D. Consul General.

**Powdered Lanolin (147).**—This is a German preparation composed of magnes. carb., zinc oxide, or talc. with lanolin. The lanolin is dissolved in ether and the powder added; on evaporation the residue is powdered.

**A Nurses' Register (148).**—I desire to establish in my store a register for trained nurses. I am informed that such a practice is followed in some cities.

Can any of the readers of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST outline the plan for me?

**A Book on Pharmacy Wanted (149).**—Is there a book which gives the history and action of the various drugs, stating whether or not they are poisonous—something which gives their Latin names and the figures used by physicians in writing out prescriptions?

We recommend a copy of either Remington's, Caspari's or Coblentz's Practice of Pharmacy.

**Silvering or Repairing Mirrors (150).**—You will find it very difficult to satisfactorily repair or silver mirrors. The operation requires technical skill not easily acquired. We have, however, published several formulas and further information on the subject. You can find these by referring to the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST, volume 11, page 9; volume 13, page 349; volume 14, pages 85 and 288; volume 16, page 80; volume 19, page 179; volume 20, page 110.

**Useful Works on Hygiene (151).**—A subscriber informs us that he has recently been appointed city physician in a place of about 4,000 inhabitants. He

desires works which will give the latest methods of disinfection and fumigation. We recommend the following: Text-Book of Hygiene, by Rohe, published by the F. A. Davis Co., Philadelphia; Hygiene and Sanitation, by Egbert, published by Lea Brothers & Co., Philadelphia; Outline of Rural Hygiene, by Bashore, published by F. A. Davis Co., Detroit, Mich.

**Bleaching Mixture (152).**—An excellent preparation for laundry purposes, that does not affect the fiber of the linen, is one recommended by Dr. W. Pataky. It consists of 150 parts of caustic soda, 75 parts of resin, 50 parts of shaved white soap, 50 parts of coarsely powdered alum, 290 parts of sodium bicarbonate, 290 parts of alkali silicate and 600 parts of water. The water is brought to boiling, the silicate dissolved in it and the resin added in small portions. When solution is complete, the other ingredients are added in the order named.—[*Drog. Zeit.*]

**Barker's Post Partum Pills (153).**—Pilulæ Laxative Post Partum. Laxative pills after confinement. The National Formulary says:

	One hundred pills contain:	Each pill contains:
Compound extract of colocynth (U. S. P.), eleven grammes.....	11 Gms.	1-2-3 grs.
Purified Aloe's (U. S. P.), five and one-half grammes.....	5.5 Gms.	5-6 gr.
Extract of nux vomica (U. S. P.), two and one-half grammes.....	2.5 Gms.	5-12 gr.
Resin of podophyllum (U. S. P.), one-half gramme.....	0.5 Gm.	1-12 gr.
Ipecac, in fine powder, one-half gramme.....	0.5 Gm.	1-12 gr.
Extract of hyoscyamus (U. S. P.), eight grammes.....	8.0 Gms.	1-1-4 grs.

Note.—This is the formula generally employed by Dr. Fordyce Barker, except where special circumstances render modifications necessary. The formula usually quoted in manufacturers' lists and some formularies is not correct.

**The Removal of Blood Stains From Clothing (154).**—J. T. Rugh, in the *Philadelphia Medical Journal* of August 12, 1899, says that hydrogen peroxide will remove blood stains from linen or other fabrics. The earlier the application is made the better the result, but even old blood stains may be completely decolorized by this method. The peroxide should be used in full strength, and the application repeated until the stain is entirely obliterated; this being hastened by rubbing the spot with the finger or a cloth during the application. If hot water has been used or anything that will coagulate the albumen, the peroxide will not remove the stain. By this method he has often removed spots from the shirt front, collar and cuffs, and after the surface had dried there was no evidence of soiling. The color of fabrics is not changed by the peroxide.

**The Bible House Catarrh Cure (155).**—"Had a call recently for 'Extract Asiatic Halish Sativa.' I am unfamiliar with the article and could find no reference in any of my books, so thought I would write to you. The extract is a part of a prescription sent out by one of those benevolent societies which exist and thrive through the ignorance and credulity of the common herd."

This Arabian catarrh cure is often called the "Bible House Catarrh Cure," as the free prescription is usually sent out from an office in or near a Bible House for the sake of gaining confidence in the minds of prospective victims. The prescription (see page 9 of MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST for June, 1896) is sent out free of charge and the recipient requested to get it filled by a reliable botanical druggist. If he does so, Divine Providence will assist in curing him. If a reliable botanical druggist cannot be found, the benevolent party sending out the free prescription will fill it for \$5.00.

**New Method of Bleaching in Germany (156).**—Consul Hughes, of Coburg, under date of March 7, 1900, says:

I wish to call attention to Prof. Koechlin's method for the bleaching of cotton and other vegetable fibers by passing them through a bath of 100 liters (26.04 gallons) of water, 10 kilograms (22 pounds) of lime, and 50 kilograms (110 pounds) of bisulphite of soda. They are then steamed for an hour or two under a pressure of from 1 to 2 atmospheres, rinsed again and dried. The bisulphite can be replaced by hydrosulphite of lime. The cotton or other fiber may be boiled in the bath for a few hours, instead of being steamed. Another process is to subject the goods for six hours under a pressure of two-thirds of an atmosphere to a liquid composed of 1,000 liters (264 gallons) of water, 10 kilograms of dry caustic soda, 10 kilograms of soap, 1 kilogram (2.2 pounds) of calcined magnesia, and 30 liters (7.9 gallons) of peroxide of hydrogen; then rinse, souse, rinse again, and dry. The white obtained is said to be much better than can be had with hypochlorite, and, best of all, does no damage to the fibers or fabric.

**I Have Had Eight Years Experience in the Drug Business in Missouri (157)**—three years as clerk, two years as manager, and three years as partner and sole manager, and know I am competent and should be registered, but have always had so much to look after that I never found time to study and look up theories, etc. I had no use for it in my daily store work, and very often, when before the board, a man of practical experience falls down where one who is a graduate or up on theory goes through very easily. But you know which man you would rather carry on your subscription books when it comes to making the thing go.

We can vouch for the Missouri Board of Pharmacy examinations being of such a nature that they do not catch the practical pharmacist and pass the theoretical ones. The day will never return when a so-called druggist in Missouri can become registered without the minimum knowledge of the subject required in order to be a safe pharmacist. The examinations, however, do not go to the other extreme. By following the instructions given in the articles which we have published on "How to Prepare for the Missouri Board Examinations" (see issue of June, 1895, page 230, and June, 1896, page 300), you will have no difficulty in becoming registered.

**Bust Developers and Skin Foods (158).**—In MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST for August, page 243, we gave some formulas. The *Western Druggist*, writing on the same subject, says:

"Proper food, regular bowels, bathing and outdoor exercise are of the utmost importance in bringing about desired results. These latter points, it will be found, are insisted upon by the advertising charlatans.

"The best and most rational method of enlarging the bust, as well as giving grace and fullness to the entire body, undoubtedly is calisthenic exercise, regularly persisted in, as, indeed, must all the measures indicated. Many systems of exercise may be devised, but the following, recommended by Dr. A. S. Russell in the *Medical Age*, may serve as a type, of which he claims that no known exercises will do so much to develop the beauty and grace of the female form as this series. The exercises are taken with all clothing well loosened, or better with no clothing but a loose gown:

"(1) Drop the head as far back as possible, and while holding it in that position, rotate it in complete circles ten times from the left to right; reverse motion and make ten circles right to left. (2) Drop the chin as low as possible on the chest, and make ten circles in each direction, as above. (3) Holding the shoulders squarely, allow the left ear to approach as closely as possible to the left shoulder; reverse, and allow right ear to approach right shoulder; repeat each motion ten times. (4) Arms extended at sides, hands with backs out, bring while fully extended above the head until the backs touch; lower slowly to former position and repeat motion ten times. (5) Arms fully extended level with the shoulder, palms touching, make a wide sweep backward as far as possible; slowly resume former position, and repeat motion ten times. (6) Hands resting lightly on the hips, incline the body to the right at the hip as far as possible; reverse and incline to left, repeat each motion ten times. (7) Bend the body at the hips as far forward as possible without bending the spine; reverse and bend backwards; repeat each motion ten times. (8) With the body slightly flexed at hips, rotate body in same manner as directed for the head; repeat motion ten times. (9) Arms half flexed, elbows close to side; bring elbows as far behind the body as possible; without bending elbows, carry to the front, allowing forearms to cross and bring elbows as closely together as possible. Repeat each motion ten times. (10) "Shrug" the shoulders, bringing both shoulders up as high as possible; slowly drop shoulders to natural position. Repeat motion ten times.

"All exercises should be made deliberately, and from good position, heels together, shoulders thrown well back, head well poised. After a little practice the motions can be carried through a greater latitude than in beginning. Improvement will be decided and continuous to a reasonable degree. Repeat treatment twice daily."

## PRESCRIPTION CASE DEPARTMENT.

BY PROF. J. M. GOOD, PH. G., HON. M. D., DEAN ST. LOUIS COL-  
LEGE OF PHARMACY.

**"Poudre de Fouquier Comp."**—A subscriber asks for the formula of "Fouquier's Compound Powder." It is prepared as follows:

R. Sodium borate (powdered)..... ʒxvi.  
Fluid extract hydrastis. ....f ʒi.

Mix thoroughly and expose to the air to dry. It is used as a vaginal douche—"a teaspoonful to a pint of warm water."

**Compound Bismuth Mixture, Improved.**—This mixture, a formula for which is asked, is not easily identified. Possibly, that used by the late Dr. T. L. Papin, for many years a prominent practitioner in St. Louis, is meant. It is as follows:

R. Bismuth subnitrate..... ʒss.  
Tincture nux vomica.....f ʒii.  
Aromatic syrup senna.....f ʒiv.  
Elixir rhamnus frangula.....f ʒiv.  
Simple elixir .....f ʒviii.

Mix thoroughly.

**Parts by Weight.**—"W. M. K.," of Kentucky, writes: "Will you kindly give me information as to parts in formulæ or parts by weight. For example:

White arsenic..... 1 part.  
Cream of tartar.....19 parts.  
Charcoal.....20 parts.

Mix."

In writing formulas as above, proportions, not actual quantities, are indicated. A *part* may be any convenient quantity from one grain to one pound, or from a gram to a kilogram. The amount of finished product desired will determine the unit. If it be decided that a *part* shall be an ounce, then all the parts in a formula become ounces.

**Alas! the Patient!**—The "Health Officer" of a Wisconsin town asks for a criticism of the following prescription:

R Ammon. iodidi..... ʒ iss.  
Potass. iodidi..... ʒ ii.  
Codeine..... gr. xvi.  
Ol. linl., crude..... ʒ ii.  
Pulv. acacie..... ʒ vi.  
Infus. digitalis.....[ ʒ iiss]  
Infus. buchu.....[ ʒ iv]  
Infus. juniper.....[ ʒ iv] aa. fl. ʒ i.  
Ol. hydrocyanic, dil .....gtt. xxiv.  
Syr. toluona..... fl. ʒ vi.  
Syr. glycyrrhiza..... fl. ʒ vi.  
Ext. grind. robust., fl. .... fl. ʒ iv.  
Tr. lobellæ.....  
Tr. belladonnæ.....  
Tr. sanguinarie..... aa. fl. ʒ ii.  
Aodyne, pine expect .....q. s. fl. ʒ viii.

M. Sig.—One teaspoonful every four hours.

The above is not quite so much of a compound as the ancient Confectio Damocratis of Mithridates, but it is suggestive of it.

We have no criticism to offer further than to say that it is polypharmacy carried to an extreme. Scientific medicine commenced a century ago to drift

away from this. To-day, our best physicians study the therapeutic effect of individual drugs and write simple prescriptions.

In this prescription the meaning of the writer is not clear as to the infusions. The quantities, which we have bracketed, but which are not so treated in the original, can scarcely be taken to mean the amount of crude drug to be employed. The author should be consulted. If he has given the compound a fair trial perhaps he would be willing to add something about it that would be of historical value.

**Coating Pills.**—A correspondent in Belfast, Ireland, asks for details in coating pills—a few at a time. The subject is trite and one feels almost like apologizing for taking it up.

The various works on pharmacy describe, more or less minutely, the different processes for coating pills. They cannot be satisfactorily coated with sugar extemporaneously nor profitably in a small way; the art is properly that of the confectioner.

Silver leaf, gold leaf or gelatin may be used to coat the few pills ordered in a single prescription. The solution of gelatin recommended by Prof. Patch consists of:

French gelatin.....1100 grs.  
Boric acid..... 120 grs.  
Mucilage of acacia.....f ʒii.  
Distilled water .....f ʒvii.

The gelatin should be macerated in the water until it becomes soft, the solution being completed by the heat of a water-bath. The pills to be coated should be made firm and be kept free from dusting powder. In the absence of any special apparatus for this kind of pill-coating, the pills may be impaled upon needles forced through a wide, flat cork. Difficulty in removing the pills after they have been dipped into the solution may be obviated by oiling the needles (by forcing them into an oily cloth) before the pills are put upon them. The gelatin solution, while in use, must be kept warm by keeping the container upon the water-bath; if too hot, it will soften the pills. It must also be kept covered to prevent loss of water by evaporation. Its consistency should be about that of warm syrup. A little water may be added during the operation, if necessary.

The pills, after being dipped, should be turned over, up and down gently, until the gelatin "sets."

When hard and dry they may be removed from the needles and the holes closed with gelatin by the use of a small camel's hair pencil. Experience will suggest other practical points than those mentioned above. A device whereby the pills are held in position upon the ends of tubes by suction is in general use now by manufacturers. By this means the "pin-holes" are obviated. Coating pills with gold or silver leaf is a simple process.

**The Largest Single Importation** of opium to arrive at San Francisco was that brought recently on the Nippon Maru. The opium is worth \$600,000, and the duty amounts to \$250,982.

## WORKING FORMULAS.

BY ALBERT E. EBERT, PH. M., PH. D., CHICAGO.

Correspondence solicited. Numbered items are answers to questions. Also see Quis and Prescription Case Departments.

**A Good Antiseptic Powder (32)** which is readily soluble in water. The following acids and their alkaline salts are antiseptics, and are more or less soluble in water: Benzoic, boric, fluoric, salicylic and sulphurous acids.

**A Good Formula for Face Powder (33).—**

Zinc oxide.....	3 av. ozs.
Chalk, prepared.....	4 av. ozs.
Talcum.....	4 av. ozs.
Starch.....	5 av. ozs.

Mix, perfume and pass through a very fine sieve.

**A Good Formula for Tooth Powder (34).—**

Chalk, precipitated.....	16 av. ozs.
White castile soap powder.....	1 av. oz.
Licorice root powder.....	1 av. oz.
Magnesium carbonate.....	2 av. ozs.

Mix, flavor as desired and color, if desired, with carmine.

**Condition Powder (35).—**

Sodium sulphate.....	8 av. ozs.
Sulphur.....	4 av. ozs.
Fenugreek.....	4 av. ozs.
Black antimony.....	2 av. ozs.
Gentian.....	2 av. ozs.

Reduce all to powder and mix well.

Directions: A tablespoonful mixed with the food at each feeding.

**Hog Cholera Remedy (36).—**

Wood charcoal.....	4 av. ozs.
Sodium sulphate.....	4 av. ozs.
Black antimony.....	4 av. ozs.
Sulphur.....	4 av. ozs.
Sodium hyposulphite.....	8 av. ozs.
Sodium bicarbonate.....	8 av. ozs.
Sodium chloride.....	8 av. ozs.

Reduce all to powder and mix well.

Directions: A large tablespoonful for each 200 lbs. of animal. Should be given once daily with food.

**Bust Developers (37).**—"We note your answer to our query in August issue of MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST under heading, 'Skin Food, No. 30.' Thanks for the formulas published. We wanted a formula for an *internal* preparation for developing the bust."

We would suggest foods that are fat-producing—such as the starches and sugars. If in the form of a medicine, we would recommend the malt extracts of the saccharin character. A preparation consisting of glucose would answer the purpose.

**Poultry Powder (38).—**

Mustard seed.....	4 av. ozs.
Corn meal.....	4 av. ozs.
Fenugreek.....	3 av. ozs.
Sodium sulphate.....	2 av. ozs.
Sodium chloride.....	½ av. oz.

Iron carbonate.....	½ av. oz.
Calcium phosphate.....	½ av. oz.
Sulphur.....	½ av. oz.
Capsicum.....	½ av. oz.
Gentian.....	½ av. oz.

Reduce to powder and mix well.

Directions: A tablespoonful with a quart of food, to be fed three to four times a week.

**Blue, Green and Red Show Globe Liquids Which Will Not Freeze (39).—****Blue.**

Copper sulphate.....	½ av. oz.
Ammonia water.....	2 fl. ozs.
Water.....	2 gals.

Dissolve the sulphate of copper in water, add ammonia until the precipitate first formed is redissolved and filter through paper.

**Green.**

Copper sulphate.....	8 av. ozs.
Ammonium chloride.....	4 av. ozs.
Sodium chloride.....	6 av. ozs.
Hydrochloric acid.....	1 fl. oz.
Water.....	2 gals.

Dissolve the sulphate of copper in the water, then add the ammonium and sodium salt, add the hydrochloric acid and filter through paper.

**Red.**

Iodine.....	3 drs.
Potassium iodide.....	3 drs.
Hydrochloric acid.....	10 fl. ozs.
Water.....	2 gals.

Dissolve the iodine and iodide in 8 fluid ounces of water, and add the rest to which the acid has been added and filter through paper.

To prevent these aqueous solutions from freezing, 10 to 20 per cent of alcohol should be added. Wood alcohol will answer equally as well as grain alcohol.

**Emulsion of Liquid Petrolatum with Hypophosphites (40).—**

1. Paraffin oil (liquid petrolatum).... 5½ fl. ozs.  
Acacia, powder..... 2½ av. ozs.  
Glycerin..... 1½ fl. ozs.  
Calcium hypophosphite..... 96 grains.  
Sodium hypophosphite..... 96 grains.  
Water enough to make..... 16 fl. ozs.

Add the acacia to the oil and mix thoroughly (in a large mortar); then add five fluid ounces of water (all at once) and rub briskly until the emulsion is formed. Dissolve the hypophosphites in three fluid ounces of water, to which add the glycerin; then add all the emulsion and rub well together. Add enough water to make up the measure of sixteen fluid ounces of finished product.

2. Paraffin oil (liquid petrolatum).... 4 fl. ozs.  
Oil of sweet almonds..... 2 fl. ozs.  
Acacia, powder..... 2 av. ozs.  
Glycerin..... 1½ fl. ozs.  
Sodium hypophosphite..... 128 grains.  
Calcium hypophosphite..... 128 grains.  
Lime water..... 8 fl. ozs.

Mix all the oil and petrolatum and incorporate well with the acacia, then add three fluid ounces of the water all at once; triturate briskly until an emulsion is formed. Dissolve the hypophosphites in three fluid ounces of the lime water, mix with the preceding liquid and then add the glycerin.

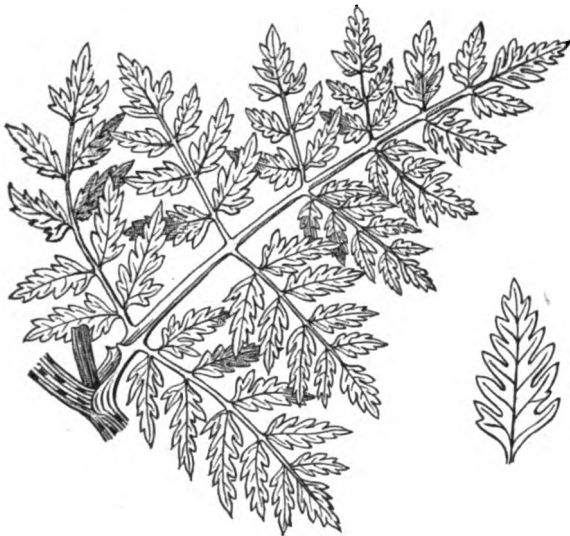
## NOTES ON PHARMACOGNOSY.

BY OTTO A. WALL, M. D., PH. G.

[Copyrighted.]

[Continued from page 241.]

Northern temperate zone. — **D.** The shape is well shown in the drawing; the petioles are hollow and sheathing around the stem; the leaves are up to 30



cm. long, in outline round, ovate or triangularly ovate acuminate, ternately decomposed, the pinnæ deeply incised, with the teeth ending in whitish points, smooth, upper surface dull bluish-green, lower surface lighter-colored and somewhat glossy; odor and taste disagreeably nauseous. — **c.** Coniine, volatile oil, etc. — **u.** Sedative narcotic, especially of use in the wakefulness of the insane; also frequently added to purgatives to prevent griping. Dose: 0.2 to 0.5 gram, best in form of fluid extract.

This drug is very hygroscopic, and therefore liable to become mouldy. It should be kept in a thoroughly dry place; the fresh color is apt to change to yellowish-brown or dirty brown when exposed to moist atmosphere.

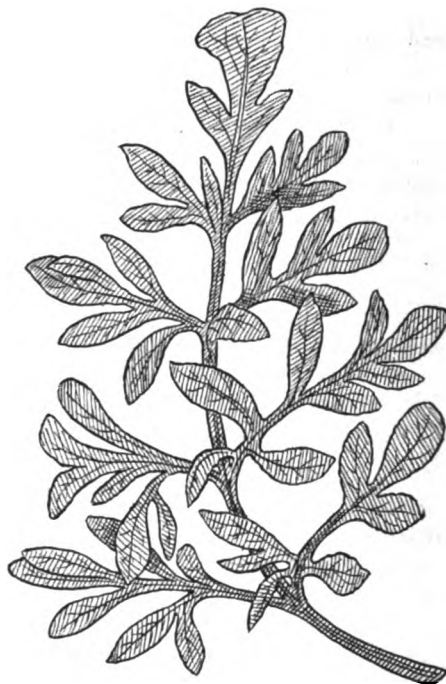
The leaves are so variable in strength that the preparations of the fruit should always be preferred; even the latter are very variable in action in different lots, so that great caution should be exercised when prescribing this drug.

In over-doses conium is a narcotic poison, killing by paralysis of the respiratory muscles; antidotal treatment, therefore, resembles that for opium poisoning, emetics, stimulants (alcohol, coffee, nux vomica), enforced exercise, hot applications and electricity.

**Ruta.**

**N.** Rue, Garden Rue. — **O.** The leaves of *Ruta graveolens*; *Rutaceæ*. — **H.** Southern Europe. — **D.** The illustration shows the shape of the leaf in natural size; the leaves are somewhat fleshy, twice or

thrice pinnatifid, the lobelets about 6 to 12 mm. long, somewhat spatulate or obovate, slightly crenate near the apex, smooth, grayish-green, pellucid-punctate; odor aromatic, balsamic; taste bitter and acrid. — **c.** Volatile oil, resin, etc. — **u.** Stimulant, carminative and anthelmintic. In large doses emmena-



gogue, for which purpose this drug is probably most frequently employed. Dose: 0.5 to 2 grams in infusion.

**FLOWERS.**

The flower is an altered leafbud and contains the sexual organs which are necessary to produce seed. In pharmacognosy, however, the term "flower" has a wider meaning, since it includes whole inflorescences, flower-buds, flowers, and parts of flowers.

*Inflorescence* signifies the mode of the arrangement of flowers on the plant axis, and in pharmacognosy is used especially in the sense of signifying the peculiar flower-clusters, as racemes, heads, umbels, cymes, etc.; the meaning of these terms is supposed to have been learned from some book on botany.

By the words *simple* or *single flower*, any flower is meant that is not a *compound flower*; it is therefore not meant in the sense of a solitary or axillary flower, but one, a single one, whether it grew singly or solitary, or whether it was gathered from a cluster; in the trade it occurs separate from all other flowers or from any peduncle or axis on which it may have grown.

A *compound flower* is a cluster of flowers, the inflorescence of a plant of the class *Compositæ*; such an inflorescence consists of numerous small flowers gathered into a head which is surrounded by an encircling cluster of leaves which resemble a calyx and which constitute the involucre; the end of the stem

is broadened into the receptacle or disc on which are situated the individual flowers, the whole cluster looking like one flower, wherefore it is called a compound flower.

Flowers are divided into the following groups:

Flowers...	{ whole inflorescences...	racemose or cymose....	51
		compound, { unopened....	52
		opened....	53
		unopened....	54
		opened....	55
	{ simple flowers .....	whole.....	56
		parts.....	57
		stigmas....	57

## GROUP LI.

### INFLORESCENCES.

The nature of racemose and cymose inflorescences is supposed to have been learned from some book on botany, but as far as pharmacognosy is concerned, or rather, as far as the method of pharmacognosy here employed is concerned, we might group inflorescences merely as "compound" and "not compound;" this group comprises the "not compound" inflorescences. By inflorescence we mean those parts of plants which bear the flowers without leafy portions being attached; if leafy parts are included regularly with a drug of this general character, it would be a "flowering top," and belong in Group IX.

The umbels of dill, anise, fennel, caraway, parsley, celery, etc., with fruits instead of flowers, are to be obtained in the markets as "sweet herbs," for culinary purposes; while at first glance they might be considered to belong here, the fact that they are mature fruits places them elsewhere, and moreover, they do not occur thus in the wholesale drug trade.

Large panicles in bundles, rolls or compressed clusters; reddish-brown ..... **Cusso.**

Bundles of one-sided racemes  
with about eight or nine bell-shaped flowers; scape about 15 cm. long ..... **Convallariae Flores.**

Heads of small, reddish, papilionaceous flowers, with foliaceous leaves at base ..... **Trifolium.**

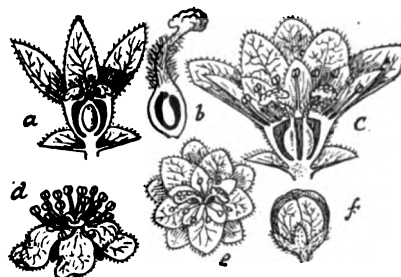
Pale yellowish-green bracts with cymes of three to nine flowers. **Tilia.**

Large corymbose cymes of yellowish color ..... **Sambucus.**

#### Cusso.

N. Cusso, Cousso, Kousso, Brayera. — **○**. The female inflorescence of *Hagenia abyssinica*; *Rosaceae*. — **H**. Abyssinia, Africa. — **D**. The illustration shows a bundle wrapped with the bast of some plant, but many of the bundles of the drug are not so wrapped; the illustration is about three-tenths natural size. The flowers are also figured: *a*, the section of a flower with fruit partly matured; *b*, pistil; *c*, section of female flower; *d*, male flower, abortive pistils; *e*, female flower, abortive stamens and anthers; *f*, flower-bud of male flower; all much enlarged. The bundles, rolls or compressed clusters consist of panicles about 25 cm. long, with a

sheathing bract at the base of each branch; the drug should consist of tolerably well preserved clusters



without the coarse stems; not of crushed flowers with pieces of the stem; the two roundish bracts at the base of each (female) flower and the five outer, obovate sepals are reddish-brown and membranous; the calyx is cup shaped and contains two carpels, free from each other, and often partly developed into immature nut-like fruits; the odor, though faint, reminds of elder flowers, and the taste is slight at first, but afterwards becomes bitter and somewhat acrid. — **c**. Kosin about 3 per cent, tannin about 24 per cent, and resin about 6 per cent. — **u**. Anthelmintic, tænicide; not very reliable in action. Dose: 10 to 25 grams, in powder or electuary; or the powder may be made into an infusion with warm water and swallowed without straining.

The female inflorescence is in bundles of distinctly reddish tint and is known in the trade as "red kousso;" it is the best kind. The bundles of male inflorescence are of a greenish or greenish-brown color and are called "brown kousso" in the trade; they are inferior.

#### Convallariae Flores.

N. Lily of the Valley Flowers, Convallaria Flowers. — **○**. The inflorescence of *Convallaria majalis*; *Liliaceae*. — **H**. Europe, Northern Asia and America; generally cultivated by florists. — **D**. The flowers occur in the drug trade tied up in bundles just as the gardeners sell the fresh flowers; such bundles are about 2 cm. thick at the lower end, and rather loose or not much compressed at the flowering ends. The one-sided nodding raceme is about 15 cm. long and consists of an angular scape, beset with about eight or nine small bell-shaped flowers, white when fresh, but yellowish-brown in the dried drug. The illustration shows the withered raceme of a herbarium specimen in natural size, and one fresh flower, also natural size. — **c**. Convallarin and Convallamarin. — **u**. Similar to those of the rhizome, already described under Group XXII, and which is generally preferred as a drug; heart stimulant.



Dose: 1 to 2.5 grams, best in form of fluid extract.

### Trifolium.

**N.** Red Clover, Red Clover Tops. — **O.** The flower-heads of *Trifolium pratense*; *Papilionaceæ*. — **H.** Cultivated. — **D.** Heads of flowers, immediately below which there are two foliage leaves, the stipules of which are winged and enclose the base of the head; the leaves are three-lobed, or frequently one or both of the lower lobes are absent in one or both of the leaves, so that they may appear to be two-lobed or simple; the head contains from 50 to 150 flowers on a conical rhachis; the flowers are



tubular, papilionaceous, purplish-red when fresh, but often brownish-red in the dried drug; fragrant, sweetish. The illustration shows the inflorescence natural size. — **C.** Cumarin, etc. — **U.** Red Clover has been recommended as a remedy for whooping cough; probably of little value. Dose: 5 to 10 grams, in infusion or fluid extract.

### Tilia.

**N.** Linden Flowers. — **O.** and **H.** The whole inflorescence, with the bract

CONVALLARIE  
FLORES.

properly belonging to it, of several varieties of *Tilia*, of which *T. Americana* and *T. heterophylla* are American varieties and *T. ulmifolia*, *T. Europea*, *T. vulgaris*, *T. parvifolia*, and *T. platyphylla* are European, although *T. ulmifolia* is also cultivated in the United States; *Tiliaceæ*. Most of the drug comes from Germany. —

**D.** The inflorescence of *T. ulmifolia* is figured in nat-



ural size; the inflorescences of other varieties are similar except that the number of flowers may be different. Linden flowers occur in 3 to 9-flowered racemes, the common stem of which springs from the middle of a bract which is from 5 to 10 cm. long; the flowers are yellowish-white and the thin, membranous, netted-veined bracts are pale green; in the dried state, as drug, the flowers are yellowish, but the bracts should remain greenish and not be brownish; odor pleasant but feeble; taste sweetish. — **C.** Traces of volatile oil and aromatic resin, mucilage, etc. — **U.** Diaphoretic, in copious draughts of hot infusion; it is probable that the hot water has at least as much to do with the action of these draughts as the linden flowers. Dose: 2 to 5 grams, in infusion.

The whole inflorescence of *Sambucus* or Elder Flowers came into trade formerly, and does so occasionally now; large, corymbose cymes, much branched, often up to 25 cm. across the flattened top, but generally much broken; yellowish. Now the peduncles and pedicels of the inflorescence are usually separated from the flowers and rejected, so that the flowers alone constitute the drug, for which reason this drug will be described under Group LV, opened single flowers.

### GROUP LII.

#### UNOPENED COMPOUND FLOWER-HEADS.

Only one drug of this group occurs in our trade, namely, the so-called "Levant Wormseed"; it resembles a seed, so that it is generally called "wormseed," but a careful examination, especially if with a lens, will show the external scales of the involucre. Elongated, somewhat angular, scaly flower-heads, 2 to 3 mm. long, grayish-green; unopened..... **Santonica.**

#### Santonica.

**N.** *Santonica*, Levant Wormseed, Flores Cinæ,



**Semen Contra.** — **O.** The unexpanded flower-heads of *Artemisia pauciflora*; *Compositæ*. — **H.** Turkestan. — **D.** Oblong-ovoid, grayish-green, somewhat glossy flower-heads, about 2 to 3 mm. long, covered with 12 to 18 imbricated glandular scales which enclose 3 to 5 rudimentary or undeveloped florets; odor strong, peculiar, aromatic and slightly camphoraceous; taste bitter, aromatic, leaving a slightly cooling sensation in the mouth. — **C.** Santoninum, volatile oil, etc. — **U.** Anthelmintic, especially for round worms or lumbrici. Dose: 1 to 5 grams, best in form of powder made into an electuary.

[To be Continued.]

## THE MICROSCOPE IN PHARMACY.

BY ALBERT SCHNEIDER, M. D., PH. D., PROFESSOR OF BOTANY,  
PHARMACOGNOSY AND MATERIA MEDICA, NORTHWESTERN  
UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF PHARMACY, CHICAGO.

### Prefatory Note.

The object of this series of papers is to outline very briefly the use made of the compound microscope in American pharmacy, and to compare it with the use made of this instrument in European pharmacy. The comparisons are made impartially, and it is hoped that they may serve as a stimulus toward more energetic and more careful work in vegetable histology as it applies to pharmacy. It is, furthermore, hoped that these



DR. A. SCHNEIDER.

papers may influence incompetent workers in vegetable pharmacography to desist until better prepared, and to encourage the really competent investigators. It is the latter class who must set the pace and maintain a high standard. Poor work should be condemned and discouraged, while the incompetent worker should be advised to do better or to quit.

It is hoped that the closing suggestions on the histological characteristics of vegetable drugs may prove useful to those who contemplate doing research work as well as to the students of pharmacy.

The illustrations accompanying this paper are zincotype reproductions of pen and ink drawings copied from the work on "The Microscope" by Dr. Henri Van Heurck, for which privilege kind permission was granted by the librarian of the Crerar Library of Chicago.

A portion of this paper has been published in the century number of the *American Druggist*,\* and the author desires to express his grateful obligations to the editor, Caswell A. Mayo, for the privilege of producing it again.

### Introduction.

Histology had its birth with the discovery of the microscope and has become perfected in direct ratio with the improvements in the artificial aids to vision. Progress in science or in any other department is, however, not uniform; there are checks followed by renewed energetic progress. Nor is scientific progress uniform in all its branches; great progress in one department usually implies a check or neglect of some other department. Historically it is known that, during the middle ages, progress or interest in astronomical and chemical investigations far ex-

ceeded the progress or interest in other branches of science; due to the fact that the child-mind of the time could not free itself from the illusions of astrology and alchemy. In biological science it is known that the interest in animal histology developed before the interest in vegetable histology. The reasons for this are also not far to seek. Man's chief interest has ever been centered in the animate creation. It has ever been his ambition to solve the mysteries of his origin and being. He has ever endeavored to find or locate the primal life force or the center of life, which was supposed to be situated in some innermost recess of the body. This desire developed dissection, the science of physiology, histology, and gradually led to the multitudinous and far-reaching biological and psychological investigations of the present time.

Vegetable histology and biology are of comparatively recent origin; this applies particularly to the histology of medicinal plants. The earlier botanists and the majority of so-called modern botanists know only the gross morphology and physiology of plants. There are, however, some very able investigators in Europe, as well as in this country, who devote their entire time and attention to vegetable histology and physiology, and of these not a few are investigating medicinal plants.

In order that we may have a comprehensive idea of the origin and progress in histologic investigations, it is necessary to review the history of the microscope itself, noting the more important improvements made and the effects these had upon the results of biologic study. Such a review will show conclusively that without the modern compound microscope modern biology would be impossible.

### History of the Microscope.

#### I. Simple Microscopes.

The earliest microscopes were simple, and consisted of a convex lens of some transparent substance. Lenses of rock crystals were found in the ruins of Nineveh. Historians are inclined to the view that some use was made of lenses in the palace of Nimrod (1500 B. C.). Lenses were, however, not generally known, and little or no practical use was made of them for many centuries after their discovery. Tradition reports that the eminent Greek mathematician and physicist, Archimedes, during the siege of Syracuse (212 B. C.), set fire to the Roman ships by means of lenses or a series of plain mirrors so arranged as to concentrate the rays of the sun upon the vessels. The wise Seneca (first century), who was apparently well versed in the properties of lenses, states that the ancients noticed that writing viewed through glass globes filled with water appeared magnified; but this phenomenon was attributed to the water, which leads to the conclusion that glass lenses were unknown even after glass was in use. It must, however, be remembered that the earlier glass was not suited to lens-making because of its lack of transparency.

[To be Continued.]

\*"History of the Microscope and Its Use in Pharmacy."—*American Druggist*, 36: 168-171, 1900.

## BOARDS OF PHARMACY.

**The Erie County Board of Pharmacy (N. Y.)** licensed Harry W. Luke, F. P. Tuthill, John Armour Franke, and John Edward Klenze, in July.—[GEORGE REIMANN, Buffalo, Secretary.

**Delaware Board of Pharmacy.**—This board held a meeting on July 19, for an election of officers, with the following result: Dr. John S. Prettyman, Jr., president; Dr. W. F. Haines, vice-president; Edmund Hoffman, secretary and treasurer.

**The South Carolina Board of Pharmaceutical Examiners** met at Charleston, July 18 and 19. There were five applicants, of whom three were successful. A full meeting of the board, consisting of E. S. Burnham, chairman; O. E. Thomas, O. Y. Owings, J. G. DeLorne, J. A. Barbot and M. H. Sandifer.

The next meeting will be at Columbia, in November. Meetings are held twice annually, at designated places.—[M. H. SANDIFER, Rock Hill, Secretary.

**He Has a Pharmaceutical Diploma** and may know more about pharmacy than he does about grammar and orthography. We refer to the following letter which was presented to the secretary of a State board of pharmacy:

Dear Sir

You find inclosed my Dyploma which i hope you will kindly Honner & let me sell a few drugs what i now hav on hand pleas tak as honner to you to permit me to sell under my diploma

By vile only tell i close out my drugs  
pleas Honer it as you see i am well qualified and Return same to me

**Georgia Board of Pharmacy.**—The next meeting will be held in Atlanta, November 26.

The Sprague medal is given annually by Mr. John F. Sprague, of that city, who is a member of the Georgia State Pharmaceutical Association, to the pharmacist who passes the Georgia State Board of Pharmacy each year with the highest percentage examination. The medal has just been awarded by the State board for the current year to Mr. O. W. Bethu, who made the highest mark for the year. Mr. Bethu has accepted a position in Florence, S. C., and is now engaged in business at that place.

**California Board of Pharmacy.**—An adjourned meeting was held on July 30. Present: Messrs. Sale, Baer, Oberdeener, Seifert, Searby and Waller. The auditing committee, having approved the accounts of the secretary for the year ending July 6, proceeded to elect a secretary. Mr. Baer placed in nomination Mr. J. Calvert; Mr. Seifert nominated Mr. J. J. Crowley. The votes stood as follows: For Calvert—Searby, Baer, Sale, Oberdeener. For Crowley—Seifert, Waller. Mr. Calvert was declared elected. A number of persons were granted registration as graduates on their diplomas, after which the meeting adjourned.

**New Jersey Board of Pharmacy.**—At the July (1900) examination the following passed:

**Registered Pharmacists.**—William H. Blauvelt, Newark; Charles George Breuninger, Newark; Ernest Fullerton Cook, Asbury Park; Nicholas V. Cadmus, Bayonne; Henry Lyle Casperson, Camden; Charles Dominguez Garben, Perth Amboy; William A. Hoburg, Jr., West End; Harry Wilbert Hughes, Millville; Harrie H. Lane, Montclair; Frederick A. Schraedley, Rutherford, Pa.; Oscar R. B. Scholz, Montclair; Erwin Sedlmayr, Hoboken; Frederick Vanton, Middleton, N. Y., and Carl A. von Gehren, Newark.

**Registered Assistants.**—Frank Fisher Moore, Camden, and Kurt Reiter, Newark.

The next meeting of the board for examination will be held on Thursday and Friday, October 18 and 19. Applications must be on file ten days before this time.—[HENRY JORDEN, Secretary, Bridgeton.

**The August Meeting of the Louisiana State Board of Pharmacy** was held in New Orleans, on August 4. Twenty-five applicants presented themselves for examination, of which number but three were successful. They are:

J. W. Brown, Shreveport, La.  
G. Lobenhoffer, New Orleans, La.  
N. C. Judd, New Orleans, La.

Two papers were forfeited on account of communication during the examination, and one applicant was refused examination as he was not yet 21 years of age.

Two qualified assistants were granted certificates as registered pharmacists by virtue of four years experience in the retail drug trade. They are:

C. W. Perkins, Ruston, La.  
A. P. Irwin, Clinton, La.

The next meeting of the board will be held in New Orleans, on November 3.—[F. C. GODBOLD, New Orleans, Secretary.

**The Tennessee Board of Pharmacy**, represented by J. F. Voigt, Chattanooga, president; B. H. Owen, Clarksville, vice-president; A. B. Rains, Columbia, Al. A. Yeager, Knoxville, met at Kingston Springs, July 17, 18 and 19. There were twelve candidates for examination.

The class was examined in the usual branches, with the exception of operative pharmacy. It not being practical to give examination in this branch, identification of drugs was substituted therefor. As a result of the examination the following are entitled to registration as registered pharmacists: Hiram C. Bradford, Ripley, Tenn.; P. D. Vincent, Maryville, Tenn.; W. L. Ritter, Memphis, Tenn.

Assistant pharmacists: W. C. Helfner, Knoxville, Tenn.; Frank McGredy, Nashville, Tenn.; Henry C. Fite, Nashville, Tenn.

The Next Meeting will be held at Memphis, Tenn., third Tuesday in October.—[ROBT. L. EVES, Nashville, Secretary.



R. L. EVES.

## COLLEGES OF PHARMACY.

The Alumni Association of the Chicago College of Pharmacy, the School of Pharmacy of the University of Illinois, has arranged for a series of lectures on topics connected with the drug business, to be given at the college during the coming session. These lectures will be free to students and graduates, and will embrace business forms, including laws of business, kinds and purposes of money, individual bank accounts, drafts, promissory notes, due bills, mortgages, discounts, etc.; window displays, including designs for exhibition purposes; electro-medical apparatus and instruments, static machines, batteries and X-ray apparatus; photographic apparatus, cameras and supplies; store furniture and fixtures, display cases, counters and soda water apparatus.

These lectures will be delivered by experts in the various lines and, while chiefly for the benefit of the students, are expected to prove both interesting and instructive to the alumni as well. It is planned to have these lectures given during the evening.

**Buffalo College of Pharmacy.**—Several changes in the instructing force are noted in the new announcement.

Dr. Edward J. Kiepe, instructor in materia medica, has been elected professor of that branch; Albert P. Sy, M. S., instructor in chemistry, and Willett H. Mosher, Ph. M., returns as instructor in pharmacal assaying.

The plan of instruction for both the junior and senior years is separately arranged, so prospective students can readily find full information for each year's course. The announcement will be sent to applicants by the secretary, Dr. John R. Gray, 246 Seventh Street.

A recent circular letter addressed to graduates, giving requirements for the post-graduate degree of Master in Pharmacy (Ph. M.) and Doctor in Pharmacy (Ph. D.), may also be obtained of the secretary.

Dr. Gray is preparing a full index card record of each student who has ever attended the college, with all particulars of standing in every examination, degrees obtained, etc.

Matriculates for the next season have been coming in for several weeks. A number seeking employment during their college course have already made their appearance. The Buffalo stores employ quite a number of students, who are given college privileges at the same time.

A new fifty h. p. gas engine has lately been installed in the University building, and the number of electric lights in use largely increased. New supplies and apparatus are being added to all the laboratories in preparation for the coming session.

A Library of Pharmacopœias is being built by the General Medical Council of London. It will be accessible to all persons interested in pharmaceutical literary work.

## AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

**Talking About St. Louis.**—What some journals say about the September (1901) meeting of the A. Ph. A. in St. Louis:

**The National Druggist.**—The American Pharmaceutical Association, at its Richmond meeting just closed, selected St. Louis as the next place of meeting, the time to be during the month of September, 1901, the day to be set by the council. This is as it should be, and the association can be sure of a rousing welcome, a good attendance, and probably a considerable accession to its ranks.

Thirty years will have elapsed by that time since the association met in this city (September 12, 1871), and the changes wrought in the city itself, to say nothing of the fortunes of those who met here with it, have been so many and vast that to the older members, who remember the occasion, and who have not since revisited the city, it will be like meeting in some new and hitherto unknown spot.

The president chosen at that meeting, Dr. Enno Sander, still survives, hale and hearty, his faculties as unimpaired as though he had discovered and drank from the Fountain of Perpetual Youth, which Ponce de Leon and his followers located in these regions four centuries ago. Probably there are other St. Louis pharmacists living who took part on that memorable occasion.

At that time St. Louis was not so accessible as she is to-day, nor was her reputation as a comfortable spot to meet in in summer time of the best. The great bridge across the Mississippi was then a *res futura*, nor was it completed for several years subsequent thereto. The hotel accommodations were meagre, and, with one exception, not of the best. The buildings in the business part of the city were low, the streets were paved (?) with limestone macadam, which was converted into mortar by rain, and into lime dust, floating in clouds over everything in dry weather. The streets, unshaded in the summer, in winter offered no impediment to the keen northwestern blasts, and the city was generally and justly known as "the coldest place in winter and the hottest in summer" in America.

Thirty years have witnessed a change in all these respects, so complete, so sweeping and radical as to be almost marvelous. When the American Pharmaceutical Association next convenes here it will find a modern city, nearly thrice the size it was in 1871, with vast and imposing buildings, public and private; streets laid with granite virtually three feet thick. The heat that once radiated from them throughout the entire summer is no longer felt, and St. Louis to-day enjoys one of the pleasantest summer temperatures of any city on the continent.

Its great union station, with railroads centering in it from every part of the compass; its perfect street railway system; its abundance of excellent hotels; its many large and commodious public halls, all combine to make it the "City of Conventions." It is so frequently called, and the American Pharmaceutical Association need have no fears for the wisdom of its choice as to the next meeting place. It will receive a hearty welcome and be treated with the hospitality for which the city is famous.

**The Pharmaceutical Review.**—It seems wise, on the whole, that St. Louis rather than some place in Texas was selected as the place of the next meeting. What we want, first of all, is to hold our older members by giving them an opportunity to attend the meetings. A trip to Texas with excursions to Mexico are tempting indeed, but it will be better for the association to have a good attendance of the central West next year.

## MATRIMONIAL.

**Seaman-Bricker.**—Mr. Harry T. Seaman, of the Seaman Drug Co., Chester, Ill., was married recently to Mrs. Sarah E. Bricker, of Springfield, O. The groom is a young pharmacist of marked business energy and the couple have settled to housekeeping in the new home which he had prepared.

## PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATIONS.

**The Proprietary Association of America** will hold its meeting in Chicago, September 17 to 22. Headquarters will be at the Auditorium Hotel.

**The North Carolina Pharmaceutical Association** held its twenty-first annual meeting at Wilmington, July 18 and 19. The attendance was large and the convention satisfactory in every particular. The next meeting will be at Winston. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—R. H. Jordan, Charlotte.  
 First Vice-President—John H. Hardin, Wilmington.  
 Second Vice-President—H. T. Hicks, Raleigh.  
 Third Vice-President—W. A. Leslie, Morganton.  
 Secretary—P. W. Vaughan, Durham.  
 Treasurer—A. J. Cook, Fayetteville.  
 Executive Committee—G. R. Pilkington, Pittsboro; J. Hicks Bunting, Wilmington; G. R. Wootten, Hickory; A. S. Harrison, Enfield; P. W. Vaughan (*ex-officio*), Durham.

**The Montana Pharmaceutical Association** held its tenth annual meeting at Butte, August 7. A number of interesting papers were read and discussed.



SID. J. COFFEE.

The N. A. R. D. was indorsed by strong resolutions urging county organization and affiliation with the national association.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

E. E. Gallogly, president; L. G. Smith, first vice-president; Lee Warren, second vice-president; Emil Starz, third vice-president; S. J. Coffee, secretary; F. A. Warren, treasurer.

Secretary Sid. J. Coffee, in sending us a report of the meeting, says: "Our meeting was a success in every respect and we think there is more enthusiasm among the druggists than ever before. We hope that in another year our association will be in a flourishing and prosperous condition."

### **The South Dakota Pharmaceutical Association.**

—The annual meeting was held at Brookings, August 7, 8 and 9, and proved to be one of the most pleasant and profitable meetings in the history of the association. We were especially favored in having with us Deans Wulling and Oldberg, who gave excellent addresses, and added to these were President Heston and Prof. Sheppard, of the State Agricultural College, who spoke respectively on "The New Education" and "The Ideal Pharmacist."

Resolutions again indorsing the N. A. R. D. and appropriating \$50.00 were passed; also resolutions for the repeal of the revenue stamp tax and for the betterment and elevation of the hospital stewards in the United States service.

The following officers were elected:

President, N. R. Gilchrist, Wakonda; first vice-president, E. N. Aldrich, Brookings; second vice-president, Mrs. Abbie Jarvis, M. D., Faulkton; secretary, E. C. Bent, Dell Rapids; treasurer,

W. A. Nye, Salem. For appointment as member of the board of pharmacy to succeed Mr. I. A. Keith, who declined another term, Messrs. F. C. Smith, of Madison, C. C. Maxwell, of Arlington, and J. E. Haugen of Oldham.

Next Annual Meeting of the association to be held in August, 1901, at Redfield. Quarterly meetings of the board will be held as follows: October 10, at Huron; January 8, at Sioux Falls; April, at Aberdeen, and July, at Mitchell.

The board of pharmacy report indicated that the State law had been well observed; that there had been three successful prosecutions during the year, and that the standard in the examinations is being gradually raised.

The secretary reported a prosperous condition among druggists throughout the State and with the druggists united as to prices.

The treasurer's report showed an increased balance over last year, with a total of \$951.13 on hand.

President Jones' address abounded in excellent suggestions for consideration, and also revealed the fact that South Dakota is taking advanced ground in the pharmaceutical profession.—[E. C. BENT, Secretary, Dell Rapids, South Dakota.]

### **Prominent Irish Pharmacists.**

**John Smith, Ph. C.,** Tersnure Road, Dublin.—Mr.



JOHN SMITH.

Smith is the proprietor of a pharmacy in one of the beautiful suburbs of Dublin, having been previously (for many years) assistant in the State Pharmacy of Mr. Evans, on Dawson Street, Dublin. He is examiner in Materia Medica and Botany to the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland at present, and is not only one of the most popular examiners but also one of the most popular

members of the body pharmaceutic in Ireland.

The style of questions he puts to candidates for examination shows him to be a master of the subjects intrusted to him.

**How to Give a Cat Medicine.**—Last week a green Irish girl appeared among the household servants. She heard about the failure to treat the cat. "Sure," said she, "give me the medicine and some lard and I'll warrant she'll be ating all I give her." She mixed the powder and the grease and smeared it on the cat's sides. Pussy at once licked both sides clean and swallowed all the physic. "Faith," said the servant girl, "everybody in Ireland does know how to give medicine to a cat."—[Cron. Rep.]

**German Physicians** must cut off their beards, says the Emperor of that country. Many of the young physicians in the United States would be glad to have beards to cut off.

## N. A. R. D.

## Inauguration of New Plan.

To Wholesale Druggists:—The new plan for the distribution of proprietary medicines, as explained in my circular letter of May 5, has been accepted by the wholesale drug trade of the country, and is now in effect so far as the proprietors named below are concerned.

Most of these proprietors have issued new price-lists and term-sheets embracing the provisions of the plan. Others have as yet issued no new schedules, but will probably do so at an early date. At all events, every proprietor whose name appears in this list has stated definitely that he will confine his sales at best prices to a uniform list of jobbers, whom he has selected to act as his distributing agents, and that he will not sell to aggressive cutters and brokers, or to jobbers who supply such parties, either directly or indirectly.

It is hoped and believed that other proprietors will later on adopt this plan. In the meantime, the chairman would recommend that its adoption be extended to proprietary medicines generally by each jobber individually.

Of the wholesale druggists throughout the country, 88 per cent, numerically speaking, accepted the terms and conditions of this plan, and the 12 per cent from whom no replies were received consist of small dealers representing not more than 1 per cent of the total volume of distribution.

This plan has been urged upon the proprietors for a number of years by both wholesalers and retailers, and it is hoped that the results to all parties interested will be gratifying. Yours very truly, FRANK A. FAXON, Chairman, Kansas City, Mo., August 1, 1900.

The names of the proprietors above referred to are as follows:

The J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.; C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.; Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.; F. E. Greene, Boston, Mass.; World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.; Dr. D. Jayne & Son, Philadelphia, Pa.; The Piso Company, Warren, Pa.; California Fig Syrup Co., San Francisco, Cal.; The Centaur Co., New York City; The Peruna Drug Mfg. Co., Columbus, O.; Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.; Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.; J. W. Champion & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Kickapoo Indian Medicine Co., New Haven, Conn.; J. M. Grosvenor & Co., Boston, Mass.; Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago and New York; Dr. Seth Arnold Medical Corporation, Woonsocket, R. I.; The Athol-phoros Co., New Haven, Conn.;

Battle & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Brown Medicine Co., Erie, Pa.; N. K. Brown Medicine Co., Burlington, Vt.; Chamberlain Medicine Co., Des Moines, Ia.; Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.; Crab Orchard Water Co., Louisville, Ky.; E. C. DeWitt & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Ely Brothers, New York City; M.

M. Fenner, Fredonia, N. Y.; William Fosgate, Auburn, N. Y.; Seth W. Fowle & Sons, Boston, Mass.; Garfield Tea Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Gilpin, Langdon & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Graefenberg Co., New York City; G. G. Green, Woodbury, N. J.; J. H. Guild, Rupert, Vt.; W. T. Hanson Co., Schenectady, N. Y.; Henry, Johnson & Lord Co., Burlington, Vt.; Henry Pharmacal Co., Louisville, Ky.; W. H. Hill Co., Detroit, Mich.; Hiscox Chemical Works, Long Island City, N. Y.; T. H. Jackson & Co., Quincy, Ill.; Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, O.; Norman Lichty Mfg. Co., Des Moines, Ia.; Lightning Medicine Co., Muscatine, Ia.; Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; Magee Emulsion Co., Troy, N. Y.; Meade & Baker Carbolic Mouth Wash Co., Richmond, Va.; Merchant's Gargling Oil Co., Lockport, N. Y.; J. S. Merrell Drug Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Wm. S. Merrell Chemical Co., Cincinnati, O.; Morgan Drug Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Omega Chemical Co., New York City; Pabst Brewing Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; Paris Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo.; J. J. Pike and Co., Chelsea, Mass.; E. C. Powers, Boston, Mass.; Radway & Co., New York City; D. Ransom, Son & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; S. T. W. Sanford & Sons, Long Island City, N. Y.; J. H. Schenck & Son, Philadelphia, Pa.; R. Schiffman, M. D., St. Paul, Minn.; J. Harrison Whitehurst Co., Baltimore, Md.; I. O. Woodruff & Co., New York City; Orator F. Woodward, LeRoy, N. Y.; Woodward Chemical Co., Limited, Toronto, Canada, and Buffalo, N. Y.

**Trade-Marks in Denmark.**—I deem it of importance to American exporters to Denmark to direct their attention to the trade-mark laws of this country. Under the Danish law, a trade-mark is granted four months from the date of filing the application, but any person having already registered a similar trade-mark in another country may apply here and the mark will be registered in the name of the person to whom such trade-mark has been granted, the registration upon behalf of the Danish applicant being refused.

The American manufacturer whose trade-mark has not been registered here runs the risk of having it taken away from him by any unscrupulous person who intends to put an imitation of American goods upon this market.

A large firm of English pickle makers has lately been compelled, by reason of neglect in this matter of trade-mark registration, to materially modify its old trade-mark of St. George and the Dragon, because that saint and that dragon had been appropriated by a Danish firm making a liquid dentifrice. The popularity of American goods in this country grows daily, and American manufacturers will avoid much trouble and expense by registering without delay.—[J. C. INGERSOLL, Consul, Copenhagen, July 4, 1900.]

**The Camphor Tree Has Been Grown in California** for many years as a shade and ornamental tree, but no effort has thus far been made to produce camphor upon a commercial scale. At the State University some years ago a small sample of camphor was made from the twigs and foliage, and was exhibited at the fairs as a matter of common interest. The trees are very widely distributed over the State of California, both along the coast and in the interior, and everywhere are much admired for their thrifty growth and natural beauty. There are trees, probably nearly 40 years of age, 60 feet in height and 3 feet in diameter at the base. No large plantations have been made, but only scattering trees here and there.—[*Trop. Agric.* (Ceylon).]



F. A. FAXON.

## ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT.

**The Illinois Board of Pharmacy** is making a raid on the Chinese of Chicago who sell opium. Of course, they are not registered pharmacists and the sale of this drug is an open violation of the pharmacy law.

**Is Butter Color Poisonous?**—An Illinois physician reports to the Board of Health of that State three cases of butter color poisoning, two cases of which were fatal. The State analyst examined the butter color, which is of a well-known brand, and reported that it contained an aniline derivative allied with the methyl orange group. The chemist added that it is an open question whether the color, even if in a concentrated form, would work injury in the small quantity consumed in butter colored with it.

Another interesting point was developed in the report of this officer, who states that the pure food law of Illinois, while prohibiting the sale of poisons or unwholesome articles of food requiring the correct branding of substitutes and imitations, does not extend to the question of labeling poisons. He thought this matter could be covered by the pharmacy law.

**Mr. Bruno Batt**, of Chicago, made a record at the



BRUNO BATT.

I. Ph. A. meeting as an exhorter for the N. A. R. D. The result of his work was reported on page 232 of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST for August. Mr. Batt is a member of the executive committee for the First Congressional District, and no doubt will be heard from at future meetings.

**The Northern Illinois Pharmaceutical Association** was organized at Chicago the week of the I. Ph.

A. convention. It includes the north tier of counties. The object of the association is to work in the direction of restoring living prices on patent medicines. The officers are: H. A. Stillman, Joliet, Wills Co., president; H. J. Baumann, Dundee, Cain Co., secretary; W. F. Jungkunz, of Freeport, Stevenson Co., treasurer.

The following is Article III of its Constitution:

This organization is an integral part of the National Association of Retail Druggists, and this relationship between the two bodies shall be perpetuated. As a loyal member of the N. A. R. D. it is bound by the constitution, by-laws and rules governing that organization, or which may from time to time be adopted by it.

### The Chicago Meeting Aftermath.

**The I. Ph. A. Reaffirmed** its allegiance to the N. A. R. D. and decided to pay its per capita tax and send delegates to the annual meeting at Detroit, Mich., September 12. Three delegates will be named for each Congressional District of Illinois, to work up local organizations.

### Dates and Places of I. Ph. A. Meetings.

Since the annual reports of the association fail to give this information, the following list may be of interest to many of our readers:

Springfield, December 7, 8, 1880.	Peoria, October 18, 1881.
Chicago, October 10-12, 1882.	Springfield, October 9, 10, 1883.
Bloomington, September 80,	Chicago, September 22-24, 1885.
October 1, 2, 1884.	Rockford, June 8-10, 1886.
Decatur, August 23-25, 1887.	Peoria, August 21-23, 1888.
Quincy, August 13-15, 1889.	Kankakee, August 12-14, 1890.
Kankakee, August 25-27, 1891.	Springfield, June 7, 8, 1892.
Chicago, August 16, 1893.	Peoria, August 15-17, 1894.
Peoria, 1895.	Springfield, 1896.
Champaign, 1897.	Clifton Terrace, June, 1898.
Danville, June, 1899.	Chicago, July 17-19, 1900.

**The Illinois Board of Pharmacy.**—This organization consists of W. A. Dyche, Evanston, president; William Bodemann, Chicago; W. C. Simpson, Vienna; Bernard Schwartz, Jr., Salem; Thos. A. Jewett, Oregon. While the members are appointed by the Governor, the method of suggesting the names to the Governor was outlined in our report of the convention last month.

In the board's report this year, attention was called to the difficulty of satisfactorily carrying out the five-mile permit clause of the law. The board has authority to grant permits to general dealers who do not live within five miles of a registered pharmacist. It was brought out during the convention that druggists are often induced to sign general dealers' requests for permits when they had rather not see them granted. It was also shown that local political influence will be brought to bear against the pharmacy law, unless the permit clause is liberally construed. On motion, the association instructed the board to use its best judgment in regard to the matter.

The board received \$12,585.00 last year. The expenses were \$12,597.56, of which amount \$5,643.72 are for salaries.

**The Fourth I. Ph. A. Meeting in Chicago.**—The convention at the Chicago Beach Hotel was the fourth one within Chicago city limits.

The First Annual Meeting of the I. Ph. A. met in the large drill room of the First Regiment Armory, October 10, 11, 12, 1882. Those of our readers who were present no doubt remember the large, handsome and impressive floral and evergreen decoration prepared by the local committee. F. C. Bourscheidt, Peoria, was president, and Matt. W. Borland, of Chicago, secretary. They were succeeded in office by Henry Biroth as president, and T. H. Patterson as secretary, with H. LeCaron as first vice-president. A long list of new members were elected. Much time was devoted to the consideration of legislative matters.

Exhibits formed a very prominent feature of the convention. Fifty-nine firms were represented under the direction of Robt. H. Cowdrey, chairman of the committee. The report of the committee has this startling paragraph:

One firm found exhibiting proprietary medicines we desire to call to the attention of this association and decline to give them honorable mention, as, in our opinion, they should not be allowed again to exhibit to this association until such objectionable feature has been removed.



Then followed the name of the firm. Dr. LeCaron moved that the report be received. Mr. Engelhardt objected in a strong speech, in which he took exception to thus singling out any one firm. Several members seconded the motion. Mr. Ebert said that he was on the committee and was not aware that such a clause would be in the report. He was sorry that it had been inserted. Considerable discussion followed, in which it was shown that the by-laws distinctly said that no patent medicine or proprietary medicine should be exhibited in this association. It was charged that the firm mentioned had exhibited an article of their own which physicians would not prescribe. Mr. Patterson stated that in his opinion the committee had only done its duty. Mr. Buck, now deceased, whom all will remember as a wise mediator, came to the rescue. He had noticed many things in the exhibition that were of a character similar to the preparation stigmatized. He moved that the name of the firm be omitted from the report. Considerable more discussion followed this motion. Dr. LeCaron objected to the discussion, stating that it was an advertisement for the firms mentioned. Mr. Engelhardt begged pardon of the committee if any remarks he had made seemed to reflect on their good sense, on their honor or integrity. He then accepted the amendment offered by Mr. Buck and withdrew his motion to strike out the entire clause. On motion of Frank Fleury, the report as amended was unanimously adopted. The secretary, however, neglected to strike out the name of the firm in the report, and it appears on page 32 of the proceedings for 1882.

A Long to be Remembered Feature of the convention was an elaborate banquet prepared by the local committee. When Springfield was selected for the following meeting, the association considered resolutions to the effect that while complimentary banquets are very enjoyable they should not be looked for nor expected from entertaining cities if held at the expense of the association. The motion, on vote, was lost by a large majority.

Messrs. G. P. Engelhardt & Co., publishers of *The Druggist*, were tendered a special vote of thanks for their enterprise in issuing a daily report of the proceedings of the association.

In 1885, September 22, 23, 24, the convention was held in Battery D, Illinois Light Artillery. A. P. Cunningham, of Champaign, was president, and T. H. Patterson, of Chicago, secretary. This was the sixth annual meeting of the organization. It appointed a special committee on membership and organization, with W. P. Boyd, of Arcola, chairman, and a member from each of the one hundred or so counties in the State. We find as chairman of the committee on trade interests, delegate to the N. W. D. A., and member of the committee on prize essay fund, the name of H. LeCaron, of Braidwood, who was subsequently identified as a celebrated British spy on the Irish organizations of this country. The name of C. W. Day, then secretary of the Board of Pharmacy, appears as chairman of the committee on legislation. We are informed that Mr. Day is now a

homeopathic physician practicing in Chicago. Mr. L. C. Hogan, of Englewood, was chairman of the committee on papers and queries and contributed valuable work to the association. Among those who are still active in the association, we find the names of T. H. Patterson (elected president at this Chicago meeting), M. B. Travis, William Bodemann, A. E. Ebert, C. S. N. Hallberg, A. Scherer, R. N. Dodds and J. J. Schubert. The venerable B. F. Gardner, of Atlanta, who was then treasurer and subsequently elected president, has passed away, followed by W. P. Boyd, D. R. Dyche and several other members. T. N. Jamieson was elected secretary and continued active in the organization until quite recently. His love for the organization continues, although political and business interests prevent him from taking his usual active part.

The Next Chicago Meeting was held in the Illinois Building on the World's Fair Grounds, August 16, 1893. The late Dr. H. Lee Hatch, of Jacksonville, presided, with Frank Fleury as secretary. The meeting was characterized by the large number of visitors from other States and foreign countries. The volume of proceedings for that year contains addresses by a number of such delegates.

The Proceedings of the Fourth Chicago Convention held last month were reported in full in the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST for August.

#### Illinois Association Items.

*The Dues* of the association last year amounted to \$750.00.

*The N. A. R. D.* received \$150.00 from the I. Ph. A. last year.

*Twelve Deaths* occurred among members since the last meeting.

*Treasurer Bartells* reported \$1,715.56 received during the past year.

*The Proceedings* last year were mailed seven months earlier than the previous year.

*Advertisements* to the amount of \$336.00 appeared in the last volume of proceedings.

*Chris. Busse, Jr.*, is now proprietor of the store formerly known as Busse Brothers, at Troy.

*Illinois* is one of the few States having in its association a committee on trade interests which makes a report. The document read by Mr. L. C. Deck was interesting.

*The Proposed Changes* in the constitution and by-laws have been referred to the executive committee, with instructions to report on same at the next annual meeting.

*Mr. Thomas Lord* said that he began the drug business sixty-one years ago. He gave an entertaining account of his experience in making blue ointment, powdering aloes and doing other routine work of the drug clerk in those days.

**How to Overcome Habit.**—The *Medical Herald* for June culls the following from the *Stylus*: "Somebody has been trying his hand on the word 'habit,' and he works it out thus: 'Habit' is hard to overcome. If you take off the first letter, it does not change 'a bit.' If you take off another, you still have a 'bit' left. If you take off still another, the whole of 'it' remains. You take off still another and it is—no, 'it' is totally used up. All of which goes to show that if you wish to get rid of habit, you must throw it off altogether and at once; it cannot be done a part at a time."

## MISSOURI DEPARTMENT.

**The Practical Use of the Microscope** by retail druggists was emphasized by two papers read at the Richmond meeting of the A. Ph. A., on the examination of urine, blood, sputa, etc. They were by F. W. E. Stedem, of Philadelphia, and Geo. W. Parisen, of New Jersey. Both of these men are retail druggists who make money out of microscopy. How many Missouri druggists are doing likewise?

**If You Can Get Hold of a Medical Diploma** you can register in Missouri without examination.

According to a recent decision by the Attorney General of Missouri, physicians may register without examination. Extract from Section 3037 provides "that nothing in this chapter shall be construed to require any physician duly authorized to practice medicine in this State to submit to an examination as a condition precedent to a license as a pharmacist, but that the same shall be issued upon the presentation of his diploma as a physician."

**Graduates of Pharmacy May Register Without Examination.**—Extract from Section 3040 provides "that all graduates in pharmacy having a diploma from an incorporated college or school of pharmacy, that requires a practical experience in pharmacy of not less than four years before granting diplomas, shall be entitled to have their names registered as pharmacists by said board, without examination."

**Section 3041—Fees for Registration.**—The Board of Pharmacy shall be entitled to demand and receive from each person whom they register and furnish a certificate as a registered pharmacist without examination, the sum of one dollar and return postage for diploma.

All correspondence must be addressed to the secretary, and all letters asking for information of any kind must contain the return postage to insure reply. —[AUGUST T. FLEISCHMANN, Secretary, Sedalia, August 4, 1900.

**Attorney General Crow Knocks Out the Missouri Pharmacy Law.**—The decision of the Attorney General was in answer to the following:

SEDALIA, MO., May 22, 1900.

HON. E. C. CROW, Attorney General,  
Jefferson City, Mo.

DEAR SIR:—The Thirtieth General Assembly amended Chapter 58, Revised Statutes of Missouri, by adding a new section thereto, to be known as Section 4625a. The revision committee of 1899 did not revise the old chapter but simply renumbered it and added the Thirtieth General Assembly amendment. The State board of pharmacy now is at a loss to know what to do, and respectfully petitions you for your opinion as to which section we are to register applications under—namely, section 3037 or 3052. We also wish to call your attention to the fact that the repealing clause was left out.

Very respectfully submitted,

AUG. T. FLEISCHMANN, Secretary.

To which I received the following answer:

JEFFERSON CITY, July 24, 1900.

HON. A. T. FLEISCHMANN,  
Sedalia, Mo.

DEAR SIR:—Replying to your letter relative to Sections 3037 and 3052, Revised Statutes of Missouri, 1900, I beg to say my opinion is that both sections are in force. Section 3037 simply provides who may compound physicians' prescriptions; section 3052 merely provides for examinations by the board of pharmacy.

Very truly,  
EDWARD CROW, Attorney General.

Thinking that possibly my letter was not explicit, I requested the president of the board of pharmacy, Mr. Brandenberger, to call on the Attorney General

and explain my request. In answer to which Mr. Brandenberger writes as follows:

To fully understand Attorney General Crow's interpretation I called on him this morning and had a short talk with him. He said we must register all physicians duly authorized to practice medicine in this State without examination.

Since the publication of the Revised Statutes of 1899, the board has been receiving requests and demands for pharmacists' certificates for physicians without an examination.

Upon investigation we learned that the repealing clause had been omitted from the Statutes of 1899. In fact, all repealing clauses are considered null and void unless they specify in detail the particular sections and chapters to which they apply. This being the fact, it revives those parts of sections 3037 and 3040 which refer to physicians and graduates of colleges of pharmacy to register without examination, and nullifies that part of section 3052 which provides, "That the board of pharmacy, in conducting examinations under the provisions of this section, shall not be permitted to inquire into the source of information of any applicant, and require of all the same degree of efficiency."

The Attorney General's opinion leaves the pharmacy laws of Missouri in a deplorable condition. Whether the opinion is right or wrong, the board is in no condition to resist mandamus proceedings which were threatened previous to this decision.

It is now for the pharmacists of Missouri to decide whether they want a pharmacy law which will protect competent men, or allow the law in its present condition (which is worse than useless) to continue.

I am in favor of making a supreme effort at the next session of the Legislature, to have a law enacted, framed as near as possible to the general form of a pharmacy law as amended and approved by the American Pharmaceutical Association at Richmond, Va., May, 1900. I have read it carefully, and, with a few changes, would give us a model law, with ample funds to protect and enforce its provisions.—[AUG. T. FLEISCHMANN, Secretary, Sedalia, August 13.

**A Few of the Old-Time Druggists and "Apotheker" of Missouri.**—Mr. Theo. J. Bolton, of Clinton,

Mo., is the author of the following sketch. Mr. Bolton does not attempt to cover the entire State. He is simply mentioning those with whom he is well acquainted personally or by reputation, and they are limited to Southwest and Central Missouri. He leaves for someone else those many bright lights in every part of the State who deserve mention.



T. J. BOLTON.

J. W. Anderson, Rockville.—Billy Anderson began the drug business by clerking for H. C. Tutt, of Papenville, Mo., when a towheaded boy, in 1869, and remained with him (Tutt) until 1875, when he embarked in business for himself. In 1875 he moved to Rockville, and lost his stock shortly afterward by fire, but opened up a new stock which he also lost by fire in 1884. With characteristic pluck and energy, he, Phoenix-like, rose from the ashes and now has a good trade and as nice a store as there is in Bates County.

Dr. Frederick Berri, Jefferson City, was French-Swiss by birth. After completing his education as an M. D., in Berne, he visited the principal cities in France, Germany and England,

and then sailed for the "Land of the Free" (America), visiting the larger cities. He decided to come West and locate in St. Louis, but was persuaded by friends to come to Jefferson City. He was very studious and a man of great learning, and it was strange that one of his ability should choose for his home so small a place as Jefferson City.

Dr. Berri was married to Miss Amelia Hofins, a very intelligent and attractive young lady, who, after her marriage, applied herself to the study of medicine and pharmacy, and was one of the first lady pharmacists in the State, becoming very proficient in both branches. No children blessed their union—something regretted by both and especially by the doctor, as he was passionately fond of children, and delighted the little ones who came to visit his home by his happy way of entertaining them.

Dr. Berri was born September 19, 1809. His life came to a tragic end May 25, 1865. He was alone in his study when a pistol shot was heard, and, on entering the room, his friends found a pistol near him, the ball from which having pierced his heart. Whether the shooting was accidental or suicidal is not known to this day.

Douglas Eades, Warrensburg, did business in the halcyon days of the drug trade, succeeding Dr. J. T. Stipper, one of the druggists who blazed the way in Missouri, and who is now living in ease in California. "Doug" was a successful business man and enjoyed a fine trade for a number of years. He sold out to his brother-in-law, Tom Montgomery, and retired to his fine farm in Johnson County, where he is now enjoying his ease as only an old druggist knows how.

Dr. Amos H. Caffee, Carthage, began his career by working eight years in a drug store in Newark, Ohio, at the same time studying medicine. Upon receiving his diploma, he took Horace Greeley's advice and came West to grow up with the country. In the spring of 1857 he located in Jasper County and has lived there ever since, except during the war, when he enlisted in the Federal army as assistant surgeon First Arkansas Cavalry, and was later promoted to surgeon Thirteenth Kansas Infantry. He was mustered out at Fort Leavenworth in June, 1865, and, returning to Jasper County, engaged in the practice of medicine and the drug business. In June, 1868, he devoted his whole time to the drug business, and in this month will have been in business thirty-four years, on the same corner, in the beautiful city of Carthage. In November, 1899, he opened a wholesale drug business in Joplin, under the name Caffee Drug Co., and was president of the Missouri State Pharmaceutical Association (have forgotten the year). His partner is his nephew, Col. Will Caffee, colonel of the Twenty-fifth Missouri Volunteers, which rendered such gallant service in the late war.

Captain John R. Hopkins, Appleton City.—The subject of this sketch was for a long time engaged in the drug business at Appleton City, commencing at the close of the war, in which he had spent four years as a gallant soldier, fighting with distinction for the "lost cause." He was a progressive citizen, a true friend and was popular with every one who knew him. He died about five years since, and the writer was at the funeral. The minister, in closing his remarks, said the world was better by John R. Hopkins having lived in it, which found a responsive "amen" in every heart present.

Mrs. Amelia Berri was a factor in the drug business as illustrious as her husband. After her marriage to Dr. Berri she began the study of pharmacy and medicine, and became very proficient. She was the first lady pharmacist in the State and amassed a fortune, but, like her husband, she met a tragic death. She was engaged to marry a prominent politician and newspaper man, who was very distasteful to her brother, Edward Hofiero, who was living at the time with his sister (Mrs. Berri). One Sunday the suitor called to see the brother, but, after a stormy interview, he was ordered from the room. Mrs. Berri hearing the commotion and fearing the result, rushed toward the room. Passing her fiancé on the steps without noticing him she hurriedly entered, when a shot was fired and she sank to the floor mortally wounded. Her brother in his frenzy fired the shot that killed his sister, thinking the suitor had returned to renew the quarrel. Seeing what he had done he placed the pistol to his forehead and killed himself.

Mrs. Berri bestowed her fortune on friends, relatives and char-

itable institutions. Thus ended the lives of two noble members of the profession who left footprints on the "sands of time."

### The Pertle Springs Meeting Aftermath.

The Proceedings of the Missouri Pharmaceutical Association were mailed July 16 to all members of the association who have paid their dues for 1900. If you did not receive your copy, write to the treasurer about it.

The M. Ph. A. Meeting will be held in June, but the exact date has not yet been decided. The Imperial Shriners hold their conclave in Kansas City, and have selected the date of June 12. There is talk of its being changed to the last week in May or, possibly, some other date. Owing to the uncertainty of this important convention, the M. Ph. A. has decided to leave the date of the meeting to the council, and it will probably be fixed in the near future.

Proceedings of the Missouri Pharmaceutical Association, meeting of 1900.—Dr. Henry M. Whelpley, the permanent secretary of this association, by applying the practical methods learned in his many years' connection with the publication of pharmaceutical journals, has managed to reduce the work of getting out the report of the society's annual meetings from that of months down to weeks. The report for the meeting of 1900 was in the mails and delivered to members within six weeks of the society's adjournment. The work is, in the meantime, excellently done in every respect, comparing well with any annual report published by any of the almost half hundred pharmaceutical associations of the country. Not the least pleasant part of it are the half-tones introduced, most, if not all, of which are of the doctor's own work.—[*National Druggist*.]

### Stray M. Ph. A. Items.

*Mint Leaf* chewing gum made many happy during the convention.

"I Had a Good Time at the meeting and want to go again," says H. C. Jeffers, Kansas City, Mo.

"We Enjoyed the Pertle Springs meeting very much, indeed, and will be with you next year."—[MR. AND MRS. CUMBERLEDGE, Nevada, Mo.]

"Very Pleasant Memories of the Pertle Springs meeting remain with me."—[EARLE COOK, St. Louis.]

Mrs. Dr. Otto F. Claus holds the fisherwoman's record. We learn that she goes on occasional fishing trips during the summer in order to keep in practice for the next annual meeting of the M. Ph. A.

*Schindler's* bubbles is the name of the ingenious contrivance for blowing soap bubbles. The children of the association appreciated them.

Papier-Mache is now used extensively in the manufacture of artificial teeth. The teeth prepared from this substance are equally hard as the porcelain, but less brittle, and are not attacked by the secretions of the mouth.



EARLE COOK.

## Digitized by Google

over to the drug store when they run out of something and need it in a hurry, and as this fellow was seen to come from the door of the hospital, Mr. Fricke, after a little reflection, told his head clerk, Mr. E. C. Balz, to fill the order. That afternoon two deputies called on Mr. Fricke and took him into custody on a warrant for the illegal sale of whiskey, and it is said that, from the smell of their breath, they had certainly consumed the whiskey, in endeavoring to see if it was the real thing. Mr. Fricke employed ex-judge E. A. Noonan and fought the case. The old judge didn't do a thing to these two men when he got them on the stand. He made them admit that they lied, and deceived and conspired against Mr. Fricke in order to get him to violate the law, and that they, themselves, thought it was a dirty, low-down trick, and had a very poor opinion of people who would do such things; and they even half admitted that it was they and not Mr. Fricke who should be punished. It is unnecessary to say that Mr. Fricke was discharged and the two prosecutors warned against resorting to such tactics in future.

**The St. Louis Apothecaries' Society** held its annual meeting in the St. Louis College of Pharmacy building, August 3. Thirty-one members, two journalists and one wholesaler were present.

Secretary H. F. Hassebrock read the minutes of the last annual meeting and President J. H. Allen made a verbal report.

A letter from F. E. Holliday, chairman of the N. A. R. D. executive committee, dated August 2, was read, detailing the condition of affairs up to date. Letters were also read from Messrs. Faxton, of the N. W. D. A., and Wooten, of the N. A. R. D. The latter urged the members not to pay attention to letters appearing in some of the journals from cutters who claim that the manufacturers are not living up to their agreement.

The Secretary Reported that the executive committee had held twenty-eight meetings. He said that seventy retailers contributed to the lawsuit fund, paying over one-half of the amount.

Treasurer Dr. Otto F. Claus reported an expenditure of \$1,234.01, with an increase of \$1,373.79, leaving a balance of \$139.78 on hand.

Thomas Layton, chairman of the executive committee, made an interesting report. He reviewed the recent lawsuit instituted by Attorney-General Crowe, and urged the members to remain loyal to the association, regretting that so little enthusiasm was evidenced by the pharmacists of the city. He called attention to the fact that, owing to the failure to secure a quorum, the several attempts to hold an annual meeting had been a failure.

The Election of Officers was next in order, and the following were elected:

President, Henry Fischer; vice-president, T. F. Hagenow; secretary, Rudolph S. Vitt; Treasurer, Dr. Otto F. Claus; executive committee—H. A. Kattelman, H. F. Hassebrock, Paul M. Nake, and J. H. Allen.

Mr. Allen, of the executive committee, informed the association that the next work to be done would be that of securing a membership representing

seventy-five per cent of the druggists of the city.



J. H. ALLEN.

Secretary Hassebrock said that last year the membership amounted to 255, but that few had paid for the present year. The question of getting new members was discussed by Messrs. Thos. Glenn, S. A. Allen, Dr. Otto F. Claus and H. F. Hassebrock, and finally left to the discretion of the executive committee.

The question of sending delegates to the National Wholesale Druggists' Association and Proprietary Association meetings was also left to the executive committee.

A vote of thanks, on motion of Mr. Allen, was extended the salesmen who collected two hundred of the \$250.00 paid last year.

Mr. Chas. W. Hahn called the association's attention to the Missouri Mercantile Association, whose object is to encourage single-line merchants and discourage department stores. The organization was endorsed by several members and, on motion of Mr. Layton, the subject referred to the executive committee.

**The Alumni Association of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy** was organized June 9, 1875. Not all of the following were present, but they joined within a few months, and are often counted among the organizers:

BecktoId, Henry T., Class 1875.	Oesch, Edward, Class 1873.
Bolm, William C., Class 1875.	Pfeiffer, Adolph, Class 1874.
Drake, Robert S., Class 1874.	Rommel, Henry, Class 1875.
Gietner, Chas., Class 1875.	Sander, Enno, Class 1868.
Hemm, Francis, Class 1875.	Schmidt, John F., Class 1875.
Krebs, Ernst E., Class 1875.	Schroeder, R. G., Class 1874.
Krebs, Hugo, Class 1868.	Schurk, Louis, Class 1873.
Lindemann, H. E., Class 1873.	Wall, Otto A., Class 1868.
Lips, Chas. A., Class 1875.	Watkins, Jas. A., Class 1875.
Mastbrook, Alex., Class 1868.	Witting, F. A., Class 1875.

The meeting was held in the college rooms in the old Insurance Building, southwest corner of Broadway and Olive Street. Henry Rommel took the initiative in calling the meeting to order. Mr. Robert L. Drake was elected temporary chairman and Mr. Rommel temporary secretary. As a committee on constitution and by-laws, the chair named Francis Hemm, F. F. Reichenbach and Chas. Gietner. A fire occurring in a neighboring building, according to the minutes, "prevented further transactions," and the meeting adjourned to June 22.

The original minutes kept by the temporary secretary, Mr. Rommel, are not accessible, but the permanent secretary, Mr. Chas. Gietner, records this meeting in his books.

Mr. Rommel died some years ago. He graduated at the Missouri Medical College and practiced in Kansas. Mr. Drake graduated in medicine, practiced his profession and died several years ago in Kansas. Mr. Reichenbach, by authority of court, changed his name to Witting and is one of the pros-

perous pharmacists of Denver. Francis Hemm has been continuously interested in the alumni and college of pharmacy since that date. The same is true of Charles Gietner, the veteran treasurer of the alumni and ex-president of the college of pharmacy, who is now chairman of the board of trustees of the college. The fire mentioned occurred in M. W. Alexander's store across the street from the college home.

At the Meeting of June 22 Dr. Drake was absent and H. E. Lindemann presided. A portion of the constitution and by-laws was adopted, and it was decided to hold a meeting for the election of officers July 13. The temporary secretary was instructed to invite all graduates to this meeting.

July 13 is the Date of the completion of the permanent organization. R. S. Drake was in the chair. The third Tuesday in February was made the date for the annual meeting, and it has since been continued. The chair named, as a committee on nominations, H. E. Lindemann, class of 1873; Adolph Pfeiffer, class of 1874, and Chas. Gietner, class of 1875. The committee recommended the following officers, who were unanimously elected:

President, Robt. L. Drake; first vice-president, H. E. Lindemann; second vice-president, Robert C. Schroeder; treasurer, Hugo Krebs; recording secretary, Chas. Gietner. Executive board—R. L. Drake, Chas. Gietner, E. D. Oesch and Adolph Pfeiffer.

The date for the inauguration and first scientific meeting was left to the executive board.

The Executive Board held a special meeting August 17. Steps were taken to secure certificates of membership. September 21 was the date selected for the inauguration and scientific meeting. A program was also arranged, and Messrs. Oesch and Pfeiffer were appointed a committee on papers and queries.

The first regular executive committee meeting was held September 7. John Guerdan, of the class of 1873, has the honor of being the first person elected to membership. It was decided to invite ladies to be present at the scientific meeting, and the program was further perfected.

The committee of arrangements for the silver anni-



ESSAYIST HEMM,  
IN 1875.



SECRETARY GEITNER,  
IN 1875.

versary, September 21, 1900, have turned a blind eye to the good example set a quarter of a century ago in inviting the ladies to attend their meeting.

The meeting of September 21, according to the records of the recording secretary, was largely attended, with many visitors and ladies present. Portraits of eminent scientists, such as Liebig, Humboldt, Faraday and others were hung on the walls. Chas. Gietner spoke on the history of pharmacy and of the college of pharmacy; Francis Hemm read an essay on *conium maculatum*. This was a timely topic on account of an accident which had just occurred in the St. Louis Insane Asylum. It seems that the physicians had gradually increased the dose of this medicine until they had reached the maximum. The supply of conium being exhausted a new quantity was ordered, and, without considering its nature, the maximum dose of the former drug was continued. As a result, four patients lost their lives the first night. Mr. Hemm made good use of this opportunity of dwelling upon the variability in strength of conium. It was the first scientific essay read before the association, and at its close the author was warmly applauded, receiving, among other tokens of appreciation, a large bouquet of handsome flowers. Drs. O. A. Wall and Theo. Fay exhibited specimens with the stereopticon, and the audience was made familiar with the teaching facilities of the institution.

The Executive Board held a special meeting October 12, at which J. J. Connor was elected a member. The form of seal was adopted and order given for the same. Francis Hemm was appointed to report on organic acids at the next scientific meeting.

November 2 a meeting was held which decided upon a silver medal to be awarded to the student in the graduating class making the best general average. In 1884 it was decided to replace this with a gold medal, and the practice has been continued up to date.

#### Alumni Medal Graduates.

1876 Louis T. Riesmeyer.	1889 James T. Wortham.
1877 Henry Heil.	1890 O. A. Hornbeck, M. D.
1878 Chas. T. Gosewisch.	1891 Martin L. Holloway.
1879 Edward M. Till.	1892 Wm. L. Lemon.
1880 Emil A. Sennewald.	1893 Walter S. Henrlon.
1881 Chas. E. Fischer.	1894 Emil Grebe.
1882 James G. Flint.	1895 F. A. Houck.
1883 Henry M. Whelpley.	1896 J. L. Boehm.
1884 Fred W. Schumacher.	1897 Ed. C. Bauer.
1885 Lee Weber.	1898 John A. Weber.
1886 Richard Kring.	1899 Peter J. Weber.
1887 Elsworth E. Hunter.	1900 Carl Wm. Craemer.
1888 Robt. E. Maupin.	

At the Second Annual Meeting the following officers were elected:

President, Adolph Pfeiffer; first vice-president, H. Lindemann; second vice-president, F. F. Reichenbach; secretary, Chas. Gietner; corresponding secretary, Henry Kommel; treasurer, Hugo Krebs. Board of trustees—J. Weingartner, Francis Hemm and Dr. O. A. Wall. Registrar, Julius E. Koch.

The ex-presidents are as follows:

Dr. Robert S. Drake,	1875-76	Francis Hemm, 18,	1891-92
Adolph Pfeiffer,	1876-77	G. H. J. Andreas, 20,	1892-93
H. E. Lindemann, 18,	1877-78	Dr. John C. Falk, 62,	1893-94
Francis Hemm, 26,	1878-79	Chas. A. Lips, 47,	1894-95
Chas. Gietner, 21,	1879-80	W. C. Bolm, 35,	1895-96
J. W. Tomfohrde, 14, 15, 10,	1880-84	Theo. F. Hagenow, 55,	1896-97
W. C. Bolm, 7, 10, 11, 8,	1884-88	Oscar F. Bausch, 41,	1897-98
Thos. A. Buckland, 11,	1888-89	L. A. Seitz, 47,	1898-99
W. C. Bolm, 9,	1889-90	Dr. Otto F. Claus, 55,	1899-00
Dr. H. M. Whelpley, 20,	1890-91	R. S. Vitt, 45,	1900-01

The figure after each name is the number present and indicates the interest in the annual meetings.

A More Complete History of the Alumni Association appears in the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST for December, 1892.

The Alumni Association of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy will celebrate its twenty-fifth anniversary September 21. A special committee has been appointed for the purpose, and arrangements are being made for an appropriate commemoration of the silver anniversary. It has been decided to have the occasion partake of the nature of a banquet rather selfishly confined to the gentlemen, with the exception of ladies who are active members of the alumni. In other words, the wives and sweethearts are invited to stay at home. It is to be hoped that the committee will seriously consider some plan whereby, in addition to the temporary event, action will be taken looking to a more substantial and permanent commemoration of the first scientific meeting of the association which occurred a quarter of a century ago.

Remember the alumni celebration, September 21.

Mr. Paul Eichstedt has returned to the city and is clerking for Mr. Whitcomb.

Mr. F. V. Johnson, of the Frost-Johnson Drug Co., has gone to Colorado for his health.

If You Want a good drug clerk, telephone D 113, or address E. R. Smith, 3212 Bell Avenue.

Abraham & Son's pharmacy, on Easton Avenue, was severely damaged by fire a few days ago.

Mrs. Alleyne, wife of the late Dr. J. S. B. Alleyne, of St. Louis, died in New York City, August 27.

Mr. Otto Meyer, of Meyer Brothers, Pilot Grove, Mo., was among the visitors in St. Louis last month.

A New Drug Store will soon be opened at Delmar and Walton Avenues. Dr. Lawler will be the proprietor.

Mr. Louis Bray, formerly with the Arcade pharmacy, is now clerking for Emil Bernius on Easton Avenue.

Mr. H. F. Stolle, the well-known cashier for the J. S. Merrell Drug Co., is spending his vacation in the North.

Solomon Boehm was among the prominent local G. A. R. members attending the encampment at Chicago.

Mr. Robert Wagemann, one of the popular clerks at Whitcomb's Pharmacy, has been spending his vacation in Denver.

Mr. W. L. Horstman, chief clerk at Fischer's pharmacy, at Compton and Park Avenues, is sojourning in Wisconsin.

Mr. S. W. Richardson, formerly marine hospital steward at Cleveland, O., has been transferred to the St. Louis station.

Mr. Otto F. Trauble, the well-known druggist at Jefferson and Chouteau Avenues, has just returned from a boat trip to St. Paul.

Dr. B. F. Otto, Lemp Avenue and Pestalozzi Street, has returned from Wisconsin where he has been spending a couple of weeks.

Mr. P. A. Pfeffer, of the Pfeffer Pharmacy, of St. Louis, is acting as relief clerk at M. G. Nixon & Son's Pharmacy, Columbia, Ill.

Mr. Emil Bernius, the well-known and popular Easton Avenue pharmacist, has taken his wife and gone to Canada to spend a month.

H. F. A. Spilker is due in St. Louis before this item reaches our readers. He and his family have been spending the summer in Europe.

Mrs. Dr. O. A. Wall and Mrs. Francis Hemm were among the ladies present at the first scientific meeting of the Alumni Association.

Mr. Wm. F. Frese, chief clerk at Seitz's Pharmacy on South

Fourth Street, has returned from his vacation spent down in the Ozark country.

Thoughtful Wives have those alumni members who fear that ladies at the silver anniversary portends the expense of new dresses, hats, etc.

Dr. O. A. Wall, Jr., has been very busy of late, having in addition to his own practice that of neighboring physicians absent on vacations.

Mr. Theo. Crusius has gone up towards the North Pole looking for cooler weather. He expects to find it in the neighborhood of Wisconsin.

Mr. F. W. Kaentler is still stirring up a breeze this warm weather for the H. P. Fabricus T. and N. Co., of 703 and 705 North Fourth Street.

The Class of 1875 will henceforth invite their ladies to each annual gathering, but must leave them at home when enjoying the alumni silver jubilee.

Mr. E. W. Knott, Jr., one of the popular city desk men for the J. S. Merrell Drug Co., has gone to Minnesota to spend a well-earned vacation.

A New Drug Store is being opened at 4332 Easton Avenue. It will be known as the Ozark Pharmacy. Messrs. Doby & Strobach are the proprietors.

Dr. Jos. L. Boehm has completed his term of service in the City Hospital, and is looking after Dr. J. C. Falk's practice during the latter's vacation.

Chas. Gietner is expected home from Europe in time for the celebration of the Alumni Association Silver Anniversary. Mr. Gietner was the first secretary of the association.

Ed. F. Schall, in charge of the patent medicine department of the Meyer Brothers Drug Co., has returned with his pleasant smile from a well-earned vacation spent in the East.

Mr. August Kinghorst has resigned his position at Blitz's Pharmacy at Broadway and Souard Street, and returned to his home in Kansas, where he will probably engage in business for himself.

The St. Louis Exposition opens September 17, with the promise of being more interesting than ever before. It is the seventeenth annual exposition and will be an improvement upon all previous years.

Mr. C. V. Eckert has sold his drug store at Fifteenth and Carr Streets to Albrandt Brothers, former owners, and has purchased the drug store at Pendleton and Finney Avenues, from Schneider & Grewe.

Dr. O. A. Wall, Sr., has been spending several days at his favorite fishing resort in Arkansas. He met with his usual good success, and his less skillful friends are thankful for the doctor's success as an angler.

F. M. Norris, formerly with the Meyer Brothers Drug Company, but for a number of years with the Moffitt-West Drug Co., has returned to his old love and you may expect to have a call from him at any time.

Mr. J. C. Thumser, the well-known young pharmacist at Russell Avenue and Menard Street, has just returned from a ten-days' fishing trip down on the St. Francis River.

Mr. C. Frick, prescription clerk at the Wolff-Wilson Drug Co., has been spending his vacation at his old home, Waterloo, Ill.

Mr. Wm. F. Pfeffer, the popular young clerk for Wm. H. Kahre, Thirteenth Street and Geyer Avenue, has been spending his well-earned vacation over in the country.

Word Has Just Reached some of the boys that Mr. W. E. Blackwell, well known among the local drug clerks, was recently married at Blackwell Station, Mo., and that he is manager of a drug store at Farmington, Mo.

Chas. O. Bunch, of East St. Louis pharmacy, of St. Clair Avenue drug store, is having an unpleasant experience with a customer who asks for five thousand dollars damages, claiming



J. C. THUMSER



that the proprietor gave her medicine which increased her illness.

*The Wives*, daughters, and sweethearts who worked so faithfully in years past, arranging for alumni collations, will remain at home while the "lords of creation" eat, drink and make merry at the Alumni Silver Anniversary.

*Mr. Wm. Junghans* has purchased the drug store at Taylor and Garfield Avenues from J. H. Wagner. Mr. Junghans has been chief clerk at this stand for some time, and is a competent and hustling young pharmacist who succeeds in anything he undertakes.

*Mr. H. Gregg* was associated with M. W. Alexander, but after his death entered the employ of Leland Miller. He has now returned to the old stand in the employ of the Frost-Johnson Drug Co. as head clerk. Mr. Gregg is one of the best-known clerks in the city and commands a large personal trade.

*Wholesale Druggists*, as well as retail dealers, are sometimes the victims of sharpers. Quite recently a man worked some of the wholesale houses for large quantities of gold leaf. He telephoned the victim, representing himself as a member of some paint firm, stating that he would send a boy for the leaf. The messenger would arrive with the order, and the party would meet him soon after he left the drug house.

*Joseph M. Layat*, chemist for Meyer Brothers Drug Company, St. Louis, arrived in this city last week on L'Aquitaine on his return from France, where he had been spending some time visiting his old home. Mr. Layat was accompanied by his daughter Alice, who had been studying music at the Conservatory of Paris, where the jury on awards awarded her first prize for violin music.—[*Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter*.]

*Joseph Maserang*, for many years associated with the medical department of the Washington University and in charge of the dispensary, has purchased the store formerly owned by Mr. Wiener, at Twenty-eighth Street and Washington Avenue. Mr. Maserang is a graduate of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, and has the reputation of being one of the most dextrous dispensers and thorough pharmacists in the city. He will make the old stand look like an entirely new store, and inspire the confidence and esteem of the physicians and customers in that section of the city.

*F. E. Whitcomb* created considerable stir among the drug clerks of this city a few months ago when he advertised for a clerk with a mustache. Quite recently he again advertised, asking for a quick, accurate, thin, registered drug clerk, with a mustache. Mr. Whitcomb explains that this is no mere whim of his, but that, from careful observation during many years experience, he has concluded that clerks with a mustache inspire confidence, while thin people are more active than fleshy ones. We suppose as a result the colleges of pharmacy will soon give instructions in reducing superfluous accumulation of adipose.

*Mr. Max J. Schneider*, of Schneider & Grewe, has gone to Colorado for his health.



MAX J. SCHNEIDER.

*Mr. Geo. F. Becker*, chief clerk for Judge & Dolph, at the Seventh and Locust Street store, recently sprung a surprise on his many friends by taking a car ride to Belleville, Ill., with the usual result. Miss Helen Boeker was the name of the happy young lady who is now Mrs. Becker.

*Mr. E. J. Kocherlin*, class of 1883, who recently sold his drug store on Grand Avenue, has been quite ill at Denver, Colo. He was rapidly recovering at last reports.

*Fishermen Pharmacists* were Dr. O. F. Claus, L. A. Seitz, H. F. Hasselbrock, J. George Lumellus and Dr. H. M. Whelpley, who, with their wives, visited Grimes Station, on King's Lake, in quest of recreation and funny game. To the true sportsman such occasions are always pleasant outings regardless of weather, accommodations and associations. Grimes, however,

is a pleasant and convenient place where even a novice can enjoy an outing. These exceptional conditions are largely due to the propensities of that natural-born landlord and proprietor, Capt. Grimes, whose post-office is Foley, Lincoln County, Mo. Drop him a postal and he will tell you how to interview him.

*Mr. H. L. Weible* has resigned his position with Dr. Frielingsdorf, 2200 South Broadway, and has opened a store of his own at New Athens, Ill.

*Mr. Eugene Gissy*, the popular clerk for Theo. F. Hagenow, has been spending his vacation over in the country.

*Mr. J. F. Murphy*, manager of the Easton Avenue Pharmacy, has been spending a couple of weeks down on Black River. He says the weather was too hot for the fish to bite, although the mosquitoes were as energetic as ever.



EUGENE GISSY.

**The Board of Examiners of the Nebraska State Board of Pharmacy** met in regular session at the Thurston Hotel, Columbus, August 8, 1900. There were twenty-five applicants, of whom the following passed a successful examination:

Newell Jones, Madison; T. H. Madison, Staplehurst; E. H. Seaver, Stuart; Cyril Sooboda, Prague; John A. Zeman, Scribner.

The following persons not having complied with Section 6 of the pharmacy law, were stricken from the role of registered pharmacists:

Chas. R. Anibal, Craig, Mo.; Oron B. Ballard, Ives, Neb.; Chas. R. Brown, Denver, Colo.; Oscar A. Brown, Topeka, Kan.; Will D. Butts, St. Joseph, Mo.; Will Clarke, Carlsbad, Tex.; Lambert C. Dredla, Crete, Neb.; Milton N. Eskey, Los Angeles, Cal.; Sarah Greenville, Omaha, Neb.; John H. Jones, Wymore, Neb.; Herman Kaplesky, Willshire, O.; J. C. Kirk, Florence, Neb.; Geo. S. Lewis, Fairfield, Neb.; Perry Little, Hartington, Neb.; N. A. Lundwall, Sioux Rapids, Ia.; Geo. A. McArthur, Des Moines, Ia.; R. M. McCallum, David City; J. R. Miller, Chicago, Ill.; Edwin R. McMillan, Accident, Md.; Will Parr, Sebastopol, Cal.; Will A. Pittman, Bethany, Neb.; Chas. A. Porter, Hartville, Neb.; James M. Potter, Woodward, Ia.; Jerome Prager, Ft. Cook, Neb.; Frederick Quinby, Adrian, Mo.; J. M. Rogers, Pawnee City, Neb.; Henry D. Root, Lincoln, Neb.; Fred N. Smith, Alliance, Neb.; E. S. Swenson, Portland, Ore.; Frank Sprague, South Omaha; Jacob Tyler, Sterling, Neb.; Reuben R. Way, Lincoln, Neb.; John E. Widner, York, Neb.

The following have died since the last report:

C. Davis, Union, Neb.; Vincent Krasl, Taylor, Tex.; Will G. McColm, Randolph; Harry D. Rugg, Waverly, Neb.; Albert S. Brown, Champion, Ill.; C. L. Humphrey, Monroe; Lucien Brotherhood, Strang, Neb.

The board adjourned to meet at Plattsmouth, November 14, 1900.—[HENRY H. BARTH, Secretary, Lincoln.]

**The Formation of Oil in Olives** is discussed by a writer in the *Bulletin of the Italian Botanical Society*. He decides that the oil is not a result of the degeneration of protoplasm, but is formed when this substance is in its most active condition. He further adds that the presence of a small quantity of an oily substance of active protoplasm is a universal phenomenon.

**Professor O. A. Wall**, whose name always creates enthusiasm among the college graduates, will respond to a toast at the St. Louis College of Pharmacy Alumni Silver Anniversary, September 21.

## SALESMEN'S DEPARTMENT.



F. A. DAIGER.

F. A. Daiger was born in Baltimore, Md., October 31, 1861. He was for some time connected with the *Youths' Companion* before associating himself with Dr. Bell's Pine Tar Honey. He is now the popular and successful representative for the manufacturer of this celebrated preparation, from Baltimore, Md., to Kansas City, Mo. It is upon strictly square business methods that Mr. Daiger has built up an enormous business and gained for himself widespread popularity as the exclusive city salesman for this preparation. It is only through straightforward business arguments that he increases his trade from year to year. Not only the retail druggists, but the jobbing houses as well, report favorably upon Mr. Daiger and the demand he has created for these goods.

Chas. A. Lips is one of the very popular salesmen representing St. Louis wholesale drug firms. He calls upon the retailers in the interests of the Moffitt-West Drug Co. Mr. Lips is always active in association affairs, and especially so at the present time when discharging his duties as chairman of the committee of the Alumni Association of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, for the celebration of the silver anniversary. He is one of the members of the class of 1875, who, with other graduates of the college, organized the Alumni Association. He is also chairman of the standing committee of the organization on papers and queries, and as such is arranging for a series of lectures during the coming year. Mr. Lips will be toastmaster at Liederkrantz Hall, September 21, and preside over the alumni function.



CHAS. A. LIPS.

A Pittsburg Physician is said to have invented a process of preserving human bodies by compression with steel rollers and hot presses. A full-grown body can be reduced to a small size, about 12x15 inches. It can be made to assume any shape, and thus form an ornament for the parlor. He has on his center-table the body of a child in the form of a cross. It is entirely odorless and resembles marble.

The Missouri Pharmacy Law is as poor as Job's turkey.

## FORMULAS.

**Liquid Cement.**—Gelatin, 10 gm.; water, 15 gm.; sodium salicylate, 1 gm.; clove oil, 9 drops.—[*Oesterr. Zeits. für Pharm.* 54, 101.

**Uninflammable Starch.**—

Sodium tungstate..... 1 oz.  
Powdered borax..... 1 oz.  
Starch..... 6 ozs.

**Prevention of Guttering in Candles.**—This is prevented by immersion in a solution of magnesium sulphate, 3; dextrin, 3; water, 20. The solution dries rapidly and does not influence the burning.—[*Deuts. Am. Apoth. Zeit.* 20, 131, after Ph. Rundsch.

**Pepsin Syrup.**—Pepsin, 6 gm., are dissolved at ordinary temperature in water, 20 gm., and filtered after two hours' standing. The filtrate is mixed with cherry juice, 80 gm., and hydrochloric acid, 4 drops, is added.—[*Oesterr. Zeits. für Pharm.*, 54, 100.

**Waterproof Gelatin Paper.**—The paper is coated on both sides with a solution consisting of one part of gelatin, four parts of water, and one part of glycerin. Coagulate the gelatin by immersing the paper in a solution of 750 cubic centimetres of formic aldehyde in 5 litres of water. This paper thus treated is said to be, after drying, impervious even to steam.

**Catheter Paste.**—The *Missouri Magazine* says that Kraus recommends the use of the following paste for lubricating the ends of catheters, as it facilitates the passage of the catheter, and it is easily washed off:

Tragacanth..... 2.50.  
Glycerin..... 10.00.  
Phenol water..... 3.90.

**Varnish for Laboratory Tables.**—The following preparation is recommended for protecting laboratory benches from acids and alkalis: Solution (a): Copper sulphate, 125; potassium chloride, 125; water, 1,000. Heat until dissolved. Solution (b): Aniline hydrochloride, 150; water, 1,000. Solution (a) is first brushed on, and then (b), the application being allowed to dry. Next day the bench is rubbed with raw linseed oil, this treatment being repeated once a month.—[*Deutsch. Amer. Apoth. Zeit.*, 20, 66.

**To Dye Oak Black.**—Oak may be dyed black and made to resemble ebony by the following means: Immerse the wood forty-eight hours in a hot, saturated solution of alum, and then brush it over with a log-wood decoction, as follows: One part of the best log-wood with ten parts of water; filter through linen, and evaporate at a gentle heat until the volume is reduced one-half. To every quart of this add from ten to fifteen drops of a saturated solution of indigo. After applying this dye to the wood, rub the latter with a saturated and filtered solution of verdigris in hot concentrated acetic acid, and repeat the operation until a black of the desired intensity is obtained.—[*Revue Pract.*

## THE MARKET REVIEW.

The continued hot spell, which has been prevalent in nearly all portions of the country, has somewhat affected business, although the volume for the month shows a nice increase over the same month of last year.

The crop prospects are better than at any time for the past four or five years, taking the report of the Department of Agriculture at large. Prices which are ruling for agricultural products are encouraging to the farmer; this encouragement extends as well to the dealers in all lines of business.

The war situation in China has not affected the mercantile or financial markets materially, neither has the political situation been as seriously considered as in former campaigns. Merchants engaged in every line of business seem so busy attending to their own affairs that they have not had time to mix up in politics.

The financial centers do not seem to be disturbed by the outlook. We give below a clipping from the *Statist*, a London financial weekly, which shows the importance New York has reached in the financial market of the world:

"Sir Michael Hicks-Beach is not distinguishing himself as a borrower. In the spring he declined an offer of 10,000,000 or 12,000,000 pounds sterling from the United States. Now he has seen his mistake, and has availed himself of American applications. The large American subscriptions is the first signal proof yet vouchsafed that New York has become a great international investment market.

"New York had previously loaned to Canada and Russia, but this is the first time that it has taken the leading part in an issue by a European government of the very highest credit.

"It is quite certain that, in the early future, New York will become even a more important market and ultimately it will become the greatest of markets."

This should be a source of satisfaction to the whole country, as this greatness could not be reached without having the backing of a progressive people of vast resources.

The changes have been principally upward during the month. We give below the more important ones:

### Advanced.

Quinine,  
Morphine,  
Acid, Carbolic,  
Bismuth,  
Cocaine,  
Cocoa Butter,  
Iodine,  
Iodoform,  
Isinglass,  
Magnesium, Metallic,  
Magnesium, Carbonate,  
Manna,  
Oils, Heavy, Fishbank's Straits,  
Oils, Essential, Anise,  
Bergamot,  
Cedar,

### Declined.

Opium,  
Beans, Vanilla,  
Mercury,  
Oil, Linseed,  
Root, Ipecac,  
Seed, Canary,  
Turpentine.

Oil, Wine,  
Pepper,  
Potassium Iodide,  
Santonin,  
Seed, Caraway, Dutch.

**Quinine**, since our last report, has been very firm in tone, and just as we are going to press we note an advance of 1c on P. & W. and 2c on N. Y., making the present prices 39c, in 100-oz. cans, for P. & W., 37c for N. Y.; oz. vials 48 and 46c, respectively.

A review of the situation on Quinine bears out the present prices and indicates that a further advance is not unlikely.

The total shipment of bark this year amounts to 2,273,000 kilograms, as compared with 3,216,850 during the first seven months of last year. This shows a falling off of over 26 per cent, and has a tendency to advance the price of bark.

At the recent auction sales at Amsterdam, nearly all the offerings have been sold.

During the first part of August there was a large demand for Quinine, and heavy transactions are reported from the Eastern market. The stock of Quinine in London has been very materially reduced, which has added a firmness to the existing conditions.

The armies in China have called for heavy supplies. Manufacturers refuse to enter orders on contract for more than legitimate demands.

With a heavy consuming demand in prospect, we see no indications of lower prices for some time.

**Opium** is very quiet with very little doing. The recent advance it has claimed was really unwarranted by the position of the stock. On account of an accumulation of orders, prices were marked up and could not be maintained. Under the circumstances a reduction took place about the middle of the month. Now quoted at \$3.50 to \$3.60 as to quantity.

**Morphine** advanced 10c per oz. on August 11. This was due to the firm price of Opium for some time previous to this date, and it is hardly to be credited to the recent advance on Opium. P. & W. now quoted in 1/2s at \$2.40, 2 1/2-oz. boxes; oz. vials 20c less. N. Y. Morphine at 10c per oz. less than P. & W.

**Acid, Carbolic**.—The heavy demand has caused an advance to take place. Now quoted at 37c in lb. cans; 34c in 5s; 32c in 10s; usual decline for larger packages.

**Arsenic, White, Powdered**, now quoted at 5 1/2c in kegs, 8 to 10c in smaller packages.

**Beans, Vanilla, Tahiti**.—The heavy crop has caused a reduction in prices as follows: 5 in., \$2.50 to \$3.00; 5 1/2 in., \$2.75 to \$3.25; 6 in., \$3.00 to \$3.50; 6 1/2 in., \$3.25 to \$3.75; 7 in., \$3.50 to \$4.00.

**Bismuth**.—Makers of Bismuth have settled their differences and, in consequence, an advance of about 50c per lb. has taken place on metallic, as well as all the salts. We quote a list of the principal Salts of Bismuth:

Hydrate, Pure (Bismuth Oxide, Hydrate), M. B.,	
1-lb. c. b. 8	1b. \$8 15
1-oz. c. v. 4	oz. 28
Nitrate, Cryst., Ter or Tri-Nitrate, 1-lb. g. s. b. 14lb.	2 05
Oxychloride, M. B., 1-lb. c. b. 8	lb. 2 45
Phosphate, 1-lb. c. b. 8	lb. 3 25
1-oz. c. v. 4	oz. 28

Subcarbonate, C. P. (Carbonate), M. B., 1 lb. c. b.	
10 . . . . .lb.	2 85
1-oz. c. v. 4. . . . .oz.	28
Subgallate (Dermatol), 1-lb. c. b. 9. . . . .lb.	2 25
Subnitrate, bulk, M. B. . . . .lb.	1 96
5-lb. boxes, incl. . . . .lb.	1 98
1-lb. c. b. 8. . . . .lb.	1 98
1-lb. boxes, incl. . . . .lb.	2 00
1/2-lb. boxes, incl. . . . .lb.	2 05
1/4-lb. boxes, incl. . . . .lb.	2 15
Cones (French style), 1-oz. c. b. 10. . . . .lb.	2 40

**Cocaine** has been marked up 50c per oz., an advance having taken place on August 15. Ounce vials now listed at \$5.50, with the usual advance for the other styles of packages.

**Cocoa Butter** has been marked up to 55 to 60c, as to quantity.

**Flowers, Chamomile**, German.—The new crop of flowers is now in the market and is offered at 40 to 45c; old crop, 33 to 35c. Hungarian, new crop, 28 to 33c; old crop, 25 to 30c.

**Grains of Paradise** listed at 50 to 55c.

**Iodine**, Resub., is now offered at \$3.70 in lb. bottles, and Iodoform at \$3.85.

**Isinglass**, Russian, is very scarce. Prices have been marked up to \$4.75 per lb.

**Magnesium**, Metallic, has advanced to \$3.25 per lb.

**Magnesium, Carbonate** (Jenning's), has advanced 4c; 29 to 34c in 4-oz. blocks, as to quantity; 30 to 36c in 2-oz. blocks.

**Manna, Large Flake**, has further advanced to 84 to 87c.

**Mercury** is 1c lower in flasks; smaller quantities at 82 to 87c.

**Oils, Heavy**.—Fish Oil, Bank's, quoted at 53 to 60c; Strait's, 54 to 62c.

**Linseed**, Raw, is now 62c; Boiled, 63c. The position of seed indicates that the price of oil will go lower.

**Oils, Essential**.—Anise has assumed a firm tone and an advance of 10c is noted. Now \$2.05 to \$2.15, as to quantity.

**Cassia** is ruling at \$1.35 to \$1.45.

**Bergamot** has advanced 20c per lb. Now \$2.60 to \$2.65 for Reina; \$2.70 to 2.75 for Sanderson's; not less than lb. packages.

**Oil Cedar** has advanced. 75 to 80c for pure; 38 to 40c for commercial, are the ruling figures.

**Oil Origanum**, True.—Very little of this article is being offered. The price is \$1.75 per lb. The Pure Oil of Origanum, or, properly speaking, Oil of Red Thyme, is quoted at 95c to \$1.00; Oil of Origanum, commercial, 25 to 30c.

**Oil Peppermint**, Redistilled, M. B., is quoted at \$1.45 to \$1.55; in 20-oz. bottles at \$1.85 per lb; Wayne Co., \$1.25 to \$1.35; Western, \$1.15 to \$1.25. For less than lb. packages a small advance over these figures is charged.

**Oil Sassafras**, True, 55 to 60c.

**Oil Wine, Heavy, True**, is very scarce; in consequence, prices have very materially advanced. Quoted in lbs., \$9.00; \$9.25 in 1/2s; \$9.50 in 1/4s.

**Light**, \$5.75, \$5.85 and \$6.00.

These prices should not be confused with the commercial article supplied by many dealers.

**Pepper**, Black, Singapore, on account of the small supply, has advanced to 15 1/2 to 18c; powdered 20 to 24c.

**Potassium Carbonate**, Crude, 80 to 85 per cent, in 400-lb. bbls. 5 1/2c; smaller quantities 7 to 10c.

**Potassium Iodide**, in sympathy with Iodine, has advanced to \$2.40 to \$2.50, as to quantity and style of package.

**Root, Golden Seal**, 62 to 67c is being paid; powdered 67 to 72c.

**Ipecac**, Rio, has again been reduced in lb. lots to \$3.50; powdered 10c advance.

**Pimpinella** is now quoted at 45c; ground 50c.

**Rhubarb**, Fingers, No. 1, \$1.80; No. 2, \$1.10; Cubes, No. 1, \$1.50; No. 2, 85c.

No. 2 is cut from the same root as No. 1, excepting that it is not so nice in appearance and is somewhat coarse.

**Santonin** has been marked up to \$4.65 for crystals; powdered 4c higher.

**Seed, Canary**, has declined to 3 1/2 to 5c.

**Caraway**, Dutch, has advanced. Now quoted at 11 1/2 to 15c.

**Celery**, 11 1/2 to 15c.

**Hemp**, Russian, 3 1/2 to 5c. There is no Domestic in the market.

**Thymol**, M. B. now quoted at \$4.60 to \$4.75; Merck's \$4.75 to \$5.00.

**Turpentine** is still weakening and is now quoted at 43c in bbls.

#### Items of Interest in Druggists' Sundries.

**Bandages**, The Perfect Suspensory, gro. \$12.00; doz. \$1.25. This bandage is the best value for the price on the market.

**Books for Students**.—The successful salesman appreciates the value of the confidence and kindly feeling of everyone connected with the place of business which he visits, from the porter to the proprietor. We know that many salesmen are especially anxious to please the clerks and apprentices.

In view of this fact we call your attention to a special offer being made by the authors of:

**Whippley's Therapeutic Terms**, each \$1.00.

**Curtman's Chemical Lecture Notes**, each \$1.50.

**Brass Sieves**.—We have a stock of brass sieves, 11 inches in diameter, with wood rims, first grade goods.

The number of the sieve corresponds with the mesh (number of wires to the inch).

No. 20, 65c; No. 30, 75c; No. 40, 75c; No. 50, \$1.00; No. 60, \$1.10; No. 70, \$1.20; No. 80, \$1.25.

In sets of six or more, 10% discount; in less quantities, sell strictly at list prices.

#### Brushes, Bailey's Rubber—

Bailey's Rubber Bath Brush . . . . .doz	\$12 00
Bailey's Rubber Shampoo Brush . . . . .doz	6 00
Bailey's Rubber Complexion Brush . . . . .doz	4 00
Bailey's Rubber Facial Brush . . . . .doz	4 00
Bailey's Rubber Hand Brush . . . . .doz	4 00
Bailey's Rubber Toilet Brush . . . . .doz	2 00
Bailey's No. 1 Rubber Tooth Brush . . . . .doz	2 00
Bailey's No. 2 Rubber Tooth Brush . . . . .doz	2 50
Bailey's Rubber Blacking Dauber . . . . .doz	2 00
Bailey's Rubber Teething Ring . . . . .doz	75
Bailey's Rubber Soap Dishes . . . . .doz	2 00
Bailey's Rubber Glove Cleaner . . . . .doz	75
Bailey's Rubber Complexion Soap . . . . .doz	75

**Chewing Gum**, Darling, carton \$2.50; box 55c; jar, 4 boxes, \$2.25.

**Chewing Gum**, Souder's Campaign.—With McKinley and Bryan hangers. One hanger with each package. 20-5c packages in box, box 60c.

Chalk Crayons, white, round, 100 boxes in case, case \$5.25; 50 boxes, 5½c; 25 boxes, 6c; 10 boxes, 6½c.

Crutch Tip, Bailey's "Won't Slip," doz. \$1.20.

Nipples, Pearl, Seamless, are special value for the price; gro. \$2.50; doz. 25c. These nipples are as good as the best made.

Powder, Pozzoni's Med. Complexion, Dove.—This powder enjoys a good demand and is carried by every druggist in the country.

### Shoe Polishes—Complete List.—

	Gross.	Dozen.
Acme.....	\$	\$1 50
Ampt's Tan.....	4 50	40
Ampt's Black.....	4 50	40
Bixby's Royal.....		90
Brown's French Dressing.....		85
Brown's Satin Polish.....		85
Blichert's Paste, assorted colors, sml. No. 2-0		40
Blichert's Paste, assorted colors, large No. 1		75
Blichert's Combination, asst'd colors, sml. No. 2-0		75
Blichert's Comb., asst'd colors, lge. No. 1.....	1 80	
Day & Martin's, small.....	1 50	
Day & Martin's, large.....	4 00	
Glycerole, large.....	2 00	
Loomer's Aureola Russet Comb.....	75	
Loomer's Patent Leather Paste.....	75	
Miller's Crown Shoe Dressing.....	85	
Miller's Patent Leather Paste.....	75	
Miller's Russet Paste.....	75	
Mason's Challenge Dressing.....	90	
Mason's Russet Comb.....	75	
Mason's Blacking, No. 2.....	30	
Mason's Blacking, No. 4.....	55	
Solo Black Paste, small.....	30	
Solo Black Paste, large.....	60	
Solo Black Comb.....	75	
Solo Russet Paste, small.....	80	

### Herriott's Polishes.—

Gross.

Herriott's Black Liquid Polish, large, for vici-kid, box calf, enameled and patent leather shoes. A six-ounce bottle in handsome carton.....	\$20 00
Herriott's Junior Black Liquid Polish, small size.....	9 00
Magic Black Box Calf Comb., large size.....	21 00
Jet Black Box Calf Comb., small size.....	10 00
Black Beauty Shoe Dressing.....	20 00
King Bee Black Dressing.....	10 50
The Queen Black Dressing (without cartons).....	9 00
Famous Black Dressing (not in cartons).....	6 75
King Bee Tan Dressing (without cartons).....	9 00
Hazel Brown Comb., large size.....	20 00
Faultless Tan Comb., large.....	20 00
Ruby Ox Blood Comb., large size.....	20 00
Battle Ax Tan Comb., special size.....	10 20
Battle Ax Brown Comb., special size.....	10 20
Battle Ax Ox Blood Comb.....	10 20
Ideal Brown Comb., small size.....	9 00
Improved Tan Comb., small size.....	9 00
Ox-Blood Comb., small size.....	9 00
Battle Ax Tan, Ox Blood and Patent Leather Paste, special size, each.....	9 00
Improved Brown, Tan, Ox Blood and Patent Leather Paste, large size, each.....	6 50
Improved Brown, Tan, Ox Blood and Patent Leather Paste, small size, each.....	4 00
Model Brown, Tan and Ox Blood Cleaner, without cartons, each.....	8 40
Oil Dye, Black, 4-oz. bottles. For dyeing colored shoes black.....	27 00
X-Ray Oil Shoe Blacking, large size.....	8 40
X-Ray Oil Shoe Blacking, small size.....	5 00
	Doz.
Solo Russet Paste, large.....	60
Solo Russet Comb.....	75
Solo Self-Polishing.....	80
Solo What-Name.....	30
Solo Waterproof.....	1 50
Solo Special Assortment.....	7 35

Tanine.....	75
T. M. Blacking No. 2-0, small.....	45
T. M. Blacking No. 1, medium.....	90
T. M. Blacking No. 2, large.....	1 20
T. M. Tan Paste.....	75
T. M. Patent Leather Paste.....	75

Gross.

Whittemore's Boston Waterproof.....	24 00
Whittemore's Brown Jewel Comb.....	9 00
Whittemore's Brown Nobby Comb.....	24 00
Whittemore's Black Elite Comb., large.....	24 00
Whittemore's Black Baby Elite Comb.....	10 00
Whittemore's Black Paste, large.....	18 00
Whittemore's Gilt Edge.....	24 00
Whittemore's Imperial Bronze.....	15 00
Whittemore's Ox Blood Paste, P. B.....	9 00
Whittemore's Ox Blood Comb. Midget.....	9 00
Whittemore's Patent Leather Paste, B. B., small.....	9 00
Whittemore's Patent Leather Paste, Superb, large.....	12 00
Whittemore's Russet Paste, Red Box.....	9 00
Whittemore's Russet Paste, Dandy.....	12 00
Whittemore's Russet Comb., Star.....	9 00
Whittemore's Russet Comb., Dandy.....	24 00
Slate Grass, "M. B." 500 pieces in case, case, \$2.50 to \$2.75;	
"M. B." 1 gross pieces in case, case, 85c.	
Slate Reef (a new thing), No. 1900, 1 gross pieces in case, case 85c net.	

Castile Soap.—Olive oil continues high and, in consequence, olive oil soaps continue to advance as soap makers go in the market for supplies. La Tosca, pure, mottled, must not be confounded with the French mottled on the market, so-called pure, which sells at about 33½% less than the La Tosca, which is guaranteed to contain not less than 62% pure olive oil.

Castile, La Tosca, 35-lb. boxes, bars, box, 11½c; bar, 14c; cut, box, 12c; 3 doz. cakes, box, \$1.25; mottled, 35-lb. boxes, bars, box, 8½c; bar, 10½c; cut, box, 9c; 3 dozen cakes, box, \$1.25; green, 35-lb. boxes, bars, box, 11½c; bar, 14c; cut, box, 12c; 3 doz. cakes, box, \$1.20; assorted, white, mottled and green, 35-lb. boxes, cut, box, 11c; cut cakes, 3 doz. in box, \$1.25.

Soap, Castile, Yarrita, white only, box, 26c; lb., 28c.

Craddock's Medicated Blue.—A medallion picture free with 3 dozen; gro., \$8 00; doz., 75c.

Foult's Tar, \$1.25 per doz.

Williams' Shaving.—Genuine Yankee, round cakes, doz., 90c; Shavers' Delight Shaving Tablets, doz., 65c.

Toilet Soap, Moorish.—A good value at \$4 00 a gross in gross lots; a 7-oz. cake, wrapped, 1 doz. in box.

Toothache Gum, Pansy, doz., 75c.

Tooth Powder, Allen's Kamfoll, \$1.75.

Tooth Powder, Graves'.—The demand is increasing all the time, due to liberal advertising and distributing of samples.

Venetian Art assortment.—The assortment contains 100 pieces of milk white opal ware, handsomely decorated, at \$9.00 for 100 pieces. Terms, Nov. 1, 60 days.

Flasks, Polo, same shape as picnics, pints, \$2 30 to \$2.50 per gross.

Paints, Neal's Bath Tub Enamels, advanced; pints, from 60c to \$1.00; ¼ pints, from 35 to 60c; ½ pints, from 20 to 40c. Selling discount will be changed from 40% to 50%.

### New Items and Changes in Proprietary Goods.

Cordial, Fosgate's Anodyne.—Selling price now strictly: Dozen, \$2.75; 6-dozen lots, 5% discount.

Cavity, Pasteur, Anti.—A liquid cement for filling teeth; doz., \$2.00.

Euxalis, Lloyd's, doz., \$3.75.

Lime Juice, Dominica, is the best refrigerant known—cools the blood to a Klondike temperature in less time than it takes to tell it. It is also an excellent aid to the digestion, and in malaria districts will keep the liver active if taken regularly three times a day. It's a good thing anywhere—affords the druggist a fine profit. Lime-ade is more healthful and more satisfying than lemonade. For lime juice, the druggist is patronized; for lemons, the grocer.

Paste, Stearns' Electric Rat and Roach.—Will be advanced September 1 as follows: Dozen, \$2.00; ¼-gross lots, 5% discount.

**Pepsin, Fairchild's Scale.**—Reduced as follows: Lb., \$7.50; ½ lb., \$3.75; ¼ lb., \$1.90; ozs., 50c. Powdered, lb., \$7.00; ½ lb., \$3.50; ¼ lb., \$1.75; oz., 45c.

**Phis, Dubois' Specific,** doz., \$3.00.

**Powders, Dale's Headache.**—Free offer. When ordered in 3-dozen lots, the manufacturers will furnish gratis an extra dozen, thus affording the dealer a handsome profit.

**Sano.**—New size, doz., 75c.

**Syrup Figs, California.**—The manufacturer has adopted a new schedule governing the sale of Syrup of Figs. On orders of 6 dozen, a discount of 5% is to be allowed. No dealer is entitled to any better discount even if a larger quantity is bought.

### The Foreign Trade of the United States.

The growing favorable trade balances reported in the daily press are surely very interesting to American business men, and indicate a prosperous condition of American products and manufacturers which must bring prosperity to the American public.

These exports are what add to the wealth of a country and give a nation position among nations. Interesting is the fact that chemicals, drugs, etc., rank seventh in importance among exports. The most important item is iron and steel, the growth of which is simply marvelous.

A country which can show such a development in exports is surely in a prosperous condition. These exports, of course, represent the surplus after supplying the home demands, and they mean just that much more employment for American labor than home consumption would afford.

It is a very interesting fact that chemicals, drugs, etc., rank seventh in importance among exports, and have increased about 160%. Our total balance for the past year is about \$545,000,000.

**America in a New Role.**—It is apparent from recent developments in connection with the new British loan placed in New York, that the United States are in a new role, and that this country is commencing to serve as the world's banker. New York promises to become the greatest of financial centers. The *Statist*, a London financial weekly, says:

If, as seems certain, Mr. McKinley is re-elected, the prosperity of the country will become greater, and, in all probability, there will be a greater boom than any yet witnessed.

On the other hand, should Mr. Bryan be elected, a shock will be given to American credit, and for a time, at least, all business will be dislocated.

### SEASONABLE GOODS.

Acid, Boric,  
Acid, Carbolic,  
Acid, Citric,  
Acid, Phosphoric,  
Acid, Salicylic,  
Acid, Tartaric,  
Arrow Root,  
Barium Chloride,  
Bath Brushes,  
Bath Gloves,  
Bath Mitts,  
Bath Towels,  
Bay Rum,  
Bismuth Subnitrate,  
Blue Mass,  
Borax,  
Calomel,  
Cameras,  
Chalk, Precip.,

Chalk, Prepared,  
Chewing Gums,  
Chill Cures,  
Colognes,  
Copperas,  
Cork Screws,  
Cough Syrups,  
Disinfectants,  
Drinking Cups,  
Fancy Atomizers,  
Fancy Atomizer Sets,  
Fancy Comb and Brush Sets,  
Fancy Perf. in Holiday Pkgs.,  
Faucy Shaving Sets,  
Florida Water,  
Fly Paper,  
Fountain Syringes,  
Household Ammonia,  
Insect Powder,

Lime Juice,  
Loofahs,  
London Purple,  
Lycopodium,  
Magnesium Carb.,  
Manicure Sets,  
Marble Dust,  
Mineral Waters,  
Mosquito Killers,  
Mothine,  
Oil, Lemon,  
Oil, Pennyroyal,  
Oil, Peppermint,  
Oils, Lubricating,  
Paints, Mixed,  
Paris Green,  
Perfumes,  
Photographic Supplies,  
Pocket Books,  
Pocket Flasks,

Potass. Chlorate,  
Powder Blowers,  
Powder Puffs,  
Purses,  
Quinine,  
Sea Salt,  
School Supplies,  
Shellac, Powdered,  
Sodium Bicarb.,  
Soda Fountain Requisites,  
Smelling Salts,  
Sponges,  
Stove Polishes,  
Strontium Nitrate,  
Tablets,  
Talcum Powders,  
Toilet Soaps,  
Toilet Waters,  
Wall Paper Cleaners,  
Whisk Brooms,

White Hellebore, powdered.

**The Century Closed Under Difficulties** one hundred years ago. At least, the exact date of the ending of the century seems to have puzzled people as much then as it does at the present time. The following was written by Theodore Dwight, New Year's day, 1801:

"Precisely 12 o'clock last night  
The eighteenth century took its flight.  
Full many a calculating head  
Has racked its brains; its ink has shed  
To prove by metaphysics fine  
A hundred means but ninety-nine;  
While at their wisdom others wondered,  
But took one more to make a hundred.  
Strange at the eighteenth century's close,  
While light in beams effulgent glows,  
When bright illumination's ray  
Has chased the darkness far away,  
Heads filled with mathematics lore,  
Dispute if two and two make four.  
Go on, ye scientific sages,  
Collect your light a few more ages;  
Perhaps as swells the vast amount,  
A century hence you'll learn to count."

**The Ladies Must Remain Away for the Good of the Alumni.**—We are authorized to state that the silver anniversary of the Alumni Association of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, at Liederkrantz Hall, September 21, will be an elite affair in every particular. The speeches will be short, interesting and in keeping with the dignity of the occasion. Some of those in charge would, individually, like to see the ladies present. But others have in mind an affair with many of the younger element largely in evidence, and hope to interest them in the association to such an extent that they will take the reins of government in the alumni and replace the old members. It is felt that these young men, whom it is so desirable to have fill the shoes of the officers and others now in control of the alumni, cannot afford to take young ladies, and, for pecuniary reasons, would not go if ladies are invited. Thus, the presence of ladies would defeat the paramount issue, and the committee feels that it is for the good of the association when they make the celebration a stag affair.

Michigan has 3,100 registered pharmacists.

## NECROLOGY.

**Dr. Elam L. Stewart**, of Carmi, Ill., died recently. Dr. Stewart was an old and esteemed druggist of that place.

**Dr. Jere P. Eggmann** died suddenly at his home in East St. Louis, August 24. Dr. Eggmann was a graduate of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy and St. Louis Medical College. He was an exceptionally bright and energetic young man who had made good use of his opportunities for study and professional advancement. He served with the St. Louis Hospital Corps in the war with Spain.

**Mrs. F. W. Schulte** died recently in Europe. Mr. Schulte was at one time an officer in the Meyer Brothers Drug Co. and in charge of the Kansas City branch. He, with his family, returned to Europe for permanent residence. He was a very popular man and has many friends among retail druggists in the section tributary to Kansas City who join in extending their sympathy to Mr. Schulte.

**Mrs. W. L. Smallwood**, of Fort Worth, Tex., died August 9 of Bright's disease. She was one of the most popular women in Fort Worth. Her husband, Mr. Wm. L. Smallwood, of the firms of Smallwood & Anderson and Anderson & Smallwood, is a graduate of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy and a prominent and popular business man. He has the sympathy of many friends and acquaintances.

**Dr. D. V. Dean**, at one time a very prominent physician and microscopist of St. Louis, died August 26, at the Insane Asylum. The doctor's health began to fail a few years ago, and in 1896 he decided to give up practice and become a patient at the asylum, where he was looked upon more as a guest than a patient. Dr. Dean is remembered especially by the pharmacists who always appreciated his well-written prescriptions.

**Marshall H. Harris**, of Sturgeon, Mo., died August 13 after one week's illness. Mr. Harris was a member of the Missouri Pharmaceutical Association and had been in the retail drug business in Sturgeon for thirty-three years. He was prominent in State, county and local affairs; was president of the first bank and, at the time of his death, of the Farmers' & Merchants' Bank; had several times served his city as mayor; was a member of Company F of John Guitars' regiment of M. S. M., having enlisted in 1862. He at one time had charge of the garrison at Columbia. Mr. Harris belonged to the type of pharmacists and citizens which a community can ill afford to lose.

**Mr. Donald L. Cameron** died at his home in Rutherford, N. J., August 11. Death came suddenly, and the immediate cause seemed to be the extreme heat. Mr. Cameron was a member of the firm of Cameron & McGee. He was very prominent in local pharmaceutical affairs, and, in company with his good wife, a regular and highly esteemed visitor at

the A. Ph. A. meetings. Mr. Cameron was of Scottish birth, his father being a Highlander and an army officer. He came to this country while a young man, entering the drug business at once in New York City, where he remained until about ten years ago.

Since the above was placed in type, we have received the following information:

Donald Lochiel Cameron was very proud of his Scotch descent, although, as a matter of fact, he was born in the city of Cork, Ireland, fifty-two years ago, his father, who was an officer in Her Majesty's service, being stationed in that city at the time.

He traveled much and entered the drug business very early in life, clerking for a time in Newark, N. J., in Missouri and in New York City, finally starting in business for himself, owning at different times three different stores in the city of Brooklyn, N. Y. When he disposed of the last one, at Reid Avenue and Hancock Street, he entered the services of the Seabury Pharmaceutical Laboratories at East Orange, N. J., holding a responsible position with them for two years. Severing his connection there, he again embarked in the drug business as a member of the firm of Cameron & McGee, at Rutherford, N. J.

He visited New York City late on the afternoon of August 10, returning home about tea time very much debilitated by the severe heat which prevailed. After tea he spent the evening on his porch and in his library reading the papers and magazines. About 10 o'clock, noticing that he did not appear well, Mrs. Cameron, against his protest, sent for a physician, who, with assistants, did everything that he possibly could to rouse him from a state of relax, though without success, as he died about 3 a.m. His death was a severe shock to the community in which he lived, where he had endeared himself very much to all who came in contact with him; also to the pharmaceutical profession who became aware of the fact.

Mr. Cameron was a member of the Masonic fraternity and Royal Arcanum for many years. He was also a charter member of the Kings County Pharmaceutical Society and the New York State Pharmaceutical Association, and had served both as vice-president. He resigned his membership in these two associations on taking up his residence at Rutherford, and was made an honorary member by the Kings County Society. He attended the meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association at Denver in 1895, and became a member of that association at the Lake Minnetonka meeting in 1897. He has attended all the meetings since so doing. He was an honorary member of the New Jersey Pharmaceutical Association for several years, but surrendered the same and was elected an active member at the Summit meeting. So much had he endeared himself in the short time to the members of this association that he was elected first vice-president at the recent meeting at Asbury Park.

Funeral services were held at his late residence in Rutherford, on Monday, August 13, and interment took place at Fairmount Cemetery, Newark, N. J.

Mr. Cameron leaves a widow who is very well known and esteemed by members of the different pharmaceutical associations, and will be mourned by a large number of admiring friends.

Pharmacy has lost a bright member and the community an honest citizen.

He was president of the Kings County Board of Pharmacy, resigning shortly before the dissolution of that body.

**Laborde's Method of Resuscitation**, which has been found especially successful in new-born infants, is the rhythmic traction of the tongue by the fingers covered with cotton or a handkerchief. The traction at the respiratory rate of 18-20 per minute in the adult and a little more rapid in the new-born infant.

Attend the Alumni Silver Anniversary at Liederkranz Hall, September 21.



## ADVERTISING TERMS.

## If You Do Not Find Your Advertisement, Carefully Observe:

1. Only subscribers are entitled to free advertisements and these notices must not exceed fifty words in length. 2. All advertisements from non-subscribers must be accompanied by one cent per word; otherwise no attention will be paid to the correspondence. 3. Free advertisements for subscribers are only for requests for positions or clerks, announcements of drug stores for sale, or the desire to purchase a business. 4. A charge of three cents per word will be made for all advertisements not coming under the above specifications. 5. No attention is paid to anonymous communications. 6. Write the advertisement on a separate sheet and on but one side of the paper. 7. To prevent delay, have answers directed to the advertiser's address, and not to this office. 8. No letters will be forwarded from this office unless the advertiser sends postage for same. 9. Spell out every word in full; never abbreviate. 10. Copy for advertisements must reach us not later than the 25th of the month.

## HELP WANTED.

## Inclose Postage to Insure Delivery of Answer.

**SALESLADY**—An experienced saleslady for large retail drug store in St. Louis; a graduate of pharmacy preferred. Address 9, care Meyer Brothers Druggist. [17]

## FOR SALE.

## Inclose Postage to Insure Delivery of Answer.

**DRUG STORE**—A good thing for some weak-lunged man; a drug store and practice. Address W. A. Graham, Duncan, Ariz. [9]

**DRUG STORE**—In good Central Indiana town; doing good business; must sell by October 1; part cash, balance easy payments. If you want a real bargain, address 8, care Meyer Brothers Druggist. [9]

**DRUG STORE**—Good drug store; in best town in Arizona; no pharmacy law; fine winter climate; good soda trade; fine store up-to-date; price, \$4,000; no cut prices; a bargain for cash. Address 24, care Meyer Brothers Druggist. [9]

**DRUG STORE**—A snap; the best paying drug store in Colorado; population of town 50,000; stock invoice \$7,000; annual sales \$16,000 to \$18,000; prescription file No. 47,000; best of reasons for selling. Address 23, care Meyer Brothers Druggist. [9]

**DRUG STORE**—In west Central Missouri town of 800 inhabitants; in heart of best farming country in State and doing a paying business; invoice about \$2,400; cash sales, \$10 per day; if you want to buy and have the cash, investigate this. Address 25, care Meyer Brothers Druggist. [9]

**DRUG STORE**—My prescription store, located in one of the best small cities in the State of Illinois, doing a business of \$10,000 per year; price, \$3,500; it made me that amount clear of all store and living expenses last year. If you want a money-maker, address 20, Meyer Brothers Druggist. [9]

**FOR SALE, ETC.**—Drug stores and medical and dental practices and properties bought, sold, rented, exchanged; competent clerks furnished drugists free of charge; situations found for clerks; partnerships arranged; assistants and substitutes provided; "Monthly Bulletin," 10 cents. Address Dr. H. A. Mumaw, Elkhart, Ind. [17]

**DRUG STORE**—And general merchandise; a paying business in North Arkansas; small town on Frisco railroad; only drug stock in town; stock will invoice about \$1,600; right in the heart of the apple and strawberry country of North Arkansas; stock comparatively new and in good condition. Address Box 6, Lowell, Ark. [9]

**DRUG STORE**—In county seat town in Missouri; only three drug stores in town; population 1,200; sell drugs and fixtures, and rent building; two-story brick; plate glass front; rare chance for the right man; best of reasons for selling; stock about \$1,500 or \$1,600; will also rent or sell residence. Address for information, Central Drug Store, Shelbyville, Mo. [9]

**DRUG STOCK, ETC.**—My practice, drug stock and residence; nearest physician and drug store is eight miles; have a large territory; population of town is 250; on main line A. T. & S. F. R. R., on Arkansas River; fine farming and cattle country; carry \$1,200 drug stock; residence has eight rooms; good barn and fence; will furnish an experienced drug clerk free for one year to purchaser; \$2,000 will buy everything complete; if you want a sure thing and have some money, write or call on me. A. H. Bressler, M. D., Raymond, Kan. [9]

## WANTED—SITUATIONS.

## Inclose Postage to Insure Delivery of Answer.

**SITUATION**—In Iowa, by registered pharmacist; several years experience; best reference. Address T. V. Duckworth, 1732 North Clark Street, Chicago, Ill. [9]

**SITUATION**—By a registered pharmacist, a position in Colorado; age 32; six years experience; no bad habits; can furnish best of references. Address C. W. Bush, Sedalla, Mo. [9]

**SITUATION**—By a registered pharmacist, registered in Illinois by examination; registered since 1886; over eleven years experience; single; no bad habits; can manage store if necessary. Address 24, care Meyer Brothers Druggist. [9]

**SITUATION**—By a graduate of pharmacy and registered in the State of Missouri; six years experience; at present with a popular store; want to make a change; can give best reference as to character and ability; am 22 years old. Address 21, care Meyer Brothers Druggist. [9]

**SITUATION**—Permanent position by a No. 1 registered pharmacist; am a hustler, not afraid of work; gilt edged references; can manage any store; I can increase your trade; can make my salary for my own outside formulas; I thoroughly understand the drug fountain; have had fifteen years experience in drug and hospital practice. Address 23, care Meyer Brothers Druggist. [10]

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## Inclose Postage to Insure Delivery of Answer.

**INDIAN RELICS**—If you have any for sale or exchange, address 35, care Meyer Brothers Druggist. [17]

**CURTMAN'S CHEMICAL LECTURE NOTES**. Price, \$1.50. Address Meyer Brothers Druggist, St. Louis. [17]

**FOR SALE**—A beautiful starfish, 10 inches in diameter; postpaid for 25 cents. Address R. B. Irwin, Vaughn, Wash. [9]

**MICROSCOPICAL MOUNTS**.—For complete list and price, address Dr. H. M. Whelpley, 2543 Albion Place, St. Louis. [17]

**DRUG STORES**—In every State; lists furnished free. Address Interstate Druggists' Agency, 358 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. [17]

**BOOKS**—A lot of duplicate archaeological books in good condition for sale at less than cost. Most of the standard authors. W. K. Moorehead, Saranac Lake, N. Y. [17]

**WHELPLEY'S THERAPEUTIC TERMS** (the metric system in a nutshell); price \$1.00, postpaid. Address the Meyer Brothers Druggist, 223 South Broadway, St. Louis, Mo. [17]

**WANTED**—Drug stores; if you want to sell your drug store, send for particulars of our successful and inexpensive method. Address Interstate Druggists' Agency, 358 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. [17]

**ADVERTISE IN AFRICA**—Manufacturers of proprietary medicines desiring to advertise in Mombasa, British East Africa, by means of handbills and show-cards, should correspond with the Eastern Advertising Agency, Mombasa, British East Africa. Mombasa contains a very large English-speaking population. Address Eastern Advertising Agency, Mombasa, East Africa. [17]

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

J. S. Mills, Harlan, Ia.  
W. C. Bair, Box 162, Scio, O.  
W. J. Fretwell, Unionville, Mo.  
Lewis H. McMillan, Sunbeam, Ill.  
J. P. Arnold, 2812 Lucas avenue, St. Louis, Mo.  
John D. Weir, P. O. Box 354, North Platte, Neb.  
L. C. McAmis, 2027 Lucas avenue, St. Louis, Mo.  
L. M. Burns, 116 E. Fifth street, Kansas City, Mo.  
Oscar C. Horne, 516 Hanover street, Baltimore, Md.

## BUSINESS FOR SALE.

J. A. Jones, Cliquot, Mo.  
R. Mayers, Shelby, Miss.  
T. B. McCall, Atlee, I. T.  
Wm. Swan, Franklin, Ky.  
W. A. Elder, Chelan, Wash.  
J. R. Vandolah, Kahoka, Mo.  
C. D. Pautler, Evansville, Ill.  
Dr. G. C. Bock, Smithton, Ill.  
S. H. Horner, Caldwell, Kan.  
H. A. Hickman, Alden, Kan.  
D. A. Falvey, Highland, Cal.  
A. R. Hendricks, Sterling, Ill.  
F. P. Stiles, Millersburg, Ind.  
Mrs. V. C. James, Ironton, Mo.  
W. S. Winget, Farmington, Ill.  
Geo. M. Lydick, Herman, Neb.  
Basalt Pharmacy, Basalt, Colo.  
Blount & Egbert, Wabash, Ind.  
Helmer Drug Co., Helmer, Ind.  
J. S. Elerrick, Muchakinock, Ia.  
W. J. Fretwell, Lemonville, Mo.  
H. T. Davis, Mulberry Grove, Ill.  
John Humphrey, Bakersfield, Mo.  
F. L. Freeland & Co., Nokomis, Ill.  
J. F. Pickerel, M. D., Beverly, Kan.  
Mrs. L. K. Jasper, New Madrid, Mo.  
A. H. Bressler, M. D., Raymond, Kan.  
G. E. Lewis, 1002 Elm street, Quincy, Ill.  
C. M. Hudgins & Son, Thompsonville, Ill.  
M. Carter, M. D., Burlington Junction, Mo.

## INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS.

<b>A</b>		<b>H</b>		<b>P</b>	
Abbey Effervescent Salt Co.....	24	Heitshu, S.....	81	Paris Medicine Co.....	37
Akin & Co., W. M.....	44	Herf-Frerichs Chemical Co.....	29	Parker, Stearns & Sutton.....	38
Ammonol Chemical Co.....	42	Himrod Mfg. Co.....	22	Paul & Co., J. C.....	17
Anglo-American Drug Co.....	84	Hoffman, Geo.....	16	Philadelphia Chemical Co.....	30
Armour & Co.....	53	Hopkins, F. T.....	16	Planten & Son, H.....	24
		Hubert, Prof. I.....	16	Pocono Biological Lab....	3d page cover
		Huron Rubber Co.....	11	Pond's Extract Co.....	51
		Hussey & Co., E. J.....	15	Pontius, G. A.....	30
				Popham's Asthma Spec.....	15
				Porous Plaster Co.....	46
				Portuondo Olgar Mfg. Co., J. F.....	15
				Preston, A. P.....	22
<b>B</b>		<b>I</b>		<b>R</b>	
Ballard Snow Liniment Co.....	17	Illinois College of Pharmacy.....	38	Becamier Mfg. Co.....	28
Banes Med. Co., A. V.....	27	International Arithmachine Co.....	25	Robbins Varnish Co.....	16
Beeson, Dr. E. B.....	4th page cover	Italian-Swiss Agricultural Colony.....	11	Rochester Optical and Camera Co..	
Berry Bros.....	21			.....	3rd page cover
Blanke Bros. Candy Co.....	81			Rockwell & Rupel Co.....	23
Boland Book & Stationery Co., J. L.....	37			Roesler & Hasslacher Chemical Co....	18
Bosanko Med. Co.....	85			Rosengarten & Sons.....	85
Bremer & Co., A. R.....	82			Royal Chemical Glass Works.....	86
Brown, Jno. I.....	34			Royal Remedy Co.....	29
Buford Chem. Co.....	25			Rudy, Martin.....	14
Burge-Huck Mfg. Co.....	45			Ruge, O. G.....	18
Burkhart, Dr. W. S.....	40			Ruhe, Louis.....	27
<b>C</b>		<b>J</b>		<b>S</b>	
Canadian Druggist.....	32	Jones, Miss Flora.....	21	Scofield, Shurmer & Teagle.....	11
Cannon Mfg. Co.....	16			Sherrouse Medicine Co.....	11
Carlstedt Medicine Co.....	86			Smith & Co., J. H.....	13
Centaur Co., The.....	49			Smith-Premier Co....	25
Chattanooga Med. Co....	2d page cover			Smith & Co., W. H.....	29
Chicago College of Pharmacy.....	13			Spatula Co.....	41
Chichester Chemical Co.....	48			Stearns & Co., Fredk.....	28
City Forge & Iron Co.....	17			St. Louis Engineering and Supply Co..	28
Clarke Brothers.....	48			Standard Varnish Co.....	11
Coca Cola.....	11				
Cole, Dr. J. W.....	36				
Commercial Oil Co.....	83				
Continental Mfg. Co.....	15				
Cranitonic Hair Food Co.....	80				
<b>D</b>		<b>K</b>		<b>T</b>	
Davol Rubber Co.....	21	Keys, P. B.....	27	Texas Co.....	85
Day Rubber Co.....	18	Kickapoo Indian Med. Co.....	17	Thackeray, Dr. W. T.....	46
Dromgoole Co., The J. F.....	16	Kidd & Co.....	16		
Duffy Malt Whiskey Co., 4th page cover					
<b>E</b>		<b>L</b>		<b>V</b>	
Ebert, Dr. A. E.....	20	Lanahan & Son.....	20	Van Culin Mfg Co., John.....	20
Espey's Cream.....	27	Larkin & Scheffer.....	4th page cover	Van Stan's Stratena Co.....	38
Esterbrook Steel Pen Co....	2d page cover	Levison-Blythe Mfg. Co.....	15	Virginia School of Pharmacy.....	38
Etna Chem. Co.....	42	Levy & Co., Ben.....	82		
		Liquid Carbonic Acid Mfg. Co.....	6		
		Littell Liquid Sulphur Co.....	83		
		Loring & Co.....	29		
		Lucke & Co., J. H.....	20		
<b>F</b>		<b>M</b>		<b>W</b>	
Fay & Schueler.....	16	Major Cement Co.....	28	Waltke & Co., Wm.....	11
Fennel Cream Co.....	21	Manhattan Spirit Co.....	2d page cover	Ware, Walter F.....	18
Fouts, D. E.....	81	Maryland College of Pharmacy.....	13	Warner & Co., Wm. R.....	44
		McAllister Co., M. A.....	88	Washington University....	4th page cover
		McGill, Dr. J. A.....	25	Weber & Co., F.....	11
		Meinecke Cork Co.....	19	Western Supply Co.....	15
		Merkel, H.....	20	Wheeler Chem. Co.....	17
		Miller Rubber Mfg. Co.....	13	Whittemore Bros.....	48
		Montreal Pharmaceutical Journal.....	28		
		Mound City Can Co.....	28		
		Munyon H. H. R. Co.....	19		
		Murine Co.....	87		
		Murphy Varnish Co.....	19		
<b>G</b>		<b>N</b>		<b>Y</b>	
Gem Spoon Co.....	24	Needham's Sons, D.....	15	Young & Smylie.....	89
Gerstendorfer Bros.....	22	N. Y. Quinine & Chem. Works.....	54		
Gill, W. A.....	27	Neuralgine Co.....	88		
Gillott & Sons, Joseph.....	15	Newcomb Bros.....	19		
Goodrich Co., B. F.....	80				
Graves Tooth Powder Co., Dr. E. L.....	34				
Gundlach Optical Co.....	23				
		<b>O</b>			
		Orangeine Chemical Co.....	82		
		Overholt & Co., A.....	87		

## Too Late for Classification.

**FOR SALE**—Drug store, \$1,800; good corner; in city of 40,000, in Illinois; best of reasons for selling. Address 27, care Meyer Brothers Druggist. [9]

**FOR SALE**—Drug store; on account of the death of Barth Kissell, a handsome and well-paying store. Call at or address 2901 Eads Avenue, St. Louis, Mo. [9]

**FOR SALE**—Good drug stock, in good location; a good thing for some one; invoice \$2,000; poor health cause of selling. For particulars, address W. L. Hutchison, Rockville, Ind. [9]

**SITUATION**—By practical drug clerk, careful prescription man; well experienced in city and country town; 31 years of age; registered in full in Indiana, as assistant in Illinois. Address Lock box 114, Bridgeport, Ill. [9]

**SITUATION**—By graduate in pharmacy, assistant; registered in Illinois; seven years experience; single, speak German; all references from past and present employers; no bad habits. Address Geo. Haas, Lincoln, Ill. [9]

**WANTED**—To rent window in nice, clean drug store; space enough for watchmaker's bench; in a live town where a first-class workman could establish a trade in repairing; can give the best of references. Address F. C. Rockwell, 116 Grove Avenue, Elgin, Ill. [9]

**WANTED**—Drug clerk; temporary position, with a prospect of being permanent, for a registered pharmacist; one who has had experience with the soda fountain preferred. Address Aug. T. Fleischmann's Pharmacy, corner Fourth and Ohio Streets, Sedalia, Mo. [9]

**FOR SALE**—Drug store, in one of the best counties in Nebraska; no dead stock; good location; only drug store in the town; doing good business; will sell or rent building; a snap for good man who can speak German; failure of health compels me to sell; invoice about \$2,000. Address Wm. M. Bamford, Plymouth, Jefferson Co., Neb. [9]

**FOR SALE**—Stock of drugs, books, stationery and newstand; the oldest stand in a town of 5,000; the stock is clean and well selected; value will not be over \$1,500; a snap for the right man; location next door to post-office; trade good; brick building; rent reasonable, \$25 per month; must be cash sale, no trade; terms to suit; twenty years in business; want to retire. Address "D," Lock box 530, Normal, Ill. [9]

Alumni Silver Anniversary at Liederkranz Hall, September 21.

## News From Various Sources.

**Pink envelope means subscription due.**

*J. J. Farrell* succeeds the Stoner Drug Co., at Springfield, Ill. *E. P. Schrader*, formerly of Bentonville, is now with Morris-Morton Drug Co., at Ft. Smith, Ark.

*Frank M. Buch* is now located at Bentonville, Ark., where he succeeded W. S. Black & Co. in business.

*Mr. W. W. Parks*, Du Quoin, Ill., has just returned from a very delightful trip to the resorts of Colorado.

*Mr. Robt. Roe*, of Roe & Wallace, Pinckneyville, Ill., is just recovering from a spell of sickness, having been threatened with appendicitis.

*Mr. Claude Fox* has received the degree of Ph. G. from the Valparaiso (Ind.) College of Pharmacy, and will soon locate permanently in the drug business.

*Mr. Ben Jones*, who has been with W. W. Parks, Du Quoin, Ill., has resigned to accept a position as representative of Eli Lilly & Co. Mr. Jones starts in his position September 1.

*Mr. and Mrs. Jerome C. Carr* and family, of Ridge Farm, Ill., have departed for Niagara Falls, Thousand Islands and Montreal. They will be absent until about the middle of September.

*Mrs. Batdorf-Smith*, of Freeburg, who is one of the few registered lady druggists of Illinois, has returned from a very pleasant outing spent in visiting Mr. Smith's parents in Clay Center, Kan. Mrs. Smith is very much pleased with Kansas.

*Dr. H. A. Dinges*, Red Bud, Ill., attended the annual State meeting of the Catholic Knights of America, of which the doctor has the honor to be president. The meeting was held this year in Mt. Sterling. After the meeting the doctor will visit St. Paul and other Northern resorts.

*A Handsome Catalogue* has been issued by the Liquid Carbonic Acid Mfg. Co., of Chicago. It is entitled, "Hot Soda Water Apparatus and Supplies." The volume is in keeping with all of the work issued by that firm, and we advise any of our readers who have not already received a copy to send a postal giving this firm their address.

"Lest You Forget"

We Remind  
You that.....

**NOW** is the time to order your **Hot Soda**

**Apparatus and Supplies**

*Grape Kola*  
15¢

HOT or COLD

the best drink  
ever served at a  
Soda Fountain

Make money on your Soda Water  
Business 12 Months in the Year.

Our New Hot Soda Catalog (just out)  
tells you how to do it. Send for it.

"The Liquid" Carbonic Acid  
Mfg. Company

Chicago New York Pittsburg  
St. Louis Milwaukee  
Cincinnati Baltimore

## TRADE TOPICS.

Silver Anniversary of Alumni, September 21.

Curtman's Chemical Lecture Notes, postpaid, \$1.50.

A Pink envelope invites you to pay your subscription.

**Dr. Tichenor's Antiseptic** makes friends of every one who gives it a fair trial. Clean, pleasant, harmless, reliable. Use externally for wounds, burns, sprains, etc. Internally for colic, pain and derangement of the stomach and bowels. Little wonder of the world. Household favorite wherever known.

**Derangement of the Functions of the Glandular System** disturbs metabolism, and health is impossible until the missing secretion is supplied to the economy. In some instances, supplying the element is necessary for a time only; in others, it must be persisted in.

The wonderful results produced by the Suprarenal Capsules in hay fever and asthma; by the Thyroids in goitre, myxoedema, cretinism, fibroid tumors, and various skin diseases; by the Bone Marrow treatment in anemia, chlorosis, marasmus, rachitis, and malaria; and the Ovarian and Parotid Extracts in ovarian troubles have suggested to practitioners the idea that many intractable diseases of obscure origin may be benefited by the organo-therapeutic agents.

Physicians desiring to experiment may obtain from Armour & Co. samples of their preparations.

Messrs. Armour & Co. showed at the Paris Exposition their Pepsin, Pancreatin, Thyroids, Suprarenal Capsules, Extract of Beef and Soluble Beef, and were awarded a gold medal.

**The Liquid Carbonic Acid Mfg. Co.** lead the procession as usual. They have the reputation of always being on time, not only with their advertising matter, but where the filling of orders is concerned. By the time this copy of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST reaches you, you will undoubtedly have received a copy of the new hot soda catalog of the Liquid Carbonic Acid Mfg. Co., which shows the dispenser how to make money on his soda water business twelve months in the year. "Grape Kola," the great specialty of the Liquid Carbonic Acid Mfg. Co., is made a feature for the hot soda water business. In their advertising they say "that it is better hot in winter, and better cold in summer." The hot soda apparatus and supplies manufactured and sold by "the liquid" people, are like all other goods of their manufacture—sure to give satisfaction.

If you have not received copy of catalog, it will pay you to write to them. If you would be up to date in all goods pertaining to the soda water business, keep your eye on "the liquid" advertising.

They have now in preparation a new line of specialties for the soda water dispenser, which we are assured are the finest ever put upon the market. Further than this we are not authorized to remark.

**Watering Carts** of a certain Irish town are decorated with patent medicine advertisements. An innocent Irishman from the rural districts looked at one the other day and remarked: "Faith it's no wonder X— is healthy, when they water the streets with Jones' Sarsaparilla!"

## BOARDS OF PHARMACY.

**New Hampshire Commission of Pharmacy.**—The fourth quarterly meeting was held at Concord, Wednesday, July 25. The following named persons passed the senior examination and received certificates as registered pharmacists:

F. Elmer Eaton, Providence, R. I.; Charles H. Bacon, Fitchburg, Mass.; Charles C. Blouquest, Manchester, N. H.

Of the junior class, the following were successful: Carl M. Thompson, Walpole, N. H.; Roy J. Boynton, Hillsboro Bridge, N. H.; Adrian S. Coburn, Exeter, N. H.

The next quarterly meeting will be held at Concord, on Wednesday, October 24.—[GEORGE F. UNDERHILL, Concord, Secretary.

**At a Meeting of the North Carolina Board of Pharmacy**, held in the city of Wilmington, on Tuesday, July 17, the following named candidates for license to practice pharmacy passed approved examinations, viz.:

Wm. Louis McKinnon, Red Springs, N. C.; Ernest Ellwood Missildine, Tryon, N. C.; Harvey Hooper McKay, Wilmington, N. C.; Warren Winslow Horne, Fayetteville, N. C.; Edward Koonce, Richlands, N. C.; John H. Williamson, Troy, N. C.; Samuel Mitchell Purcell, Reidsville, N. C.; Clarence Pascal Harper, Smithfield, N. C.; Clarence Eustace Houston, Monroe, N. C.; Jno. G. Ratliff, Wilmington, N. C.; Geo. Edgar Matthews, Enfield, N. C.; Bloomfield Horton Kendall, Shelby, N. C.; Odell Southerland, Hickory, N. C.; Frank Stevens English, Monroe, N. C.; Edward J. Jones, Concord, N. C.; Charles Harvey Cavis, Gastonia, N. C.; Thos. Arthur Walker, Charlotte, N. C.; Thos. B. Allison, Burlington, N. C.; Joseph Alphonso White, Davidson, N. C.; Edgar F. Townsend, Red Springs, N. C.; Dr. Geo. Davis, Beaufort, N. C.; J. F. Jarman, Wilmington, N. C.; Robt. Lee Hamilton, Smithfield, N. C.; Murdock H. McKinnon, Red Springs, N. C.; Eugene Sykes, Fayetteville, N. C.; Thos. Frank Jarratt, Halifax, N. C.; Jno. Hartford Love, Raleigh, N. C.; Henry Edgar Williams, Winston, N. C.; Wm. Alexander Jones, Winston, N. C.

—[WM. SIMPSON, Raleigh, Secretary.

## Missouri Items.

E. J. Rooks, Laredo, succeeds N. M. Peterie in business at that place.

The Store of Dr. Stephens, Kirksville, is now the property of W. P. Harp.

W. B. Humrich, of Hannibal, recently disposed of his stock to H. P. Long, Paris.

Rigsby & Mege, of Clarence, is the name of the firm which succeeds Schable & Rigsby at that place.

Mr. C. W. Bush, Ph. G., has been in charge of the W. E. Bard & Son's Ohio Street store, at Sedalia, for some time past.

Jos. H. Shackelford has bought his brother's interest in the store at Westboro, and will conduct the business himself.

D. F. Wulfsman is now with the Carssow Drug Co., Ste. Genevieve, Mo.

King & Morgan is the firm which succeeds E. M. McClure, at Walnut Grove, Mo.

W. M. McQuary, Ash Grove, Mo., is one of the old and valued members of the State association. He expects to report at Pertle Springs next June.

A. B. Merriam, the veteran secretary of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association, has become a resident of Chicago.

Dr. John B. Bond, Jr., and his brother, Mr. R. T. Bond, of Little Rock, were among the visitors in this city last month.



D. F. WULFSMAN.

# Meyer Brothers Druggist

PUBLISHED MONTHLY IN THE INTERESTS OF THE ENTIRE DRUG TRADE.

VOL. XXI.

ST. LOUIS, OCTOBER, 1900.

No. 10.

Entered at the Post-Office at St. Louis, Mo., as second class matter in January, 1895.

## Meyer Brothers Druggist

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

C. F. G. MEYER, PUBLISHER.

R. M. WHELPLEY, Ph. G., M. D., - - - - - Editor.

### TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

United States and Canada, per year .....\$1 00  
Foreign (Postal Union), per year. .... I 25  
Single Copies..... 10

Sample copies sent free on application.  
Please remit in funds that are bankable in St. Louis.  
To discontinue a subscription, notice must be sent to office of publication and all arrears paid.

### ADVERTISING RATES.

(WE HAVE BUT ONE PRICE).

One-fourth page, 6 months, (2 5-6x4 1-4 inches) ..... \$ 45 00  
One-fourth page, 1 year, (2 5-6x4 1-4 inches) ..... 82 50  
One-half page, 6 months, (4 1-4x6 inches) ..... 87 00  
One-half page, 1 year, (4 1-4x6 inches) ..... 157 50  
One page, 6 months, (6 x8 1-2 inches) ..... 160 00  
One page, 1 year, (6 x8 1-2 inches) ..... 300 00

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO THE

MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST,

222 SOUTH BROADWAY,

ST. LOUIS, MO., U. S. A.

### Familiar Chemicals Illustrated.



$\text{Na}_2\text{B}_4\text{O}_7 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$ —as seen by Cecil W. Long, of Golconda, Ill.

**Attentive Americans.**—The *Chemist and Druggist*, of London, in reviewing the United States exhibits at the Paris Exposition, says that a comparatively small number from this country are devoted to chemical arts and pharmacy. Our exchange, however, says: "But the exhibitors have made up for that by having smart attendants always there ready to give visitors any information about the products there shown."

## Editorial

W. C. Anderson, president of the National Retail Druggists' Association, assumed his duties at the recent Detroit meeting, and greets the readers of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST from the cover of the October issue.

The National Association of Retail Druggists held its second annual convention in Detroit, Mich., September 12-14. This is the third gathering of the association, counting its organization meeting which was held in St. Louis two years ago.

The main object and herculean task of the society has been the work of bringing about a mutual understanding between manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers. This progressed until it resulted in the tripartite plan as already explained in the columns of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST. The reports at the Detroit meeting show that this plan is now in practical operation in some sections of the country; that, with a single exception, it is supported among manufacturers, while it is indorsed by the wholesalers and approved by retailers.

The task before the organization has progressed to that point where all energies are now to be bent in the direction of local organization. Money, time and energy will be spent during the coming months in perfecting associations throughout the country. The tripartite plan depends upon the perfection of local societies. It is indeed gratifying to find the three branches of the drug trade working in connascence for the betterment of their mutual occupation as manufacturers and venders of medicines.

The officers and committees reported in a manner clearly indicating that no change in policy of the association is contemplated. All seem to feel that at the St. Louis meeting the founders laid a predicate for future work which must be followed to a successful conclusion. It is now the duty of the officers to strengthen the position of the organization rather than change its policy.

The general good feeling prevailing between the three branches of the trade was evidenced at every turn. The opening session was a regular love feast. The Hon. W. C. Maybury, Mayor of Detroit, welcomed

the convention; First Vice-President W. C. Anderson responded, and was followed in turn by James W. Seeley on behalf of the Detroit and Wayne County Druggists' Association; then Chas. F. Mann, president of the Michigan Pharmaceutical Association, spoke; next came B. E. Pritchard, representing the Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association, who also called upon Mr. Perry, of Detroit. The Illinois pharmacists were represented in the addresses by William K. Forsyth, of Chicago; L. C. Hopp, secretary of the Ohio Pharmaceutical Association, was called to the floor and responded; Mr. Zwick, of the Northern Ohio Association, next addressed the convention; Felix Hirseman spoke for the New York State Pharmaceutical Association; F. H. Carter extended the greetings of the Indiana Pharmaceutical Association; Henry Willis, of Quebec, brought the greetings of that section of Canada; Jesse L. Nelson presented the good wishes of the Tennessee Pharmaceutical Association. Harry L. Kramer, of the Sterling Remedy Co., was among the proprietary men addressing the meeting at this session; he was followed by E. C. De Witt, who spoke for his firm and the Manufacturers' Association; James E. Davis, of the Michigan Drug Co., and Henry Clark, of Farrand, Williams & Clark, responded for the N. W. D. A., while William A. Hall spoke for the A. Ph. A. We give this list in detail to show the hearty good feeling and co-operation of the various branches of the trade.

A treasurer's report is always interesting, and especially so in a young organization like the N. A. R. D., where commercial interests are so prominent that the success of the society depends upon its financial resources. The funds came in more freely during the past few weeks than had been expected, so that the officers feel encouraged and hope to accomplish much more during the next twelve months than they have for the past year. Over \$4000.00 have been paid in as dues. The total receipts amount to a little more than \$6000.00, while the expenditures were \$1000.00 less, thus leaving a good balance on hand.

The attendance was large and representative. An idea can be gained of its distribution by studying the following list. The first name is of the party acting as a member of the committee on nominations, while the second name designates the delegate on the committee on resolutions. In some cases but one delegate was present and he acted on both committees.

Alabama—W. E. Bingham.  
 Connecticut—John W. Lowe, Chas. A. Rapelye.  
 Georgia—H. H. Arrington.  
 Illinois—John I. Straw, F. Lueder.  
 Indiana—F. W. Schultz, F. W. Meissner.  
 Iowa—A. A. Broadie.  
 Kansas—F. E. Holliday.  
 Kentucky—Simon N. Jones, T. B. Wood.  
 Maine—M. L. Porter.  
 Massachusetts—F. A. Hubbard, J. F. Guerin.  
 Michigan—Chas. F. Mann, A. H. Weber.  
 Minnesota—C. A. Huhn, Herman Rietzke.  
 Missouri—W. M. Federmann, H. F. Hassebrock.  
 New Hampshire—F. L. Way.  
 North Carolina—P. W. Vaughan.  
 Ohio—A. O. Zwick, F. B. Stevens.  
 Oklahoma—F. B. Lillie.

Pennsylvania—W. A. Rumsey, W. G. Markell.  
 Tennessee—Harry Wise, J. L. Nelson.  
 Wisconsin—A. A. Pardee.  
 Province of Quebec—Henry Willis.

The nominating committee convened with representatives of eighteen States present. Their selection was approved by the convention and resulted in the following election:

President—W. C. Anderson, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 First Vice-President—James W. Seeley, Detroit, Mich.  
 Second Vice-President—Jesse L. Nelson, Jackson, Tenn.  
 Third Vice-President—Frank L. Way, Manchester, N. H.  
 Secretary—Thos. V. Wooten, Chicago.  
 Treasurer—Chas. T. Heller, St. Paul, Minn.  
 Executive Committee—F. E. Holliday, Topeka, Kans.; D. E. Prall, Saginaw, Mich.; Simon N. Jones, Louisville, Ky.; Alfred De Lang, Cincinnati, O.; A. Timberlake, Indianapolis, Ind.; Jas. C. Perry, Philadelphia, Pa.

The date and place of the next annual meeting is left to the discretion of the executive committee. At the Richmond meeting of the A. Ph. A. last May, a special committee was appointed to confer with the N. A. R. D. on the plan of holding both conventions simultaneously in St. Louis next September. This will be considered by the executive committee.

**A Shoemaker Should Stick to His Last.**—Ex-president Holmes, of the British Pharmaceutical Conference, would have made a better impression upon both the medical and pharmaceutical professions if he had followed this proverb. Mr. Holmes is easily recognized as one of the greatest living authorities on pharmaceutical botany. From a field so broad and fertile he could have drawn material for an interesting, creditable and instructive annual address at the recent conference.

Instead of doing so, he fearlessly waded into commercial topics, which at best are always dangerous subjects to handle. Among other suggestions given with an idea of remedying the unsatisfactory condition of commercial pharmacy, President Holmes recommended what might be called official counter-prescribing. According to his idea, the General Medical Council should issue a volume giving the general premonitory symptoms of the dangerous diseases occurring in England. As an example, the official guide would be expected to enable a druggist to determine at once whether a patient coming in with a skin trouble was threatened with a severe case of erysipelas or simply frightened on account of a slight erythematous condition, which would pass away without serious inconvenience.

In the first place, President Holmes forgets that counter-prescribing is the greatest crime which the medical profession holds up to the brother pharmacists. Mr. Holmes' lack of medical training is very obvious or he would understand how impractical it is to write a volume which would enable a non-medical man to diagnose cases that often perplex the oldest and most skilled of physicians. The young doctor fresh from the medical college is confident that he has stored away in his memory cabinet a list of rules which will enable him to determine the difference between the long list of diseases having some symptoms in common, but his experience in the stern real-

ities of practitioner's life soon disabuses his mind on this subject. He finds that diseases are peculiarly obstinate, and would rather run irregular courses than conform to the typical cases pictured by his teachers and text-books.

Mr. Holmes must not be surprised if his address meets with a flood of criticism not only from physicians but also at the hands of well-meaning pharmaceutical friends.

The president's recommendation to make physicians out of pharmacists without requiring of them a special training in physical and clinical diagnosis, reminds us of the present condition of pharmacy in Missouri. In order to register as a pharmacist without an examination, either of two extreme courses are open to the ambitious candidate. One demands an apprenticeship of four years, with the attendance upon two courses in a recognized college of pharmacy. The diploma from such an institution, under the conditions mentioned, entitles the bearer to register without examination. The other course is much easier and consists in managing to obtain a "medical diploma." It does not matter whether it is granted after attending a four years' graded course in medicine, or obtained at the end of five or six months in a quack medical institution, or sold by a medical diploma mill without a day's attendance upon lectures. The piece of sheepskin or imitation parchment must be self-styled a medical diploma, and it will entitle the bearer to register as a pharmacist in Missouri. In other words, it is not necessary for the possessor of a diploma to be a physician, much less a pharmacist, in order to entitle him to register as a pharmacist. How long this condition of affairs will continue remains with the good pharmacists of Missouri to determine.

**The National Wholesale Druggists' Association** convened at Chicago, September 18 to 21. This organization has a large membership in proportion to the number of persons eligible to join the association. Its growth has been gradual but constant. At the last session the annual dues were doubled, so that regular members pay fifty dollars and associate members twenty dollars per year. This action caused a few to resign and a number to have their names changed from the regular to the associate list.

The recent convention was an important one on account of the work now being done by the N. A. R. D. It was at the St. Louis meeting two years ago that the wholesalers, retailers and manufacturers approached each other with the view of securing a better understanding. The good work has been continued, and much was accomplished at Chicago.

The stamp tax has been assailed in earnest by the N. W. D. A., and its committee on that subject feels confident that the revenue will be repealed or modified in the very near future.

Cash discounts were among the subjects discussed and the proposition made to establish a uniform discount of one per cent.

The committee on drug adulterations submitted a

lengthy and interesting report, giving in detail facts and arguments supporting its recommendation for the passage of a national pure food and drug law. The following are the recommendations made by the committee:

That we deprecate the sale of misbranded and adulterated foods and drugs.

That we constantly keep before us the importance of quality in the products we sell, on many of which life is often dependent.

That we reiterate our indorsement of the Brosius Pure Food and Drug bill.

That, individually and as an association, we use our utmost endeavors to influence our legislators to push the bill to early and final passage at the next session of Congress.

That we label correctly and definitely all the goods we sell.

That we carefully consider the advisability of advocating the sale by assay—chemical or otherwise—of the drugs and medicinal products which contain alkaloids, resins, oils, oleo resins, and essential oils.

The new officers for the following year were selected as follows:

President—William J. Walker, Albany, N. Y.  
First Vice-President—Frank S. Churchill, Burlington, Ia.  
Second Vice-President—Frederick M. Robinson, New York.  
Third Vice-President—E. C. Smith, St. Joseph, Mo.  
Fourth Vice-President—W. H. Williams, Ft. Worth, Tex.  
Fifth Vice-President—W. F. Michaels, San Francisco, Cal.  
Secretary—A. B. Merriam, Chicago.  
Treasurer—S. E. Strong, Cleveland, O.  
Board of Control—J. C. Fox, chairman, Atchison, Kan.; James McCord, LaCrosse, Wis.; F. L. Carter, Boston; M. Carey Peter, Louisville, L. C. Hall, Cleveland.

Special action was taken with a view of confining the membership to those actively engaged in the wholesale drug business. The committee on membership was given specific instructions on this point.

**The New German Pharmacopœia** which becomes the official guide in the German empire January 1, 1901, has already been published. It is said to be a great advance over the work which became official January 1, 1891. It will interest our American readers to know that antidiphtheritic serum and tuberculine have been made official.

The following are the additions, numbering twenty-six in all:

Adeps lanæ anhydricus	Methyl sulfonalum
Adeps lanæ cum aqua	Oleum camphoratum forte
Æther pro narcosi	Oleum chloroformii
Alcohol absolutus	Oleum santali
Arecolinum hydrobromicum	Pilulæ ferri carbonici Blandii
Baryum chloratum	Pyrazolonum phenyldimethylicum salicylicum
Bismutum subgallicum	Semen cruce
Bromoformium	Serum antidiphthericum
Cautschuc	Tela depurata
Coffeino-natrium salicylicum	Tuberculinum Kochi
Gelatina alba	Unguentum adipis lanæ
Hydrargyrum salicylicum	Vinum chinæ
Hydrastininum hydrochloricum	
Mel	

The omissions are even less numerous, including only the following ten substances:

Auro-natrium chloratum	Moschus
Coffeinum natrio-benzoicum	Pilulæ ferri carbonici
Kalium aceticum	Thallinum sulfuricum
Keratinum	Tinctura ferri acetici æthereæ
Liquor ferri subacetici	Tinctura moschi

The general monographs on tabulæ and trochisci are also omitted, that on pastilli being extended so as to cover the whole ground.



**The Proprietary Association of America.**—This society holds two meetings a year, and the convention at Chicago, held concurrent with the meeting of the N. W. D. A., was the semi-annual gathering. The membership of the society is confined almost exclusively to the manufacturers of proprietary medicines. It works hand in hand with the N. W. D. A. and thus becomes allied with the N. A. R. D. through the action taken at the St. Louis meeting.

But two sessions of the association were held. In these an expression of good will to the retailers was made and the time occupied by addresses of welcome and the consideration of various topics in rather an informal manner.

The entertainment feature of both the P. A. A. and N. W. D. A. are combined. The wholesalers, like the retailers, know how to enjoy themselves on such occasions. Chicago, through the efforts of the local trade, presented an elaborate program which was carried out to the letter, with but a single exception. This change of the original plans came unexpectedly when the automobile party found themselves far from the hotels in the twentieth century substitutes for carriages, and were caused to realize that the balky traits of horses and mules have been transmitted to automobiles. Street cars and horse carriages were secured after the novelty of the situation wore off.

**The President of the French Republic** honored the pharmacists attending the International Pharmaceutical Congress with a reception. It seems that the London pharmacists decided that it would not do for them to hint to the Lord Mayor of London that it would be graceful for him to give the British Pharmaceutical Conference a reception during its recent meeting in that city. They are now wondering which of the two is the greater honor—a reception by the Lord Mayor of the largest city of the world, or by the president of the French Republic. One English writer in commenting on the affair does not fail to point out to the jubilant delegates to the pharmaceutical congress that the president of the French Republic went a step further during the International Medical Congress in Paris and invited the presidents of the sections and the official foreign delegates to a state banquet. This seems to afford our English critic a crumb of comfort.

**For the Benefit of the Baltimore A. Ph. A. members,** and especially ex-local secretary H. P. Hynson, we are pleased to state that the recent annual meeting of the British Pharmaceutical Conference opened with a temperature of 90 degrees in the shade, 130 degrees in the sun and 150 degrees at the formal reception. This certainly breaks the record and explains one reason why so many of the British pharmacists were restless during the reading of scientific papers and anxious to hear the author's peroration. The weather was hot in Baltimore, and, according to the oldest members of the A. Ph. A., it was hotter when the association met in Kansas City, but the hospitality of these cities overshadowed the excessive heat, and no doubt the same can be said of the recent convention held by our British cousins.

**Carbolic Acid** has been freely and carelessly sold by the grocers and oil men of England. The number of accidents, deaths and suicides which have resulted, induced the law-makers to change the order of affairs. The sale is now confined to the drug trade, unless the acid is in the original packages and bears the statement that it was prepared either for agricultural or horticultural purposes. The editor of a London grocers' journal is mad, and startlingly says that the pharmacists have "roped in" another piece of "common ground." The *Chemist and Druggist* suggests to this disgruntled editor that grocers have as much right to sell one poison as another, and suggests that he advocate the repeal of the pharmacy act so that grocers can, as a special inducement to customers, advertise that one ounce of arsenic will be given free with every half pound of tea purchased.

**The United States Pharmacopoeial Convention** was incorporated because beginning with 1890 the convention assumed the responsibility of publishing the Pharmacopoeia, holding the copyright and making use of the profits derived from the sale of the work. This money has been used in paying for extra and special work, leaving sufficient funds for a division among the members of revision, which is looked upon as an honorarium. Our English cousins do not begrudge the business tact of the Yankee pharmacists, but lament that the General Medical Council in that country controls the publication of the British Pharmacopoeia without adequately compensating the pharmacists who do the work without receiving anything more than a vote of thanks.

**Should Women be Pharmacists?** is a question in a list for discussion at a State meeting. We feel that it is somewhat out of date. A quarter of a century ago it was all right to ask whether women will be pharmacists or whether they should be. To-day, however, women are pharmacists, and a history of the past ages shows that it is useless to discuss the question of whether a woman should be whatever she happens to be. The fact that she is, settles the matter.

**Constant Study** in any one direction will have its effect upon the personal appearance of the party who is interested; thus, we have the miser face, the good samaritan face, the face of the thief, the face of the artist, the face of the politician, the face of the soldier, the face of the judge, the face of the minister, the foxy face, etc. The face of the pharmacist is one which gives the appearance of one who is ready and willing to do much for little pay.

**The Price of Quinine** has failed to excite any curiosity for some time past. Is it not about the period when there should be an opportunity for druggists to speculate in this chemical? We believe that the most tenacious of the retail druggists must have sold the last of their holdings in quinine from former speculations by this time.

**Just Eleven Months** before the meeting of the A. Ph. A. in St. Louis.

## PRESCRIPTION CASE DEPARTMENT.

BY PROF. J. M. GOOD, PH. G., HON. M. D., DEAN ST. LOUIS COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

**Spirit of Sulphur.**—A correspondent in Alabama says: "We have a demand for 'spirit of sulphur.' Will you kindly give us information in regard to it?" Perhaps some of our readers can give the desired information.

**"Ext. Rhus Rad. Fl."**—The drug in this case is the "rhus radicans," the fresh leaves of which are official as rhus toxicodendron, or poison ivy. The root has medical properties as well as the leaves, but while the title as above written might cause some confusion, the druggist should dispense the fluid extract of the official drug.

In the lists of some manufacturing pharmacists it is given among the "specific" or "green drug" tinctures.

**Ung. Betulae Comp.**—This is, no doubt, a private formula, the principal medicinal ingredient of which is the brownish-black empyreumatic oil known as "oleum rusci." It is obtained by distilling the bark of the common, European birch. The volatile oil of sweet birch, almost identical with oil of wintergreen, must not be confounded with it. It is often prescribed in ointments, cold cream sometimes being used as a vehicle for it. It has been found useful in the treatment of chronic eczema.

**"Viba Pluma."**—A correspondent asks: "What is 'fluid extract of viba pluma?'" It was prescribed by Dr. —, of St. Louis."

Inquiry of the physician mentioned confirmed the suspicion that the prescription had been incorrectly read.

He says: "I know of no such drug as 'viba pluma.' If the prescription was written by me, it, in all probability, was, as you suggest, *viburnum prunifolium*. The clerk was either a poor reader of abbreviated prescription writing or I am a poor writer."

**Herolic Medicine.**—"J. L. C.," of Texas, says: "Please tell me what you think would be a good disguise for the following:

Quinine sulph.	{ aa.....	3i.
Acid nitric		
Ferri sulph.		
Potash citrate.....		3iii.
Aqua cinnamon.....		O iv.

If the above is horse medicine, it is possible, perhaps, to compel the helpless animal to swallow it. It will not "masquerade" as an elixir, "doctor it" as we may, and we suggest that our correspondent had better spare his efforts and his material. Let him try to educate his physicians up to the point of consideration for their patients.

**Sup. Carb. Soda.**—"B," of Arkansas, writes: "We copy prescription for Thompson's Fever Syrup just as it appears in his work, as follows:

Syrup rhubarb.....	3iv.
Tincture valerian.....	3ii.

Oil sassafras.....	gtts. xx.
Piperin.....	grs. x.
Sup. carb. soda.....	grs. xx.
Mix.	

We are unable to find sup. carb. soda in any text-book at hand, hence the question with us is: "What kind of soda shall we use in compounding?"

The older ones in the practice of pharmacy will recognize "supercarbonate of soda" in the abbreviation which has puzzled our correspondent. "Super"—above or over—here signifies, in combination with carbonate, the higher or bicarbonate of sodium. "Soda sal aeratus" is another old name for the same substance. The unscientific nomenclature of chemistry and pharmacy is gradually disappearing, with none to mourn its departure.

**Pharmaceutical Manipulation.**—"L. W. P." writes: "Kindly inform me through the columns of an early issue of MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST, how to compound the following prescription without causing precipitation:

Fl. ext. wild cherry.....	f3ii.
Syr. squilla comp.....	f3i.
Spts. nitre.....	f3i.
Tr. opil camp.....	f3i.
Turpentine.....	f3ii.
Chloroform.....	f3ii.
Codeine sulph.....	gr. xv.
Oil sassafras.....	gtt. xv.
Oil peppermint, aa.....	gtt. xv.
Fl. ext. ginger.....	f3ii.
Alcohol.....	f3iv.
Syrup, q. s., ad.....	f3xxii.

Additions to the formula which would improve it would be allowable."

To compound the foregoing, the most satisfactory result would be reached by the following successive steps:

1. Mix the spirit of nitre, paregoric, the fluid extracts and the alcohol together; add to this mixture about twenty fluid ounces of syrup and add syrup squill compound.

2. Dissolve the codeine in a small amount of water and add the solution to number one.

3. Mix the chloroform, turpentine and essential oils in a dry, one-ounce vial, add ten grains of powdered acacia; mix by shaking well; add a half ounce of water and shake the mixture for a few minutes to form an emulsion. Add this mixture to number one.

4. Add syrup sufficient to make thirty-two fluid ounces.

This will make a mixture which will not be unsightly, but in dispensing, directions should be given to "shake the bottle."

We may add that this prescription is rather complex for this day of directness in prescribing.

**Not Used to the Place.**—Mr. Isolate (of Lonelyville)—What is the matter Amabel? You seem agitated.

Mrs. Isolate (distracted)—Oh, Ferdinand! hurry into the kitchen and calm the cook! There's an eel coming through the cold water faucet and she thinks she has the delirium tremens.—[Puck.

## PUBLIC EXPRESSIONS.

**A Quick Method for Sugar-Coating Pills.**—Having seen a reference to the sugar-coating of pills in the "Prescription Case Department" of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST for September, the following method may be of interest to your readers. As is well known, it is the great solubility of cane-sugar which makes it so difficult to apply in coating pills, the necessary moisture and heat causing the pills to lose their shape and often to "run" or stick together, when only the most patient and skilful manipulation will save the pills from becoming an "intangible mess." For this reason, the pills are usually given a preliminary coating of some more insoluble substance such as "boiled" starch, talc. or French chalk, and even plaster of Paris. With most sugar-coated pills, in order that they shall not stain—that is, to prevent soluble ingredients such as extracts from softening and permeating the coating, and thereby discoloring the pill—these insoluble substances are usually decidedly objectionable, and, in fact, accounts for the decadence of the sugar-coated pill.

While gelatin-coated pills leave little to be desired and may be so easily extemporized by the pharmacist through the use of gelatin-capsules, yet there is no disguising the fact that there are many persons who cannot swallow a gelatin-coated pill or capsule without "gagging." Again, there is the serious objection that, under certain conditions, with alkaline instead of acid reaction in the stomach, lack of water, etc., the gelatin coating may not dissolve, as amply illustrated in fever epidemics during the late Spanish-United States war, and from the experience of nearly every physician when prescribing quinine sulphate in gelatin-pill form. Of course, a pill is intended for action in the intestines and not in the stomach, and here the alkalinity of the bile secretions will certainly not favor the solution of the gelatin, and some other coating is therefore desirable. I have, for a number of years past, used milk sugar, since also recommended in Scovill's "Art of Dispensing," and have formulated the following method.

A mixture is prepared of the following powders:

Acacia, pulv.....	2 0
Sacch. lacti.....	8 0

The pills are thoroughly coated with acacia mucilage (U. S.) by quickly rolling the dust-free pills with the fingers on a piece of filter-paper saturated with mucilage laid on a pill tile; the moment the pills are covered they are transferred to a small casserole (capsule with a handle), the bottom of which is covered with a layer of the above powder and quickly rotated, separated with the fingers if necessary, until completely covered with a firm coating. If a heavy coat be not secured, repeat the operation with the mucilage. Transfer the pills to a clean casserole, beaker or box, and rotate or oscillate for several minutes, when the pills will be rounded by attrition, and a fairly firm, deliciously appearing cream-white coating will be attained. The best results are obtained

by using from ten to fifty pills for each operation. Quite satisfactory results have been obtained by the students in the compounding laboratory of the college of pharmacy.—[C. S. N. HALLBERG, Ph. G., Chicago, September 15.

**With Eighteen Years' Experience in the Retail Drug Business,** through good times, hard times, and in different sections of the country, I will endeavor to give my experience in conducting a reasonably successful drug business. We will skip over the ups and downs of the palmy days of the '80s and deal with the '90s. My experience since 1893, strictly speaking, has been in a retail drug store, where drugs, toilet articles, prescriptions, soda water and cigars are dealt in exclusively, in a city of 40,000 inhabitants, with strong competition and no liquor business. The most important point necessary for success in conducting a drug business is close attention to every detail. Run your own business—do not allow the business to run you. I find that a drug store of to-day should have modern fixtures, well stocked with a large assortment of the best quality of goods.

It is a Mistake to fit up a good store, then allow it to run down. Strive to maintain it at the standard you begin with. Care should be exercised in purchasing goods, and do not allow yourself to be persuaded to purchase a large quantity of any one item merely to get a lower price, as a large assortment pays better. Small orders given often and bought for cash will make more money than large orders on long time.

See That Every Customer Gets Just What He Calls For.—I have ever made it a rule to order anything in reason for a customer, no matter if the special order was at a loss to us, for invariably you make a lasting customer by this small favor.

The Sale of Postage Stamps is of great benefit in bringing customers to your store, and make it a rule to supply all that come, from a one-cent stamp up. Stamp sales should be made just as promptly as any other merchandise. Endeavor to make a legitimate profit on all goods, but allow no extortionate prices.

Our Advertising Has Been Mostly in the Daily Papers and in the local news columns. We have done very little advertising in card spaces, nor do we have our firm name attached to flattering recommendations of patent medicines. Advertise as liberally as your business will permit, but try to select the best mediums for it; cheap advertising does not pay. Ice cream soda water is a good trade winner. We dispense ice cream soda at 5 cents, a glass, and it pays—not only for the small per cent on each glass, but by the many customers it brings to your store.

Good Soda Served Right will add dollars to the dull season for drug business. The inroads that the department and dry goods stores have made on the toilet and fancy goods trade in the drug business have caused us to keep a nice assortment of the better quality of such goods and we do not try to compete with inferior goods. I find we get the business when quality is considered.

We sell our own preparations when it can be done consistently, but always supply the advertised product when it is called for.

We Make All of Our Own Remedies and find that it is better to push one successfully than have a dozen poor sellers.

I have never solicited physicians for their business, but try to merit their confidence by prompt and efficient service, and by showing them that quality is of first consideration in all drugs and chemicals.

It does not pay to counter-prescribe. A pharmacist cannot be a successful doctor, nor can an M. D. always be a successful druggist.

A Doctor's Order With Us is Law and permits of no deviation from what he may specify.

Keeping down the store expense account helps the net profits. After all that may be said on this subject, the following points will bring success in the retail drug business as well as any other.

1. Close attention to the business by the proprietor.
2. Careful buying and cash discounts.
3. Short book accounts.
4. No ornamental help, but every one in the store a worker.
5. A stock of goods kept up to date.
6. A generous distribution of accommodation and politeness.
7. Living within your income.

—[JOHN W. REED, Quincy, Ill.]

**Miss Frederica de Wyl at Home.**—We had quite an interesting time interviewing the various druggists and pharmacists from Scotland to Italy. The drug store—*Drogheria* (Italian); *Droguerie* (German)—is a separate establishment, in no way connected with the chemist—*Apotheke* (German); *Farmacia* (Italian); *Pharmacia* (French). The latter only fills prescriptions and counter prescribes; generally has a small shop about twenty feet square, with only a few bottles and huge ointment jars in sight. There is no attempt made to beautify; the more mysterious they can make the same appear, the better chemist the public seem to think he is. Every city has only so many, and we were told that their charges were regulated by the authorities. If the same is true, they allow very liberal profits for the pharmacist, as we paid 2 francs .50 (50 cents) for a two-ounce mixture of syrup of tolu and wild cherry, in Ostend, Belgium. The prescription is filled in view of the customer; they have no private prescription room and use metric system everywhere.

The prescription is returned to the customer, the druggist keeping a copy.

We Generally Went in and Asked for Calomel and Soda Tablets (they are not kept anywhere, not even in London or Paris), and while the druggist would look over his list as to what that might be, we would take a look around the shop. After a time he would come from his laboratory, his hands under his apron (in Scotland, Switzerland and Italy they wear aprons like our grocer), and inform us that he had no such article in stock, but would make them for us; of course we had no time to wait. Saw no tablet triturates or gelatin capsules in Europe. Bought some quinine pills at Lucerne; they were a pink gelatin-covered pill with the amount of quinine contained in

each marked thereon in black figures. We never found less than two men, and generally three, in each little shop; never saw any of them busy, and when they found we were from America, they were as anxious to interview us as we them.

In Mayence, Germany, a druggist asked me if it was *really true* that in America the druggist sold lemonade and cigars. After I told him that we sold *no* lemonade, it dawned upon me that he had reference to the ice cream soda. All non-alcoholic drinks over there go by the name of lemonade, although the most of them never come in contact with a lemon; did not tell him that the Kansas and a good many Missouri druggists sold whiskey. At Brussels one of our party had a common prescription for a cold; when he gave it to the pharmacist he looked at it a few minutes and told him he would have to go down two turns to the right, where he would find an English and American pharmacy, as his preparations were all made according to the Belgium Pharmacopœia. So we had to go down the two turns (two blocks) to the American pharmacy, (where they spoke only French and German) and where, after a lot of explanation and changing of our prescription, we had it filled. At Rome we wanted potassium carbonate; he studied quite a while, then got all the preparations of potassium he had and put them on the counter before us, to select the one we wished, among which we found what we wanted.

At Florence, Italy, we stopped at the Grand Hotel, which, 400 years ago, had been the home of the "Medici family." Notwithstanding the many changes that have been made since that time, it still bears evidence of its past grandeur; also the Coat of Arms above the entrance (seven large pills, a very peculiar scale on a pill slab). I felt very much at home when I awoke in the morning and found the same Coat of Arms looking down upon me from center of ceiling. At Genoa, Italy, we saw a sign, "Farmacie Commercial et Industriel." Now, this was a new one on us, and as we saw a sign in the window, "English spoken here," we entered, but found, as in most all the places where they have those notices, the Englishman was *just out*, and as we were no Italian scholars all we could understand was that he manufactured a line of proprietary medicines.

The Most Handsome Pharmacy we saw was "Pharmacy Hall" at Ludgate Hill Station, London, and wound up by visiting a pharmacy and drug store in Paris which had the following sign in its window: "American and English patent medicines at *cut-rate prices*."

Came home perfectly satisfied to have a drug store and pharmacy in America. At Aix la Chapelle we saw a druggist making his own mercurial ointment. —[F. DE WYL, Jefferson City, Mo.]

**Department Store Taxation in Germany** has at last met with success. Persistent efforts have been made during the past seven years to secure legislation on this subject, and on June 18 the Prussian parliament, by royal edict, put a special tax on department stores in Germany, to take effect January 1, 1901.

## QUIZ DEPARTMENT.

### Read This Before You Ask a Question.

Many questions are thrown in the waste basket each month on account of the correspondents failing to give name and address. The editor has a large basket for such questions. Write questions on separate sheets and on but one side of the paper. No questions will be answered by mail. Spell out in full every word; never abbreviate the names of medicines.

**Antiseptics and Deodorizers (159)** were explained on page 244 of MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST for August, 1898.

**Consult a Physician (160).**—"What is a good remedy for Acne Punctata Nigra and Acne Punctata Rosacea?"

A good physician should be consulted and given an opportunity to examine the case.

**An Ointment for Fissured Nipples (161).**—According to *Progrès Médical*, Crinon cites the following from Vinay:

Aristol..... 1 part.  
Vaseline..... 20 parts.

M. To be applied after each act of suckling.

**Vance's Cream for Chilblains (162).**—

Ointment of Mercury nitrate..... 1 oz.  
Camphor..... 1 dr.  
Oil of turpentine..... 2 drs.  
Oil of olives..... 4 drs.

Mix well. To be applied with gentle friction before the chilblains break.

**An Old Formula for Stoughton's Elixir (163).**—According to the *Journal des praticiens*, Dujardin-Beaumetz and Yvon give the following formula:

Dried tops of absinthium..... 25 parts  
Chamædrys..... 25 parts  
Gentian root..... 25 parts  
Bitter-orange peel..... 25 parts  
Rhubarb root..... 25 parts  
Cape aloes..... 5 parts  
Cascarilla bark..... 5 parts  
Alcohol..... 1,000 parts

M. Macerate for several days, express, and filter.

**How to Clean Oil Paintings (164).**—Artists sometimes use a raw potato for this purpose. Cut off the end of the potato and rub the painting very gently with the cut end. As fast as the potato becomes soiled cut off a thin slice and continue to use it until the whole surface is clean. Another method is to rub the soiled surface with the finger wet in warm water. If the dirt is very hard and old use oil instead of water. Let it rest for a few hours so that the dirt may be softened, then wash off with a sponge and tepid suds.—[*Ladies' Home Journal*.]

**A Hypodermic Solution of Gualacol and Iodoform (165).**—The *Journal des praticiens* for March 17 quotes the following from the *Bull. pharm. de Lyon* of unnamed date:

Gualacol..... 75 grs.  
Iodoform..... 15 grs.  
Olive oil or vaseline (sterilized), enough  
to make..... 25 drachms.

M.

This may be used in a daily dose of forty-five grains

in phthisis, pulmonary tuberculosis, and tuberculous pleurisy.

**Hartford Soda Mixture (166)** was given attention by John K. Williams at the recent meeting of the Connecticut Association. He said: "How many of you not brought up in Hartford know what that is? Hereabouts no family is correctly reared without this as an assistant." Here is the formula as the preparation has been made for the last century:

Sodium bicarbonate..... 20 gr.  
Oil spearmint..... 1 gtt.  
Syrup rhubarb..... 1 oz.

The syrup is made by the old process of macerating with successive portions of boiling water, etc.

**Lavender Water (167).**—

Oil of lavender, best..... 1½ fl. ozs.  
Oil of bergamot..... ½ fl. oz.  
Oil of lemon..... ½ fl. oz.  
Oil of neroli..... ½ fl. dr.  
Ext. of Jasmín..... 4 fl. ozs.  
Ext. of musk..... 1 fl. oz.  
Rose water..... 1 pint.  
Deodorized alcohol..... 7 pints.  
Magnesium carbonate..... q. s.

Mix and proceed as above.

**Squibb's Rhubarb Mixture (168).**—Mistura Rhei Composita. Compound mixture of rhubarb. The National Formulary says:

Fluid extract of rhubarb (U. S. P.), twelve cubic centimetres.....	12 Cc.
Fluid extract of ipecac (U. S. P.), two cubic centimetres.....	2 Cc.
Sodium Bicarbonate, twenty-four grammes.....	24 Gms.
Glycerin, two hundred and fifty cubic centimetres....	250 Cc.
Peppermint water (U. S. P.), a sufficient quantity to make one thousand cubic centimetres.....	1,000 Cc.

Dissolve the sodium bicarbonate in about five hundred (500) cubic centimetres of peppermint water, then add the fluid extracts and glycerin, and lastly, enough peppermint water to make one thousand (1,000) cubic centimetres.

**Rapid Staining of Gonococcus in Fresh Unfixed Preparations (169).**—According to the *Journal of the Royal Microscopical Society*, Herr Uhma describes the following simple method for staining Neisser's diplococcus. The advantages claimed are that the preparations require no fixing, and that gonococci are distinguished from other bacteria by the staining. The slides are moistened or smeared with an alcoholic (or acetic acid) 05-1 per cent solution of neutral red, and dried. A small drop of pus is placed on a cover glass, and the cover laid on the slide. The preparation is then ready for examination. The gonococci are the first elements to pick up the stain, and though occasionally other bacteria may be stained, this is the exception rather than the rule.

**Finishing an Oak Counter (170).**—The *Western Painter* says: First give the counter a coat of equal parts of japan, linseed oil and turpentine, rubbed well into the wood with a woolen cloth, then carefully wipe off all surplus oil. When the oil in the pores of the wood has time to become thoroughly dry fill the work with Wheeler's paste wood filler as directed;

give the filler three days to dry, then give the work three coats of orange shellac. Sandpaper the first two coats lightly with No. 0 sandpaper, rub down the last coat with powdered pumice stone and water and polish with rotten stone and raw oil. Be sure to burn your oiled rags, especially the one with which you first oiled the counter. I have known rags wet with oil, turpentine and japan to take fire from spontaneous combustion in less than twelve hours after being laid aside.

**What is Mandrake?** (171).—"I would like a clear definition of mandrake. I find that the Dispensatory gives it as a synonym of *podophyllum*, while Remington's Pharmacy says it is *mandagora officinalis*. The two drugs have entirely different properties, and I would like to know which to dispense for mandrake."

The word mandrake is used as a synonym for *arum maculatum*, *podophyllum peltatum*, *tamus communis*, *mandagora officinarum*, *bryonia dioica*, *gladiolus palustris* and *circœa luteana*. The word comes from the ancient Greek name *mandragora*. Thus, you see that the word mandrake is applied to several different drugs. It is very likely that the Arkansas customer would expect to receive *podophyllum* when calling for mandrake. This is a good example of the confusion caused by synonyms. It is to be hoped that every educated pharmacist and physician will discourage the use of all but scientific and the plain English names of drugs.

**To Prevent Potatoes From Rotting** (172).—Consul Hughes sends the following from Coburg, October 23, 1899: A simple method of preventing rot and other diseased conditions of winter seed potatoes is in use by the peasants of Thuringia. Those potatoes that rot easily in the cellar in winter are made better able to resist diseased conditions and cold by being laid in a sunny place, as far apart from each other as possible. They are turned over morning and night until they become thoroughly green, and are then placed in the cellar for the winter. Potatoes treated in this manner do not rot and can withstand a great amount of cold without freezing. Early potatoes thus treated do not sprout in the cellar, and so retain their full strength. In February, the potatoes are taken from the cellar and put in a partially warmed room until planting time. When planted, they will sprout stronger and quicker than potatoes not so treated, and the crop will be larger and better.

**Easy Method of Mounting and Preserving Mosquitoes** (173).—Mr. D. C. Rice describes the following method adopted in the London School of Tropical Medicine for mounting mosquitoes. All that is required are slides, round cover-glasses, glass rings about 1-16 to 1-12 inch deep and  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch in diameter and xylol Canada balsam. Kill the mosquito by placing in an ordinary killing bottle, or, if this is not available, a little chloroform or tobacco smoke will do as well; when dead, turn it over on its back, separate the legs if they are together, place a large drop of thick xylol Canada balsam on a slide, invert this gently onto the mosquito, and in this way it is picked

up without any chance of injury; then with a fine needle spread out and arrange the wings and legs and, if necessary, press down the thorax very carefully. Next pour on some xylol Canada balsam; as this runs out it straightens the proboscis and antennæ, and they do not, as a rule, have to be touched. Put the specimen on one side to harden, and then chip off excess of Canada balsam, place the glass ring on and fill up the chamber that is thus formed with Canada balsam. The upper surface of the Canada balsam should be convex, so that when the cover-glass is applied no air bubbles are included.

**Schleich's New Anæsthetic Method** (174).—After making various mixtures of the different anæsthetics, Schleich concluded that it is possible to change the boiling point to the desired degree, and that the mixture will continue to boil without decomposition as long as its temperature is not considerably higher than its determined boiling point. Mixtures of ethers, the boiling point of which closely approaches the temperature of the body, absorbed during respiration will boil when expired with the air in the lungs. It is possible to mix ethers having different boiling points in various proportions, and thus obtain a desired boiling point; and further regulate it according to the proportion of each used. After various experiments upon animals, Schleich succeeded in preparing the three following mixtures, which constitute the new method:

**Mixture I (Boiling Point, 38° C).**

Chloroform.....	45 parts.
Petroleum ether.....	15 parts.
Sulphuric ether.....	180 parts.

**Mixture II (Boiling Point, 40° C).**

Chloroform.....	45 parts.
Petroleum ether.....	15 parts.
Sulphuric ether.....	150 parts.

**Mixture III (Boiling Point, 42° C).**

Chloroform.....	30 parts.
Petroleum ether.....	15 parts.
Sulphuric ether.....	80 parts.

**Pharmacy as a Profession.**—Some contend that medicine is far in advance of pharmacy as a profession. It is pharmacy, however, which has outstripped all sister professions in the multiplication of degrees. A college of pharmacy announcement just at hand, says: "Five courses are offered—namely, the Ph. G. course, the Ph. C. course, the Ph. M. course, the Ph. D. course, the B. Sc. course."

These courses lead, respectively, to the degrees graduate in pharmacy, pharmaceutical chemist, master of pharmacy, doctor of pharmacy, and bachelor of science (in chemistry). All the courses are thorough, logical, comprehensive and practical.

**The Oldest Member** of the medical profession in England, Dr. Swinson by name (*Philadelphia Medical Journal*), who, though qualified, had never practiced, because of his delicate health, died on New Year's Day, a few weeks before completing the hundredth year of his age.

## NOTES ON PHARMACOGNOSY.

BY OTTO A. WALL, M. D., PH. G.

[Copyrighted.]

[Continued from page 270.]

A brownish color indicates that the drug has been exposed to light or is old, the probability being that in either case it has deteriorated. It should have a grayish-green color, not brownish-green, and the odor should be strong.

In the illustrations *a, b, c, d* show the flower-heads of *Artemisia Vahlana*, whole, in longitudinal section, one scale and one floret; *e* and *f* show the flower-heads of *A. pauciflora* (*A. maritima*; *A. Cina*) whole, and one scale showing glands, which are orange-colored, all much enlarged.

Authors differ in regard to the exact source of this drug, and it is probable that the plant may vary under various circumstances, so that the drug may also vary somewhat according to soil, etc. Some authors claim that *Santonica* is derived from several varieties of *Artemisia*.

## GROUP LIII.

## EXPANDED COMPOUND FLOWER-HEADS.

The nature of compound flower-heads was described under the last group; the group we are now considering includes the expanded compound flower-heads. Occasionally, but rarely, the flowering tops of *Matricaria* are used instead of the flower-heads alone, and not infrequently the flower-heads alone of *Tanacetum* occur in the trade, instead of the flowering tops, which were already described in Group IX.

In order to properly examine the drugs of this group, the flower-heads may be soaked in water when they will resume the shape and size of the freshly-flowering inflorescence, and the details of their structure can then be more readily compared with the descriptions and illustrations.

Heads about 3 cm. broad, with scaly involucre, flat receptacle, about 15 to 20 yellow ray-florets and many disk-florets with pappus..... **Arnicae Flores.**

Sub-globular heads, about 2 cm. broad, with imbricate involucre, conical solid receptacle, numerous white ligulate florets and few disk-florets.. **Anthemis.**

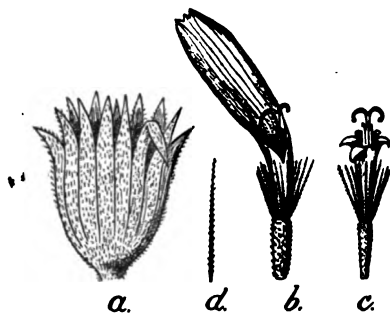
Heads about 2 cm. broad, with imbricate involucre, conical hollow receptacle, 12 to 18 white ray-florets and many deep-yellow disk-florets.. **Matricaria.**

Heads depressed roundish, about 2.5 cm. broad, with imbricate involucre, convex receptacle, about 20 to 30 pinkish ray-florets and numerous yellow disk-florets..... **Pyrethri Flores.**

Heads sub-globular, about 4 to 8 mm. broad, with imbricate involucre, convex receptacle, and numerous yellow tubular florets..... **Tanacetum.**

**Arnicae Flores.**

**N. Arnica Flowers.** — **o.** The flower-heads of *Arnica montana*; **Compositæ.** — **H.** Europe and Northern Asia. — **D.** The flower-heads are roundish, about 3 cm. broad, with double rows of scales in hairy involucre, receptacle nearly flat, small and hairy, with 15 to 20 bright yellow ray-florets and numerous disk-florets; the ray-florets are female, about 4 cm. long,



with tubular part of corolla about 4 mm. long, from which the bifid stigma protrudes, the ligule about 4 to 5 mm. broad, 9-nerved and 3-toothed; the disk-florets are perfect (hermaphrodite), about 2 cm. long, with 5-toothed tubular corolla from which the anther-tube and bifid stigma protrude; in both ray and disk florets, the 4 mm. long ovary (or partially formed fruit, an achene) is surmounted with a hairy pappus; odor feebly aromatic and taste bitter and acrid. — **c.** Volatile oil, arnicin (nature not determined), resin, tannin, etc. — **u.** Mainly used externally as a vulnerary lotion or dressing; sometimes used internally as a stimulant. Dose: 0.5 to 1 gram, in tincture.

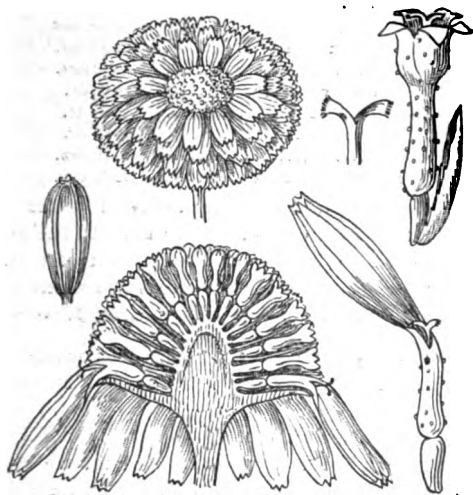
The illustrations show the involucre, ray-floret, disk-floret and pappus hair all in natural size. The drug should be gathered before the fruit commences to develop, as the drug is apt afterwards to contain the larvæ of an insect (*Trypeta*) in the involucre and the more plentiful pappus. The ray-florets should therefore be bright-yellow, not withered and brown, and the drug should not have a gray and hairy appearance from pappus. It is recommended by some authorities that the involucre should always be rejected, because that part of the drug is most apt to contain the insects which are the probable cause of the irritation or urticaria sometimes produced by preparations of this drug.

**Anthemis.**

**N. Anthemis, Chamomile, Roman Chamomile, English Chamomile.** — **o.** The flower-heads of *Anthemis nobilis*; **Compositæ.** — **H.** Cultivated in Europe and in some localities of the United States. — **D.** Sub-globular heads about 2 cm. broad, with imbricate involucre, chaffy, conical, solid receptacle and numerous ray-florets with white strap-shaped, 3-toothed corolla, and but few yellow, tubular disk-florets; odor rather agreeably aromatic, taste bitter aromatic. — **c.** Volatile oil, bitter principle, etc. — **u.** Stimulant tonic and carminative; in large doses emetic and emmenagogue (?). Mostly used as a diaphoretic, in copious draughts of hot, but weak infusion, while the



patient is covered up in bed; the diaphoretic effect is mainly due to the hot water, though aided by the general relaxation produced by the nauseating effect of the chamomile. Dose: 1 to 5 grams, best in infusion as a tea.



In the wild-growing variety of this plant the flower-heads have only about fifteen ray-florets and many disk-florets; through cultivation the flower-head has become "double", that is, most of the disk-florets have become changed to ray-florets; the cultivated variety is less disagreeable to the taste than the wild-growing.

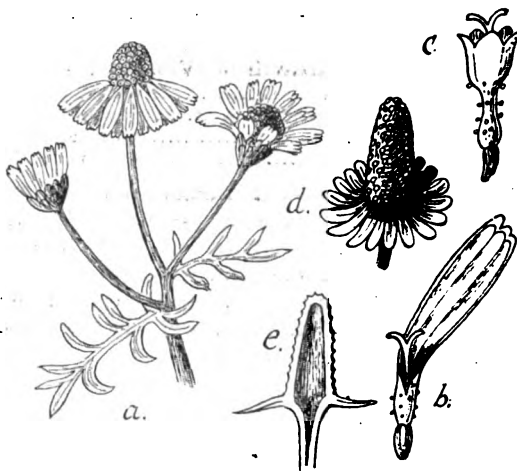
The illustration shows a fresh flower-head of the cultivated variety in natural size, but in the drug the ligules are shrunk and doubled over the head so that it looks much smaller; the vertical section of the single or wild flower-head, one ray and one disk floret, stigma and fruit are shown considerably enlarged.

**Cotula**, the flower-heads or the flowering tops of *Anthemis Cotula*, Mayweed, Wild Chamomile or Dog Chamomile (a common weed), are used for the same purposes as *Anthemis nobilis*; the taste and odor of *Cotula* are so disagreeable, however, that it is not a popular drug and is used only when other chamomile cannot be had. The flower-heads of *Anthemis Cotula* are single, not double.

#### **Matricaria.**

**N.** Chamomile, German Chamomile; this is the drug that is wanted when Germans ask for "chamomile". — **⊙.** The flower-heads (or sometimes the flowering tops) of *Matricaria Chamomilla*; *Compositae*. — **H.** Europe. — **D.** Heads about 2 cm. broad, with flat imbricate involucre, conical, hollow, naked receptacle, 12 to 15 female ray-florets about 8 mm. long, with white ligulate, 3-toothed corolla, and numerous perfect (hermaphrodite) tubular disk-florets with yellow, 5-toothed corolla; odor peculiar, somewhat disagreeable and nauseous, taste bitter aromatic. — **C.** Minute quantity of volatile oil, bitter extractive, tannin, etc. — **U.** Same as those of the previous drug, Anthemis.

Owing to the hollow receptacle the flower-heads shrink much on drying and are easily crumbled; a good drug should have whole flower-heads, with fresh, bright colors and strong characteristic odor and taste. The hollow receptacle distinguishes this drug from any possible adulteration.



The illustrations show a portion of the flowering top with three flower-heads in natural size (fresh); the involucre with receptacle (*d*), vertical section of same (*e*), ray-floret (*b*) and disk-floret (*c*) all enlarged.

The flower-heads of several varieties of *Pyrethrum* (*Chrysanthemum*) are imported, but they reach the retail pharmacist only in the shape of "Persian Insect Powder". These flower-heads resemble in shape those of *Anthemis*, but the involucre is usually marked with red to brown markings, and the ray-florets are pinkish to reddish. The drug is of no particular interest in its whole condition to the pharmacist.

**Tanacetum**, the flowering tops (or occasionally the flower-heads) of *Tanacetum vulgare*, has already been described and figured under Group IX, but as the drug sometimes consists of the flower-heads alone it is also mentioned here.

#### **GROUP LIV.**

##### **UNOPENED SINGLE FLOWERS.**

Only two drugs consisting of unexpanded buds (Latin: *Alabastri*) of single flowers are of sufficient importance to need mention here:

Subcylindrical calyx tube with four teeth, terminated by a corolla forming a globular head; about

15 mm. long; brown..... **Caryophyllus.**

Ovoid buds, about 12 to 15 mm. long, with 5-toothed calyx; pale

brownish-yellow..... **Aurantii Flores.**

##### **Caryophyllus.**

**N.** Cloves. — **⊙.** The unopened flower-buds (unexpanded flowers) of *Eugenia aromatica*; *Myrtaceae*. — **H.** Molucca Islands; cultivated in tropical regions of the Eastern continent. — **D.** About 15 to 18 mm.

[To be Continued.]

## WORKING FORMULAS.

BY ALBERT E. EBERT, PH. M., PH. D., CHICAGO.

Correspondence solicited. Numbered items are answers to questions. Also see Quis and Prescription Case Departments.

**To Promote the Growth of Whiskers.—**

Veal fat..... 1 pound.  
Tincture of cantharides..... 1 ounce.  
Oil of mace..... ½ ounce.  
Oil of petit-grain ..... 30 drops.

**To Prepare Casein.**—Put skimmed milk in a shallow dish or vessel, set aside in a warm place until it clabbers, then heat to 120 Fahr. and strain from the whey, wash with cold water and press dry as possible. To prepare the Casein quickly, precipitate from milk with acetic acid or vinegar, and, after heating, proceed as above.

**Silicate Cement.—**

Glass, powdered..... 1 av. oz.  
Sand, fine..... 2 av. ozs.  
Solution of sodium silicate ..... 6 av. ozs.

Mix together quickly and use at once. This is a good cement for mending sandstone, and is useful in repairing the fronts of houses built of this stone. Any shade of the stone can be obtained by the addition of raw or burnt sienna or umber.

**Wash for Leucorrhœa.—**

Potassium permanganate..... 10 grs.  
Zinc sulphate..... 1 av. oz.  
Alum, powder..... 3 av. ozs.  
Sodium chloride..... 4 av. ozs.

Rub the permanganate of potassium with the chloride of sodium, then add the sulphate of zinc and alum.

Directions: Dissolve one tablespoonful in a pint of water and use as an injection night and morning.

**Cleaning Straw Hats (41).**—First, wash the straw material to be cleaned with luke warm water, to which a small quantity of water of ammonia has been added (this is to remove excessive dirt); then brush over briskly a solution of chlorinated soda, and finish by going over with a solution of oxalic acid. In cleaning straw goods, excessive wetting of the material should be avoided.

**To Preserve Cider (42).**—How can we preserve cider without removing it from the barrel?

Add to each barrel—

Bisulphite of Lime..... 1 av. pound.

The lime salt should be first mixed with about a gallon of the cider, then poured into the barrel and the whole thoroughly agitated. The barrel should then be bunged and allowed to stand for several days until the action of the sulphite is exerted.

**Non-Poisonous Cockroach and Water Bug Exterminator (43).**—We want something which will kill and keep away insects. We have used bichloride of mercury, which does very well for a while, but it does not last and, of course, is dangerous to use.

The following will answer:

Persian insect powder..... 8 av. ozs.  
Borax, powder..... 8 av. ozs.  
Sulphur, powder..... 4 av. ozs.  
Oil of Eucalyptus..... 2 fl. drachms.

Mix.

**Bathing Spirit.—**

Castile soap, shaving..... 2 av. ozs.  
Potassium carbonate..... 1 av. oz.  
Glycerin..... 2 fl. ozs.  
Oil of lavender flowers..... 1 fl. dr.  
Oil of bergamot..... ¼ fl. dr.  
Oil of rosemary..... ¼ fl. dr.  
Alcohol..... 10 fl. ozs.  
Water enough to make..... 16 fl. ozs.

Digest the soap in four fluid ounces of water with gentle heat; when solution is effected, add the potassium carbonate and glycerin; dissolve the oils in the alcohol and add to the soap solution, and when a perfect solution has taken place, filter through paper.

**A Coloring for Ice Cream (44).**—“Turmeric gives a greenish-yellow color and I want a golden yellow. Can you help me out?”

Colors in powder which are soluble in hot water, also these same colors in the liquid state, are obtainable in the market, known as colors for confectionery, extracts, syrups, foods, etc., which are non-poisonous, and the use of these colors is permissible under the existing pure food laws. These colors consist of many shades. The yellow shades are: Dark, straw, canary and lemon. This latter shade would seem the proper one to employ in coloring ice cream. Fritzsche Bros., New York City, and M. L. Barrett & Co., Chicago, carry a line of these goods.

**To Disguise the Odor of Coal Oil (45).**—“A barber of this place is putting up what he calls ‘a dandruff cure.’ He uses coal oil as a body and wants to disguise the odor of the oil. Can it be done, and how would you do it? What would you use for coloring the hair preparation?”

Perfume with a mixture consisting of—

1. Oil of rosemary..... 2 parts.  
Oil of lavender flowers..... 1 part.  
Oil of bergamot..... 1 part.

Use alkanet root to give it the desired color.

Or,

2. Oil of lignaloe.....  
Oil of Kananga..... equal parts

Mix. Use butter coloring to impart the tint of color.

**Tableau Lights (46).**—Formulas for red and green tableau lights.

**Red.**

1. Potassium chlorate..... 1 av. oz.  
Milk sugar..... 4 av. ozs.  
Strontium nitrate..... 8 av. ozs.

Mix.

2. Potassium chlorate..... 4 av. ozs.  
Shellac..... 4 av. ozs.  
Strontium nitrate..... 12 av. ozs.

Mix.

**Green.**

1. Potassium chlorate..... 8 av. ozs.  
Milk sugar..... 4 av. ozs.  
Barium nitrate..... 4 av. ozs.

Mix.

2. Potassium chlorate.....	4 av. oss.
Shellac.....	4 av. oss.
Barium nitrate.....	12 av. oss.

**Mix.**

**NOTE.**—All the ingredients of the above formulas should be carefully dried and reduced to proper fineness separately. The shellac may be reduced to a powder by grinding in a mill. When a uniform powder has been obtained, the ingredients may be thoroughly mixed by means of the hands or a wooden spatula. Never triturate together in a mortar, as there is danger of spontaneous combustion.

**Extract of Vanilla and the Illinois Pure Food Law (47).**—In August number of MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST, just received, on page 239, I note portion of new pure food law relating to flavoring extracts, and by referring to it you will see that it is forbidden to put any coloring matter in vanilla extract or syrup, and no vanillin or coumarin can be used—in short, it must be made direct from beans.

In the columns of MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST for next month, please give, if possible, a convenient and economical formula for making vanilla extract in a small way. How long will it take to age and get necessary color?

Wherein is an extract made direct from beans more wholesome than one made from natural vanillin crystals, if at all?

Do you think any vanilla extract on the market will fulfill the above requirements?—[ROSCOE E. BRISS, Chicago, Ill.]

The formula of the United States Pharmacopœia, if followed, will yield a good preparation and will fill the requirements of the food law of the State of Illinois. We have observed that ageing improves the flavor, and we have made it a rule to manufacture, during the winter months, a quantity of vanilla extract to suffice for the coming season. The vanillin of the market is a synthetic preparation and not obtained from the vanilla bean; we have never heard that it was unwholesome. In our hands it has never yielded an extract that was as satisfactory as to quality as when made from a good Mexican bean. It is not advisable to use the cheap beans that are so plentiful in the market in the manufacture of this preparation.

**Solution of Pepto-Manganate of Iron (48).**—John E. Groff, Ph. G., in the *Western Druggist*, says: "The formula for this compound has been published many times in journals of pharmacy and medicine. The preparation is widely known under several other names, but differs little in composition in each case. The formula is as follows:

Citric acid.....	40 G.
Distilled water.....	500 Cc.

**Neutralize with ammonia water.**

Iron peptonate.....	96 G.
Distilled water.....	500 Cc.
Manganese chloridum.....	14.8 G.
Distilled water.....	500 Cc.
Tincture sweet orange peel.....	30 Cc.
Tincture vanilla.....	15 Cc.
Spirit cinnamon.....	10 Cc.
Brandy.....	500 Cc.

Distilled water.....	500 Cc.
Distilled water to make.....	4000 Cc.

The difficulties in the formula are not great; and a close following of the directions which I shall give will yield excellent results. It is required that the solutions of the various chemicals be separately mixed and always in the same order, that the same result as to color and appearance may follow. This point is important to the public which wants always to see exactly the same thing.

To prepare the 4000 Cc. (about one gallon):

1.—Dissolve the citric acid in 500 Cc. of distilled water. Measure 60 Cc. of ammonia water and add it carefully, 15 or 30 minims at a time, to the solution of citric acid. There will be no effervescence nor any other sign whereby the point of neutralization may be seen by the eye. The reaction is not rapid, and stirring for half a minute after each addition is necessary. Use blue litmus paper constantly, and as you approach the end, proceed slowly until the paper ceases to turn red. At such a time the solution is probably alkaline. To reach a point nearer neutrality, take a crystal of citric acid the size of a pea and dissolve it in the solution. Do this until the blue paper just changes its shade towards red, when the desired point will be reached.

No definite amount of ammonia water can be indicated, for it is never of quite the same strength. But if the c. p. article is not used, the finished product will smell strongly and disagreeably of coal tar. These two points—that of neutralization and that of impure ammonia water—are the only real difficulties to be met with in the manufacture of this preparation.

2.—Dissolve the peptonate of iron (freshly purchased for each occasion, if possible, and from a maker who can give you a product free from decomposition odors) in 500 Cc. of water. In thin layers this solution is transparent; in a body it sometimes reflects a brownish opalescence.

3.—Dissolve the manganese chloridum in 500 Cc. of water. Add the 30 Cc. of tincture of fresh orange peel, the 15 Cc. of tincture of vanilla, and the 10 Cc. of spirit of cinnamon to 500 Cc. of brandy, and then mix this with 500 Cc. of water. This will be turbid, but it may be cleared by filtration through precipitated calcium phosphate, if the latter be pure. Magnesium carbonate, however, should never be used, for some of it will become hydrated and will decompose and precipitate the iron.

Finally, measure 1500 Cc. of water and place it in a suitable container; then add to it in the above indicated order the solutions successively and separately, shaking after each addition. This results in a clear, stable compound which has, with me, kept through several seasons without change, and of which I have dispensed many gallons. The flavor may differ from that of other makers, but if you have the confidence of your physician the difference can be easily explained.

Bottles which have held this solution should be cleansed by hydrochloric acid before being used again for the same purpose."

## THE MICROSCOPE IN PHARMACY.

BY ALBERT SCHNEIDER, M. D., PH. D., NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF PHARMACY, CHICAGO.

[Continued from Page 271.]

In 1285 Salvino d'Armato degli Armati, of Florence, discovered the art of working glass and making glass spectacles. Spectacle-making led to the construction of magnifying glasses; these were made more and more convex, with a corresponding increase in magnifying power, culminating in the spherical lens which gave a maximum of magnification, but, unfortunately, also a maximum of spherical aberration.

It is interesting to note that, while lenses were known since 1800 B. C., no practical or scientific use seems to have been made of them until the sixteenth century of our era, or even later. The first simple microscopes of our era were mere toys, or were, perhaps, occasionally used to demonstrate optical principles. The first toy microscope of which there is any authentic record was made during 1300, and was known as *vitrum pulicarium* (flea glass). It consisted of a short cylindrical tube carrying a lens at the upper end and two pieces of glass at the lower end, between which the object to be viewed was held. The object was generally a flea, hence the name. The so-called "seed microscope" was similarly constructed; the two glass discs carrying small seeds.

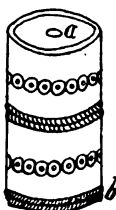


FIG. 1.

*Vitrum Pulicarium* (about 1300).

a, lens; b, lower end carrying the two glass discs between which the object (flea) was placed.

About the year 1650 a few of the more enterprising scientists began to make use of the simple microscope in their investigations. As soon as the intrinsic or scientific value of the simple microscope was discovered, special efforts were made to increase the magnifying power and definition. Greater efforts were also made to secure a good quality of glass for lenses or magnifying globules. Grinding and polishing the glass surfaces was perfected more and more. It was also found that cast glass gave better lenses than cut glass.

Peré della Torre, of Naples (1776), and Lebaillif made excellent glass globules with very high magnifying power. Ch. Chevalier, in his treatise on the microscope, describes the conditions and requirements for making good magnifying globules. He insists that the lenses must have a perfectly spherical form. Directions are given as to the making of glass for lenses, emphasizing the necessity of using pure glass free from air bubbles.

Although the simple microscope is optically considered a very simple piece of apparatus, the earlier scientists employed rather complicated and often wholly unnecessary mechanical contrivances for holding the lenses. The eminent Dutch scientist, Anton van Leeuwenhoek, used highly perfected lenses mounted in a metal frame, with complicated mechanical arrangements for focussing the object under examination. Of these instruments he possessed a large number. In 1677 he discovered a large number of fresh water animalculæ, as rotifers, vorticellæ, etc. In 1673 he discovered the red blood corpuscles which, he said, measured  $\frac{1}{1740}$  of an inch in diameter. The measurement, as determined by the most perfect modern instruments, is approximately  $\frac{1}{3200}$  of an inch;

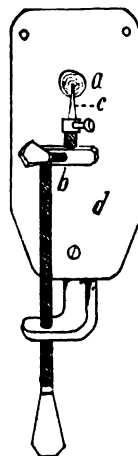


FIG. 2.

*Leeuwenhoek's Simple Microscope* (1670).

a, lens; b, adjustment; c, object-holder; d, metal plate.

The difference being due to the error caused by the spherical aberration of the early magnifiers, a source of error then not fully understood. Stellati (1685), the Italian scientist, employed excellent lenses in his study of the anatomy of the bee.

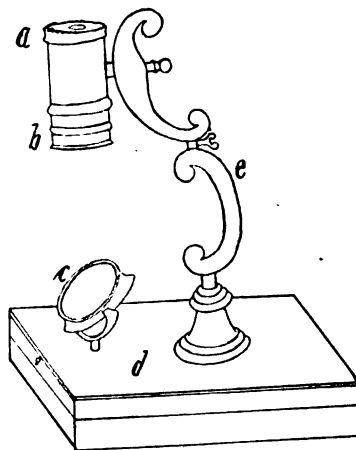


FIG. 3.

*Wilson's Simple Microscope* (1740).

a, lens; b, glass discs for holding objects in position; c, adjustable mirror; d, foot or base; e, stand.

(To be Continued.)

## BOARDS OF PHARMACY.

**North Dakota State Board of Pharmacy.**—The next meeting of the board of pharmacy will be held at Fargo, N. D., on October 17, at 10 o'clock, a. m. —[W. S. PARKER, Secretary, Lisbon.

**Connecticut Board of Pharmacy.**—At the last meeting, September 24, the following were the successful candidates:

W. A. Coleman, F. P. Lane, J. J. Murphy, J. J. Kehoe, W. G. Mahony, E. J. Beardsley, J. W. Cone, F. Hermann, J. Sundin.

The next meeting will be held September 18.—[W. L. MIX, Secretary, New Haven.

**Kansas Board of Pharmacy.**—At the meeting of the third quarter, at Pittsburg, September 5, 1900, thirty-five applicants were present and took the examination. The following were successful:

Frank A. Swain, Kiowa; Charles S. Butler, Florence; Charles D. Barnaby, Newton; John W. Marsh, Topeka; Rolla B. Ball, Sterling; J. M. McClintock, Florence; Arch E. Jones, Columbus; L. E. Garnett, Topeka; L. A. Baugh, Arkansas City; William Looker, Oxford; George W. Davis, Princeton; John G. Kaiser, Ottawa; Josephine McCoy, Oketo; Wm. S. Grisell, Kansas; A. S. Kane, Topeka.

**Registered Assistants.**—Dwight McBride, Paola; Robert F. Haines, Niotaze; John D. Hunter, Fort Scott; Charles C. Parsons, Chanute.

There were registered without examination, by virtue of being graduates of recognized colleges of pharmacy:

Frank Edwin Sahland, LeRoy; James Mair Latta, Wilson; Frank C. Scammon, Hutchinson; Earl Hill, Ottawa; Louis J. Loewe, Arlington; David F. Deem, Stark; E. J. Thomas, Clay Center; Maurice R. Smith, Russell; Thomas H. Kelley, Ottawa; J. N. Dieter, Oak Hill; Earl R. Wheeler, Galena.

The next meeting of the board will be held at Salina, December 5, 1900, and those who desire to take the examination should notify the secretary at least five days prior to the date of the meeting.—[W. E. SHERRIFF, Secretary, Ellsworth, Kan., September 6, 1900.

**Pharmaceutical Secretaries and Their Terms of Service.**—Several subscribers have asked us to publish a list of the secretaries, with their terms of service. The following list is the desired information.

## Association Secretaries.

STATE.	SECRETARY.	TERM OF YEARS.
Ala.....	L. S. Brigham, Montgomery.....	2.
Ark.....	J. A. Ginocchio, Little Rock.....	1.
Cal.....	John Calvert, San Francisco.....	1.
Colo.....	Chas. E. Ward, Denver.....	14.
Conn.....	Chas. A. Rapelye, Hartford.....	1.
Del.....	F. W. Fenn, Wilmington.....	6.
D. C.....	W. H. Bradbury.....	3.
Fla.....	.....	.....
Ga.....	C. T. King, Macon.....	5.
Ill.....	R. N. Dodds, Springfield.....	2.
Ind.....	A. Timberlake, Indianapolis.....	6.
I. T.....	E. P. White, Claremore.....	3.
Ia.....	Fletcher Howard, Des Moines.....	1.
Kan.....	E. E. Lair, Topeka.....	1.
Ky.....	J. W. Gayle, Frankfort.....	11.
La.....	Miss F. V. Yeager, New Orleans.....	1.

Me.....	M. L. Porter, Danforth.....	4.
Md.....	Louis Schulse, Baltimore.....	1.
Mass.....	J. F. Gueriz, Worcester.....	5.
Mich.....	C. F. Mann, Detroit.....	3.
Minn.....	E. B. Wilson, Minneapolis.....	1.
Miss.....	No association.	.....
Mo.....	Dr. H. M. Whelpley, St. Louis.....	9.
Mont.....	Skl. J. Coffee, Missoula.....	3.
Neb.....	W. M. Tonner, Randolph.....	1.
N. H.....	F. L. Way, Manchester.....	9.
N. J.....	F. C. Stutzlen, Elizabeth.....	2.
N. M.....	B. Ruppe, Albuquerque.....	4.
N. Y.....	J. B. Todd, Ithaca.....	4.
N. C.....	P. W. Vaughan, Durham.....	1.
N. D.....	W. S. Parker, Lisbon.....	9.
O.....	L. C. Hopp, Cleveland.....	21.
Okla.....	E. DeBarr, Norman.....	8.
Ore.....	A. W. Allen, Portland.....	5.
Pa.....	J. A. Miller, Harrisburg.....	22.
R. I.....	C. H. Daggett, Providence.....	2.
S. C.....	F. M. Smith, Charleston.....	1.
S. D.....	E. C. Bent, Dell Rapids.....	3.
Tenn.....	R. W. Vickers, Murfreesboro.....	8.
Tex.....	R. H. Walker, Gonzales.....	6.
Utah.....	No association.	.....
Vt.....	W. F. Root, Brattleboro.....	2.
Va.....	C. B. Fleet, Lynchburg.....	13.
Wash.....	W. Bonney, Tacoma.....	1.
Wis.....	H. Rollmann, Chilton.....	1.

## Board Secretaries.

Ala.....	E. P. Galt, Selma.....	13.
Ark.....	W. W. Kerr, Batesville.....	8.
Cal.....	John Calvert, San Francisco.....	1.
Colo.....	A. W. Scott, Fort Collins.....	1.
Conn.....	Willis L. Mix, New Haven.....	1.
Del.....	C. D. Sypherd, Dover.....	8.
D. C.....	R. N. Harper, Washington.....	3.
Fla.....	Thos. Clarke, Jacksonville.....	8.
Ga.....	Geo. F. Payne, Atlanta.....	1.
Ill.....	L. T. Hay, Springfield.....	1.
Ind.....	C. E. Crecelius, New Albany.....	1.
I. T.....	No board.	.....
Ia.....	C. W. Phillips, Des Moines.....	4.
Kan.....	W. E. Sheriff, Ellsworth.....	1.
Ky.....	J. W. Gayle, Frankfort.....	2.
La.....	F. C. Godbold, New Orleans.....	3.
Me.....	D. W. Heseltine, Portland.....	2.
Md.....	.....	.....
Mass.....	A. K. Tilden, Boston.....	1.
Mich.....	H. Heim, Saginaw.....	1.
Minn.....	H. G. Webster, Minneapolis.....	13.
Miss.....	S. L. Caine, Columbus.....	1.
Mo.....	A. T. Fleischmann, Sedalia.....	1.
Mont.....	J. B. Lockwood, Helena.....	2.
Neb.....	H. H. Barth, Lincoln.....	1.
N. H.....	G. F. Underhill, Concord.....	25.
N. J.....	H. A. Jorden, Bridgeton.....	4.
N. M.....	W. C. Porterfield, Silver City.....	8.
N. Y.....	E. S. Dawson, Jr., Syracuse.....	15.
N. C.....	W. Simpson, Raleigh.....	19.
N. D.....	W. S. Parker, Lisbon.....	9.
O.....	W. R. Ogier, Columbus.....	13.
Okla.....	F. B. Lillie, Guthrie.....	3.
Ore.....	R. E. L. Steiner, Dallas.....	1.
Pa.....	C. T. George, Harrisburg.....	7.
R. I.....	H. A. Pearce, Providence.....	3.
S. C.....	M. H. Sandifer, Rock Hill.....	1.
S. D.....	E. C. Bent, Dell Rapids.....	3.
Tenn.....	R. L. Eves, Nashville.....	1.
Tex.....	A separate board for each Congressional District.	.....
Utah.....	C. H. McCoy, Salt Lake City.....	8.
Vt.....	J. G. Bellroy, Burlington.....	5.
Va.....	E. R. Beckwith, Petersburg.....	14.
Wash.....	J. W. McArthur, Spokane.....	2.
Wis.....	E. B. Heimstreet, Janesville.....	18.
W. Va.....	W. S. Hamilton, Fairmont.....	3.

## PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATIONS.

**Charles Bullock**, who died at his home in Philadelphia last March, was the first president of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy to be stricken with death during his term of office. This is certainly an exceptional record, since the college is nearing the century mark in age.

The **Commercial Course** idea is rapidly gaining favor among colleges of pharmacy. The Philadelphia college was the first to give it a practical test by a course conducted under that practical teacher, Prof. Frank G. Ryan. Some other colleges have announced that they will give similar courses the coming season. The New York college has been giving the matter attention, and Dr. Geo. C. Diekman, of the college, is pushing the matter. It is announced that a prominent New York man, whose name as yet has not been made public, promises to endow the New York College of Pharmacy for the purpose of establishing and maintaining a commercial course in pharmacy. Mr. Thomas Layton called the attention of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy to the desirability of a commercial course long before it was established in any other institution. He was, however, ahead of his time, and the matter received little attention.

The **New Orleans College of Pharmacy** recently incorporated, and has issued its announcement for 1900 and 1901. Its home is located at the corner of Carondelet and Lafayette Streets. The faculty consists of three professors and a like number of instructors. The session opens October 24, and closes May 4. In the announcement, special stress is laid upon the fact that the college has been established by progressive pharmacists and physicians, and that it is a separate and distinct institution. The members of the faculty are announced as practical pharmacists and of extended experience, who have given much time to the study from a scientific side of the profession. The lectures are to be at night so that the students can find employment during the day. The degree conferred is that of Ph. G., and among the requirements for graduation is evidence of having served four years' practical experience in the drug business. Women are extended a prominent invitation to matriculate. It is announced that the use of expensive and complicated apparatus will be avoided. The fees are \$65.00 per year, and \$10.00 for graduation examination.

The **Wisconsin Pharmaceutical Association** met at Waupaca, September 4 to 6. The attendance was large and the meeting successful. The following are the new officers:

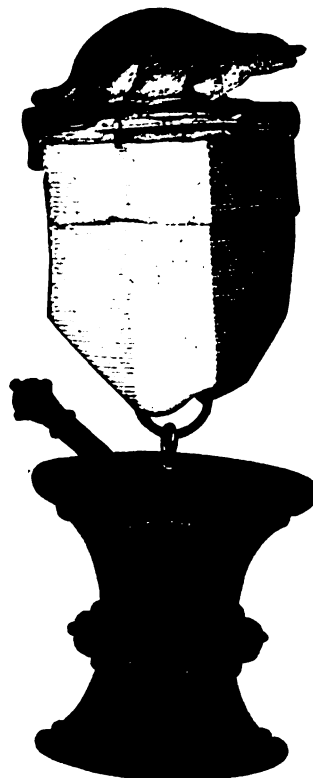
J. H. Kamps, Appleton, President.  
T. H. Spence, La Crosse, First Vice-President.  
Wm. Barr, Milwaukee, Second Vice-President.  
Hy. Rollmann, Chilton, Secretary.  
W. P. Clarke, Milton, Treasurer.  
R. M. Bell, La Crosse, Local Secretary.

This organization, like the Missouri association,

has a travelers' society, the new officers of which are:

President—C. A. Calkins, La Crosse.  
Vice-President—W. C. Bell, Detroit.  
Secretary-Treasurer—C. F. Yates, Janesville.  
Entertainment Committee—R. M. Bell, La Crosse; C. F. Geisse, Fond du Lac; E. A. Oakes, Milwaukee.

The Wisconsin druggists are much pleased with the establishment of a ladies' auxiliary, which looks after the entertainment of the families accompanying members of the association.



The above cut was the badge for the meeting, presented by Messrs. Jerman, Pfueger & Kuehmsted Co., the popular druggists of Milwaukee.

### A PROMINENT IRISH PHARMACIST.

**William J. Hardy, Ph. C.**, Davidson & Hardy, Pharmaceutical Chemists, Ulster Medical Hall, Castle Place, Belfast. Mr. Hardy conducts one of the finest pharmacies in Belfast, recently fitted up with solid mahogany and electric lights throughout. His training, pharmaceutically, is metropolitan, his removal from Dublin (where he was very popular as president of the Dublin Pharmaceutical Association) to Belfast being of recent date.



WM. J. HARDY.

## AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

**Membership From the Retail Pharmacists** is what should be increased in the American Pharmaceutical Association, according to the ideas of the editor of the *American Journal of Pharmacy*. We believe that every member of the association agrees with him on this point. If our editorial friend will join with 499 other members of the association and each one presents an application of a retail pharmacist for membership at the St. Louis meeting, September, 1901, the 500 recruits thus gained will make the A. Ph. A. well nigh an ideal organization of its kind.

**Certainly in the Selection of Our Good**, staid old friend, Mr. John F. Patton, for president, the convention showed itself proud, and elected a man who has never looked for anything in the way of honors. He has been satisfied for many years to attend the meetings, denying himself many other pleasures that he might be with the Pharmaceutical Association at its annual gathering, and I am inclined to think he was as much surprised as anyone. From past experience in committee work with him, I know that he is one of those who say little and think much, and have no doubt that the present pharmaceutical year will be a prosperous one.—[L. E. SAYRE, New York City.]

**Fifty Years a Retail Druggist.**—Dr. P. W. Ray, the venerable colored pharmacist of Brooklyn, and for many years treasurer of the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy, celebrated, on August 24, his semi-centennial in the retail drug business. Dr. Ray has long been a member of the A. Ph. A., and, in company with his daughter, attended the meeting at Montreal. Some of the delegates of the far South were surprised when they found that the doctor was a colored man, they having supposed when they met him and his daughter at the reception that they were from the Sandwich Islands or some other similar clime. Dr. Ray has a half century record for skill as a pharmacist and physician and success as a business man.

**The Rocky Mountain Druggist and the A. Ph. A.**—The editor of this publication has the following practical suggestion to make relative to the Colorado Pharmaceutical Association and its representation at the St. Louis meeting of the A. Ph. A.

The A. Ph. A. will meet in St. Louis next year. The executive committee of the C. P. A. have the power to change the date of the Manitou meeting. Why would it not be a good plan to have a one-day session at Manitou and adjourn in a body to St. Louis? The life of the average druggist is not any too full of pleasure, and a trip of this kind would brace him up, knock off the rough edges and cause him to return to his store imbued with new ideas and better prepared to take up the fight for supremacy in lines pharmaceutical.

We trust that the executive committee will seriously consider and favorably act upon the editor's suggestion.

**The Good and Generous Dr. Enno Sander.**—The following correspondence explains itself and requires no comment:

St. Louis, August 7, 1900.

Mr. HENRY P. HYNSON, Baltimore, Md.

*My Dear Sir:*—Although not connected any longer, practically, with the noble profession of pharmacy, I still maintain a lively interest for its advancement, and have particularly noticed with much satisfaction the inauguration and progress of the important work heretofore of the committee, and now of the "Section on Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing," and believe it should have all the encouragement possible. If, in regard to this, you should conceive it would promote your purposes and stimulate your members to greater activity, I gladly offer this section the sum of fifty dollars annually, to be distributed as a prize upon such conditions as the members of your section may deem most advisable.

The offer is made, of course, subject to its acceptance by the council of the American Pharmaceutical Association.

With kind regards and best wishes for the success of your section, I am,

Yours faithfully,

ENNO SANDER.

BALTIMORE, MD., August 15, 1900.

DR. ENNO SANDER,

Ex-President A. Ph. A., St. Louis, Mo.

*My Dear Sir:*—I have your very kind favor of the 7th inst. offering the sum of fifty dollars annually, to be distributed as a prize or prizes for work to be done in the section on "Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing."

I appreciate your generous interest very much and will at once submit the offer to the Council, which, I have no doubt, will readily accept it and acknowledge the great help it will be to this section, now a part of the association.

I can, as yet, only tender my personal thanks, which you will please accept, while I most sincerely wish that your noble life may be still further lengthened many years, that you may witness the ripened fruit which will surely follow this wise seed-planting of yours.

Sincerely,

HENRY P. HYNSON.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF COUNCIL  
AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

POTTSVILLE, PA., September 8, 1900.

DR. ENNO SANDER,

St. Louis, Mo.

*My Dear Sir:*—I take great pleasure in informing you that your kind offer of an annual prize of \$50.00 to the section on "Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing" has been unanimously accepted by the Council, with their thanks. The members of the Council appreciate the deep interest you have always manifested towards the association, particularly to this section ever since it has been established, and trust that this offer may be the means of stimulating the members to greater activity in that line of work.

Again thanking you on behalf of the Association, and trusting you may live to see the good result of your commendable offer, I remain,

Yours very respectfully,

GEO. W. KENNEDY, Secretary of Council.

**Oil in Diatoms.**—G. Kramer and A. Spilker suggest a very important practical result from the oil which is always secreted in the protoplasm of diatoms, viz.:—that it is one of the most important sources of petroleum-beds. From the oily secretion of diatoms a wax can be obtained resembling ozokerite in appearance, chemical composition and properties. The decay of the diatoms probably gives rise to ammonium carbonate which hydrolyzes the wax. From the resulting acids, carbon dioxide and monoxide and water are eliminated, and ozokerite formed. Further pressure again converts this ozokerite into petroleum.—[*Ber. Deutsch. Chem. Gesell.*, 32, 2,940.]

Corn is usually considered less digestible than wheat. Experiments recently made by the Department of Agriculture indicate that this is an unjust conclusion.



## MISSOURI DEPARTMENT.

The M. Ph. A. Proceedings have been sent to all whose dues are paid for 1900. If you are a member and have missed a copy, address the treasurer, Wm. Mittelbach, Boonville, Mo.

E. F. Millard, of Houston, Texas Co., Mo., lives in what seems to be the ginseng garden spot of the world. The soil is peculiarly adapted to the growth of this drug. At one time, that entire section of the country was covered with the plants. Energetic sing-diggers have about exterminated its growth. Mr. Millard, however, has three-fourths of an acre under cultivation. One-third of this is in bearing plants, one-third in seedling roots and the rest planted in sod. The proprietor asks \$100,000.00 for the farm or garden, and claims that he has been offered half of that sum. This would indicate that the growing of ginseng is a feature of the drug business more profitable than running a cut-rate store.

Julius Fahlen was a life member of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy. A special committee, consisting of Messrs. Francis Hemm, Theodore F. Hagenow and H. M. Whelpley, was appointed to draft resolutions on his death. These have been adopted by the college and an engrossed copy is to be presented to the family. The following sketch of Mr. Fahlen was furnished by his partner, Mr. Kleinschmidt.

Julius Fahlen was born in Ruethen, Westphalia, in 1847. He came of good stock, his father occupying an important position in the Prussian Civil Service. With his parents he came to America in 1858, landing at Baltimore. Here he attended private school, and, from 1865 to 1867, attended the Baltimore College of Pharmacy, graduating in the latter year. Later he attended one course of lectures at the medical department of the Maryland University, but he accepted a position as salesman for Sharpe & Dohme, for whom he traveled over the greater part of the South and West, and thus did not complete his medical studies.

In 1875 he was induced to accept an offer from Theo. Hoerner, of Memphis, Tenn., to conduct his business while this gentleman went abroad. Later he secured the half interest in this business, and, in 1877, the other half of Mr. Hoerner's interest was purchased by Mr. Kleinschmidt. Under the name of Fahlen & Kleinschmidt this business in Memphis was continued until 1895. In 1896 this firm purchased the store under the Southern Hotel, and have continued there since.

Of Mr. Fahlen's genial manners and his capacity for making friends, we need hardly speak, for we know it from coming in personal contact with him, and few there are who are so perfectly equipped by nature. His talent was everywhere recognized. For years he occupied the chair of chemistry in the Memphis Medical College. We who knew him recall in him a man exceedingly well informed upon all the questions of the day, well-read, a conversationalist of rare powers, of manners suave—a polished gentleman.

Of pharmacy he had a conception rather too exalted, measured by modern mercenary methods, and we all realize that but for his innate modesty he could have made himself heard more frequently in our assemblages and councils.

### Missouri Items.

Mr. J. A. Mathews is now connected with B. M. Kash, Joplin, Mo.

Parker & Hardesty are succeeded by Frank Hardesty & Co., at Monnett, Mo.

Caldwell & Crossin's are succeeded in business by W. W. Johnston, at Doniphan, Mo.

A. V. Marshall, for some time located at Joplin, is now with C. L. Wright, at Webb City, Mo.

Mr. W. M. Federman, of Kansas City, visited in Cincinnati before attending the Detroit meeting of the N. A. R. D.

Dr. Chandler & Co., recently located at Glen Allen, Mo., are now at Woodward, Okla., where they contemplate starting a new drug business, with an entire new stock and fixtures.

President Paul L. Hess, of the Missouri Pharmaceutical Association, is one of the sufferers with hay fever, and this summer was no exception to the rule. The president has the sympathy of many friends.

The Kansas City Druggists are taking considerable interest in national pharmaceutical affairs. It is likely that they will soon have a new organization, which will be formed on lines impregnable to Attorney General Crow.

Mr. H. C. Wesner, Windsor, Mo., was among the first to offer financial aid to the board of pharmacy and the State association in contesting the decision of Attorney General Crow. Many others will look after the attorney general at the November election.

Charles W. Bartells and William J. Buchholtz, of Nebraska, are the new firm to succeed J. C. W. Minter in the drug business, in Gallatin, Davies County, Mo. The young men were classmates and graduated from Chicago College of Pharmacy. They are both well fitted for life's work, and think they will make a success.

Mr. J. F. Nelson is again in charge of his own store at Leeton, Mo. Mr. Nelson left his business in charge of another for the sake of taking a course in the St. Louis College of Pharmacy. Having completed this educational work, he is again at his old place, putting into practical use the knowledge and training which he has gained.

Mr. Walter J. Kemper, of La Junta, Colo., formerly of Harrisonville, Mo., has bought out the interest of Terrills, and is now sole owner and proprietor. Mr. Kemper is a young man, and is truly a hustler, which accounts for his past success. He has a nice business at La Junta, and will continue the business as before. We hope his future may be as successful as his past.

Wm. D. Powell, of Excello, Mo., lost his entire stock by fire last February, and was unable to attend the Pertle Springs meeting. He is, however, getting things in shape and expects to be with the M. Ph. A. members next June.

Cox & Jerome, Weaubleau, Mo., succeed M. Black & Co.

Mr. W. C. Ficke is doing relief work at St. Joseph, Mo., and desires to be remembered to his many friends and classmates.

The Dunn Drug Co., of Maryville, Mo., took a real interest in the Street Fair, which occurred the second week in October. The firm donated several handsome premiums.



W. C. FICKE.

**Never Despise a Suggestion.**—The most ignorant person in the world may have an idea that will benefit you in your business, if you will keep your ears open and listen.

## ST. LOUIS LOCALS.

**Legal Pharmacy.**—St. Louis pharmacists and other druggists visiting the city, who have legal business in the nature of a trust transaction, probate matters, the making of wills, etc., will find a pharmacist in charge of the trust department of the Union Trust Co., Seventh and Olive Streets. Mr. Adolph H. Stille took a course in the St. Louis College of Pharmacy. He has for fifteen years been in the trust business, first with his father who was established in the same line in 1854, and for several years with the firm of which he is now trust officer.

**A New Tax On the Soda Water Business.**—Some of the prominent druggists doing business in the West End find a new tax imposed upon the soda water trade. It comes from unexpected quarters, and in a surprising manner. It seems that society young ladies are cultivating a fad for collections of soda water spoons. One druggist avers that he has lost three dozen silver spoons during the past summer, and can trace some of them to such collections. Other druggists are perplexed over the mysterious manner in which the silverware is lost. Druggists are wondering how they will be able to get even.

**Lost, Strayed or Stolen Alumni members.** Who can locate any of the following for the association?

A. F. Barth,	Theo. C. Bode,
John L. Bogy, M. D.,	L. N. Booth,
H. L. Bramstedt,	W. R. Clark,
L. F. Cronhardt,	Oramel L. Curtis,
G. B. Curtis,	W. F. Diesbach,
Jos. F. English,	W. F. A. Fahrenkrog,
Chas. F. Geiger,	Bert A. Holloway,
F. A. Hauck,	D. C. Hecht,
R. G. Hanson,	Jno. P. Huhn,
G. W. Kaufman,	R. H. Kelly,
Geo. J. Klein,	Chas. W. Kohl,
Frederick Lang,	C. H. Magruder,
H. G. Moore,	W. H. Nienstedt,
W. L. Peters,	A. Pfeiffer,
A. J. Rapp,	Math. Reis,
Edgar Russell,	F. W. Schmalmaack,
C. W. Seltz,	Harry Stark, M. D.,
G. J. Waller,	A. H. Weber.

**The Source of "Unknowns."**—The professors of chemistry in the various colleges have a way of gathering mixtures which are designated "unknowns" until properly labeled by students who are given them as examination tests. Many students have wondered how the professors are able to get up such singular mixtures containing all kinds of unexpected and inappropriate ingredients. As a possible source of unknowns we suggest the mixtures resulting from the accidental breaking of carboys of acids in the alleys and on granitoid sidewalks or granite-paved streets surrounding wholesale drug houses. Such accidents seem to be of frequent occurrence, and the result of the action of the acids on the usual accumulation found in alleys and on streets, to say nothing of the composition of asphalt pavements, granitoid sidewalks and granite streets, gives a wide range for the exercise of chemical affinities.

**The St. Louis Druggists' Cocked Hat League** has been re-organized and started out for a hard winter's campaign. The names of the teams have been changed from that of previous years. They are all named after well-known firms, each of which has contributed fifty dollars to be used as prize money. Other contributions in the way of prizes are coming in every day. The following is a list of the officers and teams:

President, Wm. Graham; Vice-president, Wm. F. Kahre; Secretary and Treasurer, Paul Schneider. Board of Managers—A. J. Enderle; Wm. F. Kahre, B. C. Nieman, Chas. Neu, A. F. Aszman. Teams: Eli Lilly & Co.—Dr. A. J. Enderle, Captain; Brenner, Self, Ernst, Parrish. Moffitt-West Drug Co.—B. C. Niemann, Captain; Kunz, Waldeck, Reisse, Wetzels. J. S. Merrell Drug Co.—Wm. F. Kahre, Captain; Helbig, Severson, Pauge, Dieknite. Meyer Brothers Drug Co.—Chas. Neu, Captain; Hobbs, Hocken, Graham, Lowrenz. The Searle & Hereth Co.—W. A. Biltz, Captain; David, Bernays, Decker, Bauer. Mound City Paint and Color Co.—A. F. Aszman, Captain; Nay, Wehrlein, Bruen, Schneider. Substitutes: Nies, Cassel, Habegger, Brueggemann, Bousch, Delkeskamp.

The season opened on Thursday night, September 20, with the following results: Mound City Paint and Color Co., 3; Meyer Brothers Drug Co., 2; Moffitt-West Drug Co., 3; Eli Lilly & Co., 2; J. S. Merrell Drug Co., 4; Searle & Hereth, 1.

Mr. Geo. Heller is opening a new drug store in East St. Louis. Geo. Eimbeck is now with S. L. Pickett at 2601 West Chestnut Street.

Felix Paquin, city bacteriologist of Memphis, Tenn., was in St. Louis last month.

The Boston Drug Co. has opened a branch store at Fifteenth and Chestnut Streets.

Mr. Louis Schurk has returned from an extensive fishing trip to the Northern lakes.

Mr. Emiel Stegner, Grand and Easton Avenues, is spending a month out in Colorado.

Mr. J. Meyer has been employed as specialty salesman for the Moffitt-West Drug Co.

Mr. P. T. Knapp has been appointed chief clerk for C. L. Weiss, 4398 Laclede Avenue.

Mr. H. Gregg is back at his old position with the Frost-Johnson Drug Co., 518 Olive Street.

Mr. Albert Koch has moved his drug store to the corner of Jefferson Avenue and North Market Street.

Mr. C. V. Eckert has purchased the drug store at Pendleton and Finney Avenues from Schneider & Greve.

Mr. Thos. Knoedel, the well-known pharmacist of East St. Louis, is just recovering from a severe illness.

Mr. H. L. Cody has been employed as manager of the Reeves Pharmacy, LaSalle Street and St. Ange Avenue.

Mr. Henry Huegel will be chief clerk at Francis Hemm's new drug store at Broadway and Shenandoah Avenue.

Mr. Flower Manning has gone on the road for the Moffitt-West Drug Co., and will represent that firm in Arkansas.

Mr. W. D. Temm, Grand Avenue and North Market Street, has returned from an extended trip through the East.

Mr. Chas. Mengel, the well-known North Side drug clerk, has purchased the drug store at Newstead and Evans Avenue.

Mr. F. C. Wangelin, Thirty-third Street and Laclede Avenue, has been spending a very enjoyable vacation over in Illinois.

Mr. Solomon Boehm represented the St. Louis Apothecaries' Association and the M. Ph. A., at the N. A. R. D., in Chicago.

Mr. Thomas Layton attended the N. A. R. D. convention as a delegate from the St. Louis society and the State association.

Mr. H. C. Brenner has opened a new drug store at Kosuth and Pleasant Avenues. Mr. Ed. Bauer is manager of the stand.

*Mr. M. J. Noll*, proprietor of the Goodfellow Avenue Pharmacy, has been spending a few days at his old home in Red Bud, Ill.

*Mr. McAmis*, formerly clerk for C. O. Bunsch, of East St. Louis, has gone on the road for H. K. Mulford & Co., of this city.

*T. W. Tarrant* is a pharmacist who lost everything in the Galveston catastrophe, and is now looking for a situation in St. Louis.

A *Bottle of Carbonated Water* exploded in a drug store where a burglar was looking for something, but he did not wait to find it.

*Mr. Harry R. Lower* has gone on the road for the Moffitt-West Drug Co., and will represent that firm in Kentucky and Tennessee.

*Mr. W. P. Hicks* and *Mr. S. B. Randall*, members of the Alumni Association, have been reported among those who have recently died.

*Prof. O. A. Wall* celebrated his fifty-fourth birthday last month. May he have many anniversaries to follow, is the wish of his host of friends.

*Mr. E. P. McDonald*, proprietor of the West End Hotel Pharmacy, has just returned from Europe, where he has been spending the summer.

*W. M. Federmann* and *H. F. Hassebrock* represented Missouri on the committees on nominations and resolutions at the N. A. R. D. convention.

*Mr. O. F. Cloughly* is now located with *B. J. Herman*, at Easton and Vandeventer Avenues. He will enter college as a junior student this winter.

*Mr. A. F. Hackman*, representing Seabury & Johnson, has finished his work here in the city and has gone to take in the towns throughout the State.

*E. J. Waldeck*, Broadway and Salisbury Street, has been trying to catch all the fish in Long Lake, Ill., and from his report he was quite successful.

*Dr. F. C. Robinson*, formerly of Pacific, Mo., has moved to this city, and is embarking in the drug business at Cherokee Street and Nebraska Avenue.

*Mr. H. G. Piepert*, the popular clerk at Otto's Pharmacy, Lemp Avenue and Pestalozzi Street, has entered the first-year class at the Marion-Sims Medical College.

The *Osark Pharmacy*, 433 1/2 Easton Avenue, is owned by *Strobach & Duby*. The proprietors are effectual advertisers, and, as a consequence, enjoy a good trade.

*William Haid*, Memphis, Tenn., is among the earnest members of the junior class of the College of Pharmacy. He comes well recommended by graduates of the institution.

*Mr. A. H. Harstman*, the popular chief clerk at Bang's Pharmacy, Fourteenth Street and Franklin Avenue, has returned from his vacation spent among the lakes of Wisconsin.

*Mr. Joseph Kurka*, formerly chief clerk at Pfeffer's Pharmacy, has entered business for himself and purchased the drug store at Seventh Street and Geyer Avenue, from *Dr. Hugo Kohler*.

*A. C. Rohman*, with *J. J. Evans*, proprietor of the Belt Avenue Pharmacy, is one of the young men of the city who are taking a real interest in pharmacy, and expects soon to become registered in Missouri.

*Mr. Chas. Camp*, special representative of The Centaur Co., has been in this city for the past ten days looking up some cases of reported infringement upon the rights of his company. Criminal proceedings will result.

The Following Contributions for the Texas flood sufferers were made by the local wholesale houses: *J. S. Merrell Drug Co.*, \$50.00; *Moffitt-West Drug Co.*, \$50.00; *Meyer Brothers Drug Co.*, \$100.00.

*Dr. W. J. Loller* has opened a new drug store at Delmar and Walton Avenues. The doctor will discontinue the practice of medicine and devote his entire time and attention to the drug business.

The Store Belonging to the Firm of *W. W. Abraham & Son* was recently destroyed by fire. They have decided not to enter business again in this city, but will open a new drug store at Beecher, Ill.

*Mr. Paul A. Groene*, the popular clerk at the Lindell Hotel Pharmacy, was quietly married, on August 23, to *Miss Eva M. Flacher*. It is unnecessary to say that this was quite a surprise to his many friends.

*Mr. Phillip Crutcher*, a former St. Louis drug clerk, but now employed with the Mann-Tonkerson Drug Co., Pine Bluff, Ark., recently passed through the city on his way to Chicago, where he went to spend his vacation.

A *Wild Flower Exhibit* was given by the Engelmann Botanical Club, at the Board of Education Building, September 29. This is the fourth free exhibit of the kind, and interests as well as educates many St. Louis citizens.

*Mr. Jacob Geiger*, of Alexandria, La., has been in St. Louis for some time purchasing stock for a new drug store. *Mr. Geiger* is a pharmacist of long experience, and is sure to succeed in the business with which he is so familiar.

The *St. Louis Drug Clerks' Society* held its regular monthly meeting at Bowman's Hall on Thursday evening, September 13. It was decided to give a ball during the month of November, and to make a general canvass for new members.

That *Little German Band*, which has made a noise in the neighborhood of about all of the drug stores, will soon leave for the Fatherland. It is claimed that each member will take home \$2,000.00, the savings of the years spent in "tooting."

*Miss Nellie R. Foster* is now located with *Raboteau & Co.*, 700 North Broadway. *Miss Foster* is a graduate of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, and, so far as we know, the only registered woman actively engaged in the retail drug business in St. Louis.

*Mr. E. A. Bernius* has returned with his wife from an extended trip through Canada. To say that he had a roaring good time and took in everything worth seeing, very mildly expresses it. He also brought back a magnificent collection of fish stories.

The Following Well-Known Members of the local trade recently spent the afternoon at the Belleville, Ill., street fair: *Louis Ponge*, *Mike Arendes*, *J. A. Welpert*, *Paul Schneider*, *Theo. F. Hagenow*, *Geo. W. Smith*, *F. E. Harris*, *Dr. C. E. Reisse*, *Wm. Kempff* and *Otto F. Traubel*.

*Dr. Albert Merrell* has been appointed Pension Medical Examiner at St. Louis. He succeeds the late *R. J. Hill*. *Dr. Merrell* is now serving a second term of four years on the St. Louis Board of Health. He is a son of ex-City Treasurer *Jacob S. Merrell*, founder of the *J. S. Merrell Drug Co.*

*Mr. W. E. Blackwell* and wife, of St. Francis, Mo., recently spent a week in this city purchasing goods for the store he recently bought at that place. He will be remembered as at one time the jovial manager of the King's Highway Pharmacy. He was married on July 5 to one of the charming young ladies of Blackwell Station, Mo.

*Mr. Charles W. Stockhausen*, the active registrar of the Alumni Association of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, is an official anxious to discharge the duties of his position. If you are a member of the association and have not furnished him with your photograph, write him at once to Mississippi and Park Avenues, St. Louis, Mo.

*Francis Hemm* will soon be located in his new drug store, at 222 1/2 South Broadway, corner of Shenandoah Street. The store is a new one in every respect, including stock, fixtures and laboratory. It is arranged in accordance with the proprietor's practical ideas, and is a beautiful place, as well as a model of convenience.

*Fred J. Hill*, of *F. J. Hill & Co.*, Salt Lake City, and *L. R. Deary*, of *McCrum & Deary*, Boise City, Idaho, spent a few days in St. Louis on their way East. These prominent western pharmacists are enjoying an extended tour through the East and Canada. They have many friends in St. Louis and other points along their route who are pleased to meet them and wish them a pleasant trip.

*Mr. Theo. F. Fienup*, the well-known and popular druggist at Broadway and Marion Streets, will be married on October 16 to Miss Clara L. Niemeyer, of East St. Louis. Mr. Fienup is a graduate of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, and for several years held responsible positions in the down-town stores. He recently purchased a drug store on South Broadway, and has already built up a very good trade. The future Mrs. Fienup is a graduate of the East St. Louis High School, and has been studying pharmacy for the past year. She takes a great interest in the profession, and hopes, in due time, to be a Ph. G. Such a combination as this is certainly competent to successfully combat with all the evils of the drug business, and may their lives be long, happy and prosperous.

The Alumni Association of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy celebrated its silver anniversary at Liederkrantz Hall, September 21. The preliminary meeting which led to the organization was held in June, but it was considered best to date the anniversary from the first scientific meeting. This is in accordance with the custom of past years. The crystal anniversary was observed in September, 1890.

We present in this issue the autographs of the members and visitors in attendance. (The list is not quite complete, but at the date of preparing the plate we were unable to procure the additional autographs.)

The celebration was held in the small hall adjoining the large dancing hall. It was handsomely decorated and the program of the evening interspersed with musical selections. The party was seated at 9 o'clock and continued in session until about 2 a. m.

As the Coffee was Served, Toastmaster Chas. A. Lips made an introductory address and presided throughout the evening. President R. S. Vitt responded on behalf of the association; C. W. Craemer spoke for the class of 1900; Henry T. Rohlfing, president of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, responded for that institution; W. C. Bolm reviewed the history of the Alumni. At this point a number of letters were read by the toastmaster, from members and invited guests who were unable to be present; among them Dr. Enno Sander, E. P. Walsh, Dr. F. L. James and H. W. Scheffer. As a representative of the wholesale trade, Mr. C. F. G. Meyer was called upon; as the one surviving member of the faculty of twenty-five years ago, Dr. O. A. Wall responded; Francis Hemm gave an abstract of his paper on conium which he read twenty-five years ago as the first scientific essay before the Alumni; Dr. O. E. Smith spoke for the medical profession; Dr. L. T. Riesmeyer was called upon as the recipient of the first Alumni medal presented for the best general examination in the graduating class; Dr. G. D. Hinrichs responded as a member of the college faculty; Chas. Gietner, the modest and unassuming father of the Alumni association, was asked to explain how it all happened; Dr. H. M. Whelpley was called upon as a representative of the pharmaceutical press; W. E. Eilbrecht, of Waterloo, Ill., responded after being announced as the only non-resident member in attendance; E. P. Van Harlingen, local representative of the *Pharmaceutical Era*, spoke on behalf of the press; Prof. J. M. Good responded as dean of the faculty. Other impromptu toasts were made before adjournment.

It is impossible to give space for the publication of all the good things said on the occasion. Many of the remarks, while interesting and appropriate, were intended only for the members present. We, however, feel that the following toasts will interest general readers.

#### Teast by College President H. T. Rohlfing.

MR. TOASTMASTER AND GENTLEMEN—especially gentlemen of the Alumni Association of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy:—In trying to do justice to the toast just given to me, "The St. Louis College of Pharmacy," it shall be my aim not to say anything about the origin, progress and ultimate success of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy—for that you have often been told about, 'ere this—but to content myself with saying what I know about its condition now. I believe I can truthfully say for our college that it is an institution of which our city can well be proud. It is splendidly located, equipped throughout with all the latest requirements of a first-class school of pharmacy, well appointed laboratories, good lecture rooms and a library.

*Of the Faculty* I can say that it is composed of men thoroughly fitted and trained for their positions, enjoying a reputation for learning all over the land, and yet are disposed to listen to suggestions for possible improvements. They are gentlemen, therefore, worthy of our continued esteem.

*In regard to the Financial Condition* of the college, it would be a pleasure to me if I could say that it owes nothing, but that announcement is reserved for my successor in office (possibly, though, some wealthy friend is only waiting to lift this load from our shoulders). But whether we have much or little wealth among us, we have a body of friends near us who, by putting their mites together, have created a fund to promote the interests of the college in establishing prizes for the graduates making the best percentages at their examinations. We are the guests, to-night, of these friends, worthy sons of their alma mater—the Alumni Association of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy. May it be the fortune of all of them here present at this their silver jubilee, to again meet twenty-five years hence at the celebration of their golden jubilee.

The Alumni Association of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy: May it ever prosper!

#### Teast by C. F. G. Meyer.

MR. TOASTMASTER AND GENTLEMEN:—There was a time in my life when I thought that I understood the retail drug business, and also the wholesale drug business, but at the present time I am compelled to admit that I do not understand either. This admission is by no means pleasant to me, because I am still trying to keep up the reputation that I am a good druggist.

Some years ago when the Wholesale Druggists' Association met in the city of Philadelphia, one of the daily papers made comments on quite a number of the members attending said meeting; it complimented me that I was considered one of the best judges of drugs. Of course, this was simply flattery, yet I have given a great deal of attention to this subject and did pride myself that I had a fair knowledge of drugs—i. e., the knowledge of knowing crude drugs and everything we handle by the looks, by the sense of smell, taste, etc.—and claimed to be a good judge of qualities.

*The Best Place to Obtain Such Knowledge* is the retail drug store, and I followed the retail business for 17 years. There have been great changes in many respects, both in the wholesale and in the retail business—indeed, they have been so great that, as I stated before, I have not been able to keep abreast with them owing to the condition of my health and advancing age. But the principles of doing business are the same now as they have been in the past. A man must understand his business, must attend to it and have the other attributes that are required for success.

The wholesale drug business does not require the same scientific knowledge as that of the retail druggist, or, more correctly speaking, the pharmacist; yet a great deal of knowledge that deserves to be called scientific is required in the wholesale business—in fact, it is now absolutely indispensable that a jobber in drugs, chemicals, essential oils and many other articles has an analytical chemist so as to test the goods he sends out as to their purity and to meet the requirements of the pharmaceutical text-

books of our country, which are very exacting; and it is well that they are.

This fact suggests to me the subject of our laws for the regulation of pure food and medicines. The time has evidently come when we should have a uniform law in the entire country to prevent the sale of impure and adulterated food and medicines, as also inert substances which are injurious to health. I am glad to see that the wholesale druggists, who have held a meeting this week, in Chicago, have also taken hold of this matter in good earnest. My house has taken an interest in this question for many years.

*The Wholesale Business is a Business* that is full of interesting matter, and perhaps more so than the retail business. It is entirely different from any other commercial pursuit, but it is only interesting to a person who is educated in it. If a man carries on the wholesale business simply for the money he can make out of it, he is not fit for that business, because with the same amount of work, mental and physical, and the capital required, he can make more money in almost any other mercantile pursuit; but if he is possessed of a higher ambition it stimulates his search for knowledge. The literature that is published relative to our line gives us, constantly, material for reflection and adds to our ambition. The fact that we are always endeavoring to obtain the best of everything is a factor in elevating our character above a mere dealer.

*The Articles in Which We Deal* come from all parts of the world. For instance: From India we obtain our shellac; from Norway, cod liver oil; from Java, cinchona bark; from Egypt, gum arabic; from the Philippines, oil of ylang ylang; from Turkey, opium; from Bulgaria, otto of rose; from Ceylon, cardamom, cinnamon, etc.; from Montenegro, our insect flowers; from the Cape of Good Hope, our Cape aloes—and thus I might go on ad infinitum.

Not long since we received a letter from a party whose signature we could not decipher, and the place from whence it came we could not find on the map; but, fortunately, he referred us to a banker in Madagascar as to his reliability. He offered us a drug which is not used to any great extent in this country. We replied to the letter and addressed it to the banker he referred us to, asking him to kindly forward it to the proper party. In about six months' time we received an answer and are now negotiating for purchase of the article.

*The United States Do Not Export Many Drugs*, yet our senega root, hydrastis and a few other articles are sent abroad in considerable quantities. Occasionally we export proprietary articles which are made in this country. We have received orders from Rome, Baden Baden, and other places, for such goods. When our American ladies go abroad and take sick, they remember that they have used Jayne's expectorant, Ayer's sarsaparilla, etc., or even some chewing gum, and they go to the pharmacists in Europe, and when these are not able to supply the article wanted, they naturally try to obtain them, and hence send us their orders.

When in South Africa a few years ago, I walked into the government warehouse at Cape Town in order to see the variety of ostrich feathers that were to be sold at auction; but before the feathers were offered, a lot of buchu leaves were offered by the auctioneer, and I induced a commission merchant to buy the lot for me.

Hence, you see, we are placed in direct communication with all parts of the globe, and naturally receive letters in different languages. All of such agencies are stimulants for an ambitious person; it gives him food for his enterprise and intellect, and, consequently, the wholesale drug business is, to me at least, a most interesting occupation.

In Conclusion, I desire to congratulate the Alumni of the College of Pharmacy of St. Louis on the occasion of celebrating their silver jubilee this evening, and I trust and hope that the spirit of fraternity will continue from generation to generation, and thus stimulate the efforts to keep alive the study of pharmacy, which is still growing in importance and will continue to grow in importance for time to come.

### Echoes from the Banquet Gavel.

Now for the golden jubilee.

A Silver Pencil accompanied each menu card.

*The Special Selections* by the entertainers, given between toasts, were much appreciated.

*It is Too Bad* that the ladies were not present to hear the excuses given for their absence.

*Theo. F. Hagenow* left the next day with the Liederkrantz Society and visited Indianapolis, Ind.

*Paul Stauss*, the Liederkrantz caterer, is to be complimented upon the fine supper so well served.

*As Predicted* in the September MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST, Chas. A. Lips was a success as a toastmaster.

*Dr. F. L. James*, editor of the *National Druggist*, was out of the city but wrote one of his hearty, good letters, which was much appreciated.

*The Menu Card* was so arranged that each one present added his autograph; thus, those in attendance have the autographs of all who were present.

*Oscar F. Bausch*, of the committee of arrangements, is a hustler, and a number of those present gave him credit for inducing them to attend and enjoy the occasion.

*Theo. F. Hagenow* was a member of the committee on arrangements. His executive ability was much in evidence, and the perfect hall arrangements added to the success of the occasion.

*Lorenz A. Seitz*, of the committee, accepted the tickets at the door and looked after the welfare and comfort of members as they entered. His congenial disposition especially adapted him for such cordiality.

*The Organization* was fortunate in being able to have present on such an occasion the father of the association, Chas. Gietner; the only surviving member of the faculty when the association was organized, Dr. O. A. Wall; the author of the first scientific paper read at the alumni meeting, Prof. Francis Hemm; the recipient of the first Alumni medal, Dr. L. T. Riesmeyer; and the bearer of the last gold medal, C. W. Craemer.

**What Is Life?**—We have called attention to this perplexing problem in previous issues of this journal. In a recent number, the *Journal of the Royal Microscopical Society* copies F. J. Allen's views from an exchange. This writer argues as follows: "Every vital phenomenon is due to a change in a nitrogenous compound, and, indeed, in the nitrogen atoms of that compound. There is no vital action without transfer of oxygen, and the transfer is performed by nitrogen (often assisted by iron). In the anabolic action of light on plants, the nitrogen compounds are affected primarily, and the CO<sub>2</sub> and water secondarily. In the living and active molecule the nitrogen is situated centrally and is often in the pentad state. In the dead molecule it is usually peripheral and in the triad state. The oxygen store of the living molecule is more or less united with the nitrogen, but passes to some other element at death. The nitrogen of the living molecule is combined in a complex and perhaps changeable manner, the compound resembling in some respects the cyanogen compounds, in other respects the explosives such as nitroglycerin. Life, in its physical aspect, is the culmination of that chemical instability in certain elements which has always kept them circulating at the earth's surface."

**Horse and Dog Meats** form important items of food in Germany. Our Consul at Frankfort says that a new law called a law to raise the price of meat does not adequately protect the consumer against bad meat.

**ALUMNI ASSOCIATION ST. LOUIS COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.**

[illegible]

## MISSOURI PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

**New Members** of the M. Ph. A.—Mr. F. R. Scharlach, of Moberly, chairman of the committee on membership, reports the following applications for membership up to date: Bard, Jr., W. E., Sedalia; Eilbrecht, W. E., Waterloo, Ill.

**Mr. August Breunert**, chairman of the M. Ph. A. entertainment committee, attended the Chicago encampment of the boys in blue. He says that our Missouri readers and prospective visitors from other States should begin at an early date to count on the Pertle Springs meeting next June.

**Missouri Now Holds It.**—The palm must now go to Missouri. The annual meeting of the Missouri Pharmaceutical Association closed its sessions at Pertle Springs on June 15, and the official proceedings of the convention, making a book of some eighty-five pages, with numerous half-tone engravings, is now in our hands. The South Carolina Pharmaceutical Association set the pace earlier in the year, but the greater credit belongs to the Missouri association, since the arrangement of its published transactions required more attention, and the printing of the half-tone engravings must have occupied a great deal of time. We doff our hat to Secretary H. M. Whelpley. —[*American Druggist*.

**Does Missouri Have Too Much Fun?**—The *New England Druggist*, in discussing the State pharmaceutical association in its territory, says:

"There is no occasion for any solicitation of money from manufacturers, wholesalers and others, and it would be better if tenders of such assistance were respectfully declined. Where it is the custom there is a great profusion of donations and a surfeit of entertainment for the inner man. Many of the donors give with good grace who must feel that it is a necessary evil. They give because other houses in their line give. An exacting self-respect would demand that each association pay its own way and thus always be in a position to pursue an independent course."

Last year the M. Ph. A. adopted the following resolution:

On motion, *Resolved*, That it is the sense of the Missouri Pharmaceutical Association that the entertainment committee be not expected to furnish valuable prizes for contests at our annual meetings; we feel that the same interest will be taken in these contests, and place this association before the manufacturers and jobbers in a more dignified position.

**The M. Ph. A. and the Missouri Pharmacy Law.**—As explained on page 278 of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST for September, Attorney General Crow has given as his opinion that the present pharmacy law of Missouri requires the Board of Pharmacy to register as pharmacists doctors entitled to register as physicians in Missouri, the board being instructed to register them on presentation of their medical diplomas.

Many prominent pharmacists of the State felt very

keenly the injustice of such a law and a considerable number believed that the attorney general was mistaken in his opinion. Prof. J. M. Love, chairman of the committee on legislation of the Missouri Pharmaceutical Association, was appealed to, and, by authority of the council of the organization, engaged a lawyer to investigate the matter and report on the same. Unfortunately for pharmacy in Missouri, this lawyer feels that the opinion of the attorney general is in accordance with the law and facts in the case.

It is not likely that either the Board of Pharmacy or the State Association will undertake to further contest the decision of the attorney general and their own lawyer. We give below the legal decision as rendered by the association counselor. The opinion of the attorney general appears on page 278 of our last issue.

### TO THE HONORABLE STATE BOARD OF PHARMACY:

Gentlemen:—At the request of Mr. Francis Hemm, and on behalf of your honorable body, we have made a thorough examination of the law of the State of Missouri governing the action of your board in the matter of examination of applicants for registry as pharmacists, and submit herewith our conclusions.

The question particularly submitted to us on your behalf by Mr. Hemm, was:

Is it a duty of the board to require physicians authorized to practice medicine and surgery in this State to submit to an examination as a condition precedent to registry as pharmacists, or, whether such physicians are entitled to registry as pharmacists without such examination?

While it might not be interesting for us to discuss at length the statutes and law involved in our opinion, we shall briefly recite the enactments of the Missouri Legislature bearing upon the subject.

In 1879 the legislature passed a law entitled "An Act to Regulate the Sale of Intoxicating Liquors by Dealers in Drugs and Medicines—To Define who Shall be Known in Law as Dealers in Drugs and Medicines, etc."

The law thus passed is brought forward in the published laws of 1879 as Chapter 100. An inspection of that law will show that it was chiefly concerned with the sale of intoxicating liquors by druggists, but incidentally did define who should be considered as dealers in drugs.

In 1881 the General Assembly of Missouri passed an act entitled "An Act to Regulate the Sale of Medicines and Poisons by Druggists and Pharmacists."

This act is set out at length in the Session Laws of 1881, on page 130 and following. This '81 law is practically the origin of the law governing your board. It created the board of pharmacy, and defined at length its various duties. This '81 act was amended in '83 by the addition of four new sections, the fourth of which provided as follows:

"Hereafter no physician shall be permitted to register as a pharmacist or druggist except in the manner provided by law for other persons," etc.

It is this particular provision of section four which gives rise to the question submitted to us for our opinion.

Thus stood the law, with some slight modifications made by an act in '87, until the Revision Session of 1889.

In 1889, as shown by the Senate Journal of proceedings of the Thirty-fifth General Assembly, on page 175, Senator Smith introduced Senate bill No. 412, entitled: "An Act to Revise and Amend Chapter 100 of the Revised Statutes of Missouri of 1879. Entitled 'Of Druggists and their Licenses' and Amendatory Acts Thereto."

While this Senate bill, No. 412, was pending in the legislature, and in the course of its passage, it was displaced by a substitute reported to the Senate, and shown by the Senate Journal above referred to on page 376. The substitute bill also bore No. 412, and bore the same title as the original bill. In the further course of this bill, as shown by the Senate Journal on page 553,



Senator Smith, the author of the original bill, introduced an amendment to section two of the bill as follows:

"Provided, however, that this act shall not be so construed as to prevent any physician who is authorized to practice medicine or surgery under the laws of this State from registering as a pharmacist or druggist without examination."

This amendment was read the first and second time and agreed to.

Later on, as shown by the Senate Journal at page 709, the substituted bill, with the amendment of Senator Smith last referred to, was read the third time and passed. The Journal of the Senate sets out the vote on the bill showing that it was a unanimous vote of all members present. The bill was then sent to the House of Representatives and there duly passed. The bill as thus amended was in due course passed by both houses, signed by the presiding officers, and sent to the Governor for his signature, which was in due course appended. The bill as thus passed and approved by the Governor, is enrolled in volume II of the enrolled bills of '89 at page 885.

While this bill, No. 412, does not in terms purport specifically to repeal section four of the act of '81 as amended by the act of '83, yet it must be concluded that by reason of the direct conflict between Senator Smith's amendment, above referred to, and the provisions of section four, above referred to, the earlier act is by implication repealed. We have examined critically the act of '89, and especially its title, in their relation to the Constitution of the State, and have arrived at the conclusion that the legislature in the passage of the act of '89 in all material matters sufficiently complied with the requirements of the Constitution governing and controlling the passage of such laws. This act of '89 is set forth in the Revised Statutes of 1889 as Chapter 58, and remains substantially the law to-day, being brought forward in the last revision of '99 as Chapter 23 unaffected by intermediate legislation, excepting the act of the legislature of '95 as section 3052.

Upon a casual review of the provisions of Chapter 23 of the Revised Statutes of 1899, entitled "Druggists and Their Licenses," it might appear from section 3052 that the board is required to "Examine every person who shall desire to conduct a business of selling at retail, compounding or dispensing drugs, medicines, or chemicals for medicinal use, or to compound or dispense physicians' prescriptions as pharmacists," and this might lead to the belief that physicians also should be examined. But, this section of the statutes must be read in connection with section 3037, which contains the amendment offered by Senator Smith referred to herein above. It is a cardinal principle of the construction of laws that all laws on the same subject must be read together, and the duty of the court is to harmonize and give effect to all parts of the act if possible. We think, therefore, that while section 3052 in its terms calls for the examination of "every person," yet when read in conjunction with 3037, and especially giving effect to the provision of the latter section, which was Senator Smith's amendment to the act of '89, the law must be held to mean every person excepting those persons embraced in the proviso of section 3037. This reading of the law authorizes the conclusion that physicians "duly authorized to practice medicine in this State" are entitled to registry by your board without examination, but "upon the presentation of his diploma as a physician." Respectfully, O. J. AND R. LEE MUDD.

#### The New M. Ph. A. Members.

Frank A. Brown, West Superior, Wis.; John E. Clark, Warrensburg, Mo.; L. M. Davis, Clinton, Mo.; Rozier B. Hulien, Centralia, Mo.; C. Liersch, 307 Walnut Street, Kansas City, Mo.; H. S. Lynn, 2508 Forest Street, Kansas City, Mo.; James Carson McKeown, 1214 East Twenty-second Street, Kansas City, Mo.; Thos. W. Miller, Warrensburg, Mo.; Thos. B. Montgomery, Warrensburg, Mo.; Julian V. Murray, Warrensburg, Mo.; F. J. Redmon, LaMonte, Mo.; F. W. Robinson, Warrensburg, Mo.; Geo. W. Rockwell, Twelfth and Penn Streets, Kansas City, Mo.; H. W. Servant, Sedalia, Mo.; J. W. Smith, Slater, Mo.; H. C. Wesner, Windsor, Mo.; Dan Wharton, Center View, Mo.; F. C. Whitman, Warrensburg, Mo.

Don't expect the man with an alcohol-tinted nose to desert his colors.

## NEWS FROM HERE AND THERE.

Index to MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST for 1900 appeared in the December issue.

"Stringtown On the Pike," by John Uri Lloyd, author of "Eti-dorpha," "Both Sides of the Car," etc. 12 mo, cloth, illustrated, \$1.50.

This striking story has been running serially in *The Bookman*, and has aroused a great deal of discussion, criticism and praise. In book form it is expected to be one of the "record" novels of the American publishing year. The original treatment of the theme is bound to attract attention, and those who have read the story predict for it a phenomenal success.

**The Meyer Brothers Druggist in the Literary Exhibit at Paris.**—We have just received the following announcement from Paris: "I have the honor to inform you that, in accordance with the official announcement of awards at the Paris Exposition of 1900, a Grand Prize was bestowed upon the exhibit of the United States journals, publications and periodicals, and that you are therefore entitled to use this award of Grand Prize." Signed, A. S. CAPEHART, Director of Liberal Arts and Chemical Industries.

#### News From Various Sections.

A. F. Brown, Coleman, Tex., succeeds Brown & Harbour.

A. A. Knox, Paragould, Ark., succeeds the Wall Drug Store.

D. H. Wallace is a progressive pharmacist, and has just completed a new store-room in connection with his building at Veedersburg, Ind.

The J. B. Lippincott Co., publishers of pharmaceutical books, met with a severe loss two months ago on account of fire. It was gratifying to know that they have purchased a new site and are erecting a home especially suited to their business.

#### New Orleans Items.

There Will Be new stores opened by October 1, as follows:

Leo Paris, Adams and Hamson Streets.

Jake Emling, corner Cadiz and Constance Streets.

A. Bernadas, corner Esplanade and Johnson Streets.

T. Castillon, corner Dumaine and Dauphine Streets.

H. Gruebler has purchased the Deloche Pharmacy, corner Bourbon and Dumaine Streets.

Albert Menage has purchased J. C. Mim's Pharmacy, corner Frenchmen and Chartres Streets.

Chas. F. Lemon was convicted of selling cocaine and fined \$50.00—the first conviction under the new State law and city ordinance governing same.

Pay. H. Jensen has purchased the store on corner of Girod and St. Charles, Streets, owned by G. DeMonsabert. Mr. Jensen, by this purchase, simply returns to old quarters, the store having been his about four years ago.

Cold Storage is the only rational and satisfactory method of preserving food stuffs. With the present perfection of ice machines and the possibilities of liquid air it is likely that before the close of another century food preservatives, as we now understand them, will be something of the past.

Don't forget that life is full of checks and many of them are forgeries.

## EDITOR'S TABLE.

Any book reviewed in this Department may be obtained upon receipt of price at the office of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST.

**Plant Names, Scientific and Popular**, including in the case of each plant the correct botanical name in accordance with the reformed nomenclature, together with botanical and popular synonyms and vernacular, German, French and Spanish names. The list comprises all important medicinal plants with their pharmacopoeial names, the principal food plants of the world, and all others of any economic importance, giving especial prominence to those which are indigenous to the United States. Compiled from the most authentic sources by A. B. Lyons, M. D. Detroit: Nelson, Baker & Co., publishers, 1900.

We have several books on this subject and intended to answer the same purpose, but none of them are equal in extent and accuracy to the work accomplished by Dr. Lyons. We commend the volume to the careful attention of every retail druggist, as no one who is in the drug store can afford to be without it.

**Suggestions to Medical Writers**, by George M. Gould, A. M., M. D., Philadelphia. The Philadelphia Medical Publishing Co. 1900.

This volume is the outgrowth of the author's editorial notes in the *Philadelphia Medical Journal* entitled "Suggestions to Medical Writers." Much of the volume applies with equal force to pharmaceutical writers. The book is also of value to the general writer, and especially so to those who write on popular scientific topics. Dr. Gould is the author of Gould's Medical Dictionary and numerous other well-known medical works. He is, no doubt, as well fitted as any physician in this country for the position of dictatorship in the way of suggestions to medical writers. We trust that many will heed his good advice.

**Duane's Medical Dictionary**.—New (Third) Edition. A Dictionary of Medicine and the Allied Sciences. Comprising the Pronunciation, Derivation and Full Explanation of Medical, Pharmaceutical Dental and Veterinary Terms; together with much collateral descriptive matter, numerous tables, etc. By Alexander Duane, M. D., Assistant Surgeon to the New York Ophthalmic and Aural Institute; Reviser of Medical Terms for Webster's International Dictionary. In one large square octavo volume of 656 pages, with 8 full-page colored plates. Philadelphia and New York: Lea Brothers & Co. Cloth, \$3.00, net; full flexible leather, \$4.00, net.

The day is past when a progressive pharmacist can get along without a medical dictionary. The new edition of this work is particularly well suited for a place in the pharmacist's library. The price is very reasonable for a volume of its size and scope. The new edition contains a vast amount of fresh additional material. Eight colored plates have been introduced to illustrate the subjects of interest not portrayed in the ordinary medical dictionary.

**Microscopy and Micro-Technique**, by Albert Schneider, M. D., Ph. D., Professor of Botany, Pharmacognosy and Materia Medica, Northwestern University School of Pharmacy. Chicago Medical Book Co., Chicago. 1899. Price, \$1.50, net.

This volume adds another to the few works devoted exclusively to this subject.

The chapter on the history of the microscope is interesting and is a synopsis of the subject as handled

in larger volumes. The next chapter, on the optical principles of mirrors and lenses, is more extended and technical than the average pharmacy student will be able to grasp. The third chapter, devoted to microscopes, is of real merit and worthy of study by all who possess an instrument. The same may be said of the next chapter on accessories. Chapter five considers the manipulation of the microscope and is very practical. We especially commend the author's rules for observance in purchasing an instrument.

Part II, devoted to micro-technique, keeps in mind the work of the pharmacist. The long list of reagents given, however, is sufficient to startle the student. A smaller number considered more in detail would be of more practical value.

The closing twenty-three pages are employed in considering the normal and abnormal eye. We doubt the utility of such a chapter in a small handbook.

**Practical Urinalysis and Urinary Diagnosis**.—A Manual for the use of Physicians, Surgeons and Students. By Charles W. Purdy, LL. D., M. D., Queens University, Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, Kingston, Canada; Professor of Clinical Medicine at the Chicago Post-Graduate Medical School. Author of "Bright's Disease and Allied Affections of the Kidneys;" also of "Diabetes: Its Causes, Symptoms and Treatment." Fifth revised and enlarged edition. With numerous illustrations, including photo-engravings, colored plates and tables for estimating total solids from specific gravity, chlorides, phosphates, sulphates, albumin, reaction of proteids, sugar, etc., in urine. 6x9 inches. Pages xvi-406; extra cloth, \$3.00, net. F. A. Davis Company, publishers, 1914-16 Cherry Street, Philadelphia.

We have mentioned previous editions of this book in the columns of this journal and are gratified to announce a so thoroughly revised edition. Not only have the chapters been brought up to date, but new topics have been introduced. Among the additions we call special attention to the chapter on the microscope. Medical works bearing on microscopical subjects are lamentably lame in the department of information about microscopical technology. Dr. Purdee's information on that subject, as well as upon all other departments of the book, is exceedingly practical—in fact, the volume is the outgrowth of every-day work.

As far as we are aware, no other authority has attempted to give in detail as much information on centrifugal analysis as that furnished by this author, who may be spoken of as the father of rational centrifugal work.

This book is intended primarily for clinical medicine and the previous editions have been purchased largely by the more recent graduates in medicine. It appeals with equal force to those pharmacists who are now recognizing the value of information on this subject as a part of professional pharmaceutical education, and druggists who, like Messrs. Stedem, of Philadelphia, and Parisen, of New Jersey, are putting into every-day practice what the less progressive pharmacists look upon as advanced college training.

The Model pharmacy law can be obtained from Prof. J. H. Beal, Scio, O.

## THE MARKET REVIEW.

In a general review of the business throughout the different parts of the country during the last month, we are pleased to note a favorable report from nearly all sections. News of the violent storm in the southwestern section, with its frightful results, is the only exception of any consequence to the above statement.

Business interests in the southern part of the country are greatly hampered by the recent disaster at Galveston, which practically destroyed the mercantile and shipping facilities at that point and along the Gulf Coast. This is temporary only, and the people of the United States, as well as those abroad, have had another opportunity of noting American pluck and determination in the face of such a horrible calamity.

Never before in the history of our country has such a catastrophe befallen our land, but the magnitude of the disaster is only equaled by the wonderful energy and determination of those stricken people, who, within ten to fourteen days after the storm, report themselves ready for business, and the indications are for a larger and better city to rise on the site of this unfortunate town.

The damage to the wharfs and railroad facilities have been temporarily repaired, and, at this writing, shipments are made by way of this port with little delay or trouble.

American manufactured chemicals may be expected to advance if the coal strike continues—noticeably Caustic Soda, Soda Ash, etc., and Glass of all kinds. Most of the manufacturers have anticipated these troubles in the coal regions and had laid in a supply, but owing to the insufficient storage room, there are few who can continue much longer after November 1 on their present supply.

Unless the strike is settled by that time, higher prices may be expected.

The American Glass Co. has been unable to come to satisfactory terms with their flatteners and cutters; consequently, their output has been greatly curtailed. At the present writing we are informed of a new list on window glass and a revision of discounts which go into effect October 1.

Large buyers are attempting to place contracts for immediate and future delivery at the present time, but find it extremely difficult to get manufacturers and jobbers of most lines to accept their propositions; some instances have been noted where the manufacturers have refused new business, being oversold at present, and not caring to make contracts for future delivery at the old prices. Indications like these are very favorable for advances.

Our financial market has been strong, and many foreign loans have been placed with New York brokers and financiers. This is extremely gratifying and goes to confirm our prophecies of a month ago.

The war in China has hardly affected our market, some few staples only being advanced. We note at

the last moment before going to press that there appears to be some liability of continued trouble in the Orient, and it remains to be seen as to the possibility of further advances.

The famine and drouth in India have reduced that country's crops and exports to nothing at all, and prices have advanced accordingly. Those sections of the world who looked to India for their cereal supplies, as well as India herself, have been forced to seek elsewhere on this account, with the result that our markets are receiving their portion of this trade.

We note with satisfaction the increase in the export trade of this country; in some instances this is especially noticed by the lack of freight room on the ocean steamers, as the exports of cotton are so large lately that, in many instances, the floor space being engaged beforehand, shippers of other goods are unable to get transportation.

The indications for fall business are of the brightest, although recent purchases, in most instances, have been to cover immediate wants. However, manufacturers and jobbers alike will soon be forced to buy in quantities, both for their immediate and future wants, making an exceptionally prosperous outlook for the coming fall and winter.

The present indications point to extreme alertness on the part of all jobbers and manufacturers, with a steady maintenance of firm prices. If there are any changes at all in a general way, advances may be expected.

The following is a list of the principal fluctuations during the month past:

### Advanced.

Alcohol,  
Balsam Fir, Canada,  
Bark, Cundurango,  
Berries, Cubeb,  
Cocaine,  
Camphor,  
Guarana,  
Isinglass, Russian,  
Leaves, Sweet Marjoram,  
Manna,  
Menthol,  
Oil Cake,  
Oil, Cubeb,  
Lemon,  
Linseed,  
Sassafras,  
Pepper, White,  
Root, Ginseng,  
Seed, Caraway,  
Celery,  
Flax,  
Hemp,  
Silver Nitrate,  
Thymol,  
White Lead.

### Declined.

Berries, Prickly Ash,  
Grains of Paradise,  
Oil, Pennyroyal,  
Rose,  
Wormwood,  
Opium,  
Seed, Sunflower,

**Quinine.**—There has been no change in Quinine since our last report. The demand is good and is likely to increase. It is reported in some quarters that the supply of German Quinine is inadequate to meet that country's demands, and they are drawing on London for their surplus. P. & W. Quinine is quoted at 39c in 100-oz. cans; N. Y., 1c below this.

There will be no auction of bark in Amsterdam

during October, and indications are for higher prices.

**Morphine.**—There has been no change during the month. Quoted at \$2.50 for P. & W. in ½s; ounce vials, 1c less. N. Y. and M. B., 10c per ounce less than P. & W.

**Opium.**—Owing to an increase in the Turkish crops, there has been a slight decline. Now quoted at \$3.40 to \$3.55 as to quality.

The consumption of Opium in China is very large, and owing to the lack of their usual supply (India) an advance is indicated. However, as mentioned above, the Turkish crop is very large, and it is possible the demands of the Chinese trade may be entirely satisfied with the available supplies of that.

**Alcohol** is now worth \$2.52 in lbs., less the usual discounts per gallon for cash.

**Balsam Fir, Canada,** is now quoted at 40 to 55c, with a likelihood of further advance.

**Bark, Cundurango,** is now quoted at 60 to 65c per lb., with the usual advance for ground and powdered.

**Berries, Cubeb.**—The demand is strong, and with the little supply in store the price has advanced to 20 to 25c for the Select.

**Prickly Ash Berries** have declined; now quoted at 55c.

**Cocaine.**—The demand still continues heavy for this item. The supply is rather skimp, and, on account of the scarcity of Cocoa Leaves, the price has advanced 75c per oz. Manufacturers are not anxious sellers, particularly in contract quantities, and many orders have been turned down. Many of the manufacturers are so far ahead that, in some instances, they have been known to decline new business.

**Ether.**—Owing to the advance in Alcohol, manufacturers have raised their schedule on Ether. Sulphuric, Commercial, now quoted at 76 to 80c in lb. cans; Concentrated, 82 to 87c; Washed at 81 to 84c.

**Camphor.**—The market on this article has shown a steady increase. It is reported that the Japanese supply is now owned and controlled by the government, having purchased the plant of the ——. The demand for Camphor is good, considering the season, and the tendency of values is upward in view of the fact that no low-priced crude is obtainable. Prices are firm at 65 to 70c, as to quantity; regular advance for ounce and ¼-lb. blocks. The supply of Japanese Camphor is now practically exhausted.

**Grains of Paradise** have declined; now quoted at 45c.

**Guarana** has advanced twice during the past month. Now worth 90c; powdered, 95c.

**Gum Shellac.**—The demand is fair and there has been an advance in some grades. Orange, D. C., now quoted at 35 to 40c.

**Isinglass.**—The supply of Russian Isinglass is practically exhausted. It is only obtainable in small quantities at \$5.00 to \$5.50 per lb. There has been no sympathetic advance in American Isinglass, but the same may be looked for at any time.

**Leaves, Sweet Marjoram,** have advanced. Now worth 18 to 22c per lb. Advances are liable in Sage

and other spices. Owing to the season of the year, the demand is good.

**Manna.**—On account of the extremely small crop, prices are firm at \$1.10 to \$1.15 for large flakes; 60 to 75c for small.

**Menthol.**—The price of Menthol is firm. The market has a quiet tone and manufacturers now quote \$3.10 to \$3.20 per lb. in 1-lb. bottles, with the usual advance for smaller containers.

**Oil Cake.**—With the extremely high price of Linseed Oil, the market on Oil Cake is high in sympathy. The demand is good and export trade is now suffering on account of high prices. The price on Oil Cake will naturally be regulated by further fluctuations in Oil.

**Oils, Heavy, Linseed.**—So far as the grinders of Linseed are concerned, their trade is practically at a standstill. Late western reports show a slight frost which caused some little flurry in the price of seed. These proved to be overestimated and the price is now strong and firm; what little grinding is being done is to meet immediate wants.

The crops of Linseed in foreign countries, in many cases, are failures, and they look to the United States for their supply. This condition may be changed by new crops, and, unless such is the case, the price will remain firm. Now quoted at 62 and 63c for Raw and Boiled, respectively.

**Oils, Essential, Citronella.**—The supply is good and prices have been reduced to 35 to 45c in small lots.

**Cubeb.**—The supply of berries seems to be barely sufficient for the demand; prices are held firm at \$1.15 to \$1.25 per lb., as to quantity.

**Lemon.**—Since it has become evident that the new crop is very small there has been an advance, and it is now quoted at \$1.15 to \$1.35, as to quantity.

**Myrbane** has been reduced. Now quoted at 18 to 25c, as to quantity.

**Pennyroyal** has suffered a decline; price per lb. now being \$1.75 to \$1.85.

**Rose.**—From all accounts of the new Turkish crops, this year's output will exceed all former years, not only in quantity but in quality. The demand is fair, but with this increased output, prices have declined, and it is now quoted at \$5.50 per ounce in ounce vials; \$6.50 to \$7.50 in smaller containers.

**Sassafras** has recently experienced an advance; price is now firm at 60 to 65c per lb. Artificial Oil is strong in sympathy, and is quoted at 55 to 60c.

**Wormwood** has declined; now selling at \$5.00 to \$6.00, as to quantity.

**Root, Ginseng,** is offered at \$5.50 per lb.

**Seed, Caraway.**—The demand for Spices is good, and owing to the season of the year, the price has advanced to 15c per lb. in small quantities.

**Celery** has advanced in keeping with other Spices, and is quoted at the same price as Caraway Seed.

**Flax** suffered a decline and then advanced, and is now held firm; ground and whole are quoted at 3½c in 100-lb. bags.

**Hemp**, on account of the large supply, has declined; now quoted at 3½c in 100-lb. bags.

**Sulphocarbolates.**—Ammonia, Calcium, Potassium, Soda and Zinc have all been advanced by the manufacturers. Prices are now \$1.50, \$1.10, \$1.25, 65c and 65c per lb. for the above Salts, respectively.

**Thymol** is held firm by the manufacturers at \$5.25 to \$5.50 per lb. in 1-lb. bottles.

**Turpentine**, at the last writing, was quoted in barrels at 43c per gallon. After many successive declines and advances the price now stands the same as formerly quoted. The export of Turpentine during the past month has been enormous, nearly the entire stock on hand having been shipped. The foreign demand is likely to be satisfied within the next thirty days, and some look for lower prices.

**White Lead.**—There has been no change in the price since the last advance during the early part of September. The demand for home and export trade has been fair, but with the unsettled condition of Oil, grinders and mixed paint manufacturers have done very little in their line, grinding only enough for their immediate wants; how long their stock will last remains to be seen. It is hardly probable, however, that there will be any decline, with the prospect of Oil remaining high the rest of the year. This same advance applies to Zinc, Red Lead and Litharge.

**Window Glass.**—The window glass trust is suffering severely on account of labor troubles, and jobbers have been filling orders from the old list. The manufacturers, however, have agreed upon a new schedule which is to go into effect October 1. As the conditions are quite unsettled and building material is quite high, a large trade in this item is not expected.

The differences between the glass cutters and flatteners and their employers have not been settled, and, with the present strike in the Pennsylvania coal regions, the glass industry will be severely crippled unless the supply of coal in storage is sufficient to last them through this trouble.

There is also expected to be an advance in the discounts, taking effect at the same time as this new list, the two combined netting an advance of about 10% over present prices.

#### New Items and Changes in Sundries.

**Atomizers, Oleoline.**—It is claimed that these are the most convenient and at the same time simplest atomizers made, intended for liquids of the consistency of oils. The Oleoline atomizers are especially designed for vaporizing Oleoline and combinations used in diseases of the air passages, cold in the head, nasal catarrh, hay fever, etc. Oleoline Atomizer No. 900, metal fittings, H. R. nasal tip, doz., \$5.25; Oleoline Atomizer No. 1000, metal fittings, H. R. throat and nasal tip, fitted with an extra tube especially designed for the throat, doz., \$6.00.

**Bands, Rubber.**—String bands in ¼-lb. boxes, now \$2.75 lb.

**Bottles, Water.**—We publish herewith a new list of these goods. These are exceptionally good values, and prices are lower. Pearl—All rubber, white, 1 qt., \$6.50; 2 qts., \$7.25; 3 qts., \$8.00; 4 qts., \$8.75. Diana—All rubber, slate, 1 qt., \$6.50; 2 qts., \$7.25; 3 qts., \$8.00; 4 qts., \$8.75. Olympia—All rubber, red, 1 qt., \$8.00; 2 qts., \$9.00; 3 qts., \$10.00; 4 qts., \$11.00. Imperial Crown—cloth insertion, 1 qt., \$10.00; 2 qts., \$11.00; 3 qts., \$12.00; 4 qts., \$13.00. Imperial Crown—Flannel covered, 1 qt., \$8.00; 2 qts., \$9.00; 3 qts., \$10.00; 4 qts., \$11.00. Nugget—All rubber, white, 1 qt., \$11.00; 2 qts., \$12.50; 3 qts., \$14.00; 4 qts., \$15.50.

**Tooth Brush Cabinet, The "Ilda."**—The following is a very liberal offer and is an opportunity for many to get a handsome ornament for the store as well as a great help in selling tooth brushes. The "Ilda" Tooth Brush Cabinet is built of quarter-sawn oak, hard oil finish, 16½ inches wide, 10½ inches deep, and 20 inches high. Glass shelves, eight compartments. Glass back, showing tooth brushes from back as well as front. Two drawers 6½x8½x2½ inches (inside measurement) for stock. "A companion for the progressive druggist." Offer.—With the following \$25.00 assortment of tooth brushes, this cabinet is given free.

	Per doz.		Retailers-selling price	
2 doz. tooth brush 4117.....	40	80	5	1 20
2 doz. tooth brush 211.....	40	80	5	1 20
2 doz. tooth brush 3453 B....	75	1 50	10	2 40
2 doz. tooth brush 401.....	75	1 50	10	2 40
2 doz. tooth brush 1627.....	1 00	2 00	15	3 60
2 doz. tooth brush 7512.....	1 00	2 00	15	3 60
2 doz. tooth brush 9641.....	1 25	2 50	20	4 80
2 doz. tooth brush 4084.....	1 25	2 50	20	4 80
2 doz. tooth brush 4328.....	1 75	3 50	25	6 00
1 doz. tooth brush 4349.....		2 00	25	3 00
1 doz. tooth brush 108.....		2 50	35	4 20
½ doz. each, tooth brush 2290 and 392...		3 50	50	6 00
Ilda Tooth Brush Cabinet.....	0 00	0 00		
			25 10	43 20

Profit.—You will note the profit to the retailer on the above offer amounts to \$18.20 or 73%, besides the offer of the case free.

**Cards, Playing.**—No. 100, Steamboats, gro., \$8.40; 6-doz., 75c; doz. 80c; No. 1000, Monte Carlo, gro., \$12.60; 6-doz., \$1.10; doz., \$1.20. Playing cards are now in season and the above are some of the best values for the price.

**Chest Protectors, "Sterling Brand."**—We furnish below the new list of Sterling Chest Protectors. These goods will be in active demand before many weeks, and this line is the cheapest as well as the best on the market. No. 1, red felt, silk bound, large, doz. \$3.50; No. 2, red felt, silk bound, medium, doz. \$3.00; No. 3, chamois, felt lined, large, doz. \$5.00; No. 4, chamois, felt lined, medium, doz. \$4.00; No. 5, chamois, felt lined, without elastics on sides, small, doz. \$7.20; No. 6, chamois, felt lined, without elastics on sides, medium, doz. \$10.80; No. 7, chamois, felt lined, without elastics on sides, large, doz. \$14.40; No. 8, chamois, felt lined, medium, doz. \$7.50; No. 9, chamois, felt lined, large, \$9.00; No. 10, chamois, felt lined, extra large, doz. \$10.80; No. 11, chamois, felt lined, small, doz. \$10.80; No. 12, chamois, felt lined, medium, doz. \$12.00; No. 13, chamois, felt lined, large, doz. \$14.40; No. 14, chamois, felt lined, extra large, doz. \$18.00; No. 15, red felt, edges unbound and without elastics on sides, large, doz. \$3.50; No. 16, red felt, edges unbound and without elastics on sides, extra large, doz. \$5.50; No. 17, red felt, silk bound, large, \$5.50; No. 18, red felt, silk bound, extra large, doz. \$7.20; No. 19, red felt, silk bound, large, doz. \$10.80; No. 20, red felt, silk bound, medium, doz. \$9.00.

**Chamois Vests, "Sterling."**—These vests are made with elastic webbing on sides. Gentlemen's Chamois Vests, felt lined, sizes, chest: 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches, doz. \$24.00; Ladies' Vests, cloth covered, chamois lined, sizes, bust: 32, 34, 36 and 38 inches, doz. \$24.00.

**Cotton, Absorbent.**—With the advance in cotton, in bales, the manufacturers of absorbent cotton have advanced their lists as follows: Columbia Chemical Co.—1-lb. rolls, lb., 28c; 1-lb. cartons, lb., 30c; ¼-lb. cartons, lb., 35c; ¼-lb. cartons, lb., 40c; 2-oz. cartons, lb., 45c; 1-oz. cartons, lb., 50c; ¼-oz. cartons, lb., 70c. J. & J., B. & B. and S. & J.—1-lb. cartons, lb., 30c; ¼-lb. cartons, lb., 35c; ¼-lb. cartons, lb., 40c; 2-oz. cartons, lb., 45c; 1-oz. cartons, lb., 50c; ¼-oz. cartons, lb., 70c.

**Dominees.**—These are all good values and sell on sight. They are just the thing to help while away the long winter evenings. No. 15, small, wood, imitation ebony, fancy pressed, white spots, in pasteboard boxes, doz. 80c; No. 20, same as No. 15, little better finished, in pasteboard boxes, doz. \$1.00; No. 25, large style No. 20, in pasteboard box, doz. \$1.50; No. 50, large, same as No. 25, in polished wood box, doz. \$2.50; No. 45, small, white bone faced, ebony back, in plain wood box, doz. \$3.00; No. 55, medium size, bone faced, ebony back, in plain wood box, doz. \$3.50; No. 30,

large, bone faced, ebony back, in plain wood box, doz. \$3 75; No. 35, large, white bone faced, ebony back, very heavy, in polished wood box, doz. \$6.00; No. 40, extra large, white bone faced, ebony back, very heavy, in polished wood box, doz. \$8.00.

**Gum, Chewing.**—"Square Deal" Pepsin, the largest package of 10 gum on the market, 20 pieces in a package, 100 packages in box, box 65c.

**Gum, Chewing, Campaign Offers.**—Groves' Campaign Gum 20 5c packages in box, 60c; Bryan or McKinley buttons; specify which is wanted in ordering; 20 buttons with each box of gum. Souder's Campaign Gum—20 5c packages in box, per box, 60c; Bryan or McKinley hangers, elegant lithographs in colors, 20x14 inches; 20 hangers packed in every box of gum. A large sale of these offers is reported from all sections.

**Royal Glue Premium Offers.**—To retailers who purchase 1 doz. glue, 100 cards free; 3 doz. glue, 100 cards and silver alloy case free; 8 doz. glue, 100 noteheads and envelopes free; 6 doz. glue, 250 noteheads and envelopes free; 12 doz. glue, 300 noteheads and envelopes free. All premiums are sent direct—charges paid.


The "Iida" Musical String Cabinet is constructed of quarter-sawn oak, hard oil finish, 21 inches wide, 10 inches deep and stands 16½ inches high—holds 20 air-tight jars, neatly labeled, filled with gut and wire strings—3 drawers containing tail pieces, rosin, bridges, etc., making it the handsomest and best case ever placed on the market for the purpose of displaying this line of goods.

This cabinet will be given free with the following assortment of strings, etc., amounting to \$15.00.

	Cost.	Retail Selling Prices.
½ Bundle Violin Strings, E, Gut, No. 100.....	1 25	15 2 25
¼ Bundle Violin Strings, A, Gut, No. 100.....	1 25	15 2 25
¼ Bundle Violin Strings, D, Gut, No. 100.....	1 50	15 2 25
3 Dozen Violin Strings, G, Gut.....	1 50	10 60
¼ Gross Violin Strings, E, Steel.....	45	5 3 60
¼ Gross Violin Strings, A, Steel.....	45	5 3 60
¼ Gross Violin Strings, D, Steel, Spun.....	45	5 1 80
¼ Gross Violin Strings, G, Steel.....	50	5 1 80
¼ Gross Guitar Strings, E, Steel.....	50	5 8 60
¼ Gross Guitar Strings, B, Steel.....	50	5 8 60
¼ Gross Guitar Strings, G, Steel.....	60	5 1 80
1 Dozen Guitar Strings, D, Spun on Steel....	30	5 60
1 Dozen Guitar Strings, A, Spun on Steel....	35	5 60
1 Dozen Guitar Strings, E 6th, Spun on Steel.	40	10 1 20
¼ Gross Mandolin Strings, E, Steel.....	50	5 3 60
¼ Gross Mandolin Strings, A, Steel.....	50	5 8 60
¼ Gross Mandolin Strings, D, Steel.....	55	5 1 80
¼ Gross Mandolin Strings, G, Steel.....	60	5 1 80
1 Dozen each Banjo Strings, Steel, 1st, 5th and 2nd.....	30	5 1 80
1 Dozen each Banjo Strings, Steel, 3rd and 4th.....	35	5 1 20
1 Dozen Violin Pegs, No. 21½.....	60	10 1 20
1 Dozen Violin Pegs, No. 6.....	30	5 60
¼ Dozen Violin Tail Pieces, No. 12.....	25	15 90
¼ Dozen Violin Tail Pieces, No. 15.....	40	25 1 50
1 Dozen Violin Bridges, No. 3.....	30	5 60
1 Dozen Violin Rosin, No. 7½.....	35	5 60
1 Dozen Mandolin Picks, Celluloid.....	25	5 60
¼ Dozen Mandolin Picks, Shell.....	20	10 60
The "Iida" Musical String Cabinet, Complete. 0 00.....		
	15 00	49 95

**Profit.**—This assortment affords the retailer a profit of \$34.95, or 233% and the cabinet free.

This offer is new and up-to-date and is exceedingly handsome. For those who do not wish to put so much money into this offer, we recommend the following:

**Steel String Assortment, the "Imperial" ** is made of heavy pasteboard, 15x18½ inches and 2½ inches high. Black cloth-covered sides and top. Eighteen compartments 3½x8½x2 inches. One compartment 3½x7½x2 inches. Each compartment is made separately and is then set in and glued,

making the case very strong. Every compartment has a cloth-covered hinged lid tastefully labeled.

With the following assortment of Strings, etc., amounting to \$5.00, one only "Imperial"  String Cabinet is given free.

	Lot.	Selling prices.
3 doz. Violin Strings, E, silver steel.....	25	5 1 80
3 doz. Violin Strings, A, silver steel.....	25	5 1 80
2 doz. Violin Strings, D, spun silver steel....	30	5 1 20
1 doz. Violin Strings, G, silver steel.....	25	5 60
3 doz. Guitar Strings, E 1st, silver steel.....	25	5 1 80
3 doz. Guitar Strings, B, silver steel.....	25	5 1 80
2 doz. Guitar Strings, G, silver steel.....	40	5 1 20
1 doz. Guitar Strings, D, spun on steel.....	30	5 60
1 doz. Guitar Strings, A, spun on steel.....	35	5 60
1 doz. Guitar Strings, E 6th, spun on steel....	40	10 1 20
1 doz. Mandolin Strings, E, silvered steel wire.....	10	5 60
1 doz. Mandolin Strings, A, silvered steel wire.....	10	5 60
1 doz. Mandolin Strings, D, spun on steel wire.....	20	5 60
1 doz. Mandolin Strings, G, spun on steel wire.....	25	5 60
1 doz. Banjo Strings, 1st or 5th, silver steel wire.....	10	5 60
1 doz. Banjo Strings, 2nd, silver steel wire...	10	5 60
1 doz. Banjo Strings, 3rd, silver steel wire....	10	5 60
1 doz. Banjo Strings, 4th, spun on steel wire..	25	5 60
½ doz. Violin Pegs, No. 6.....	15	5 30
¼ doz. Violin Tail Pieces, No. 12.....	25	15 45
¼ doz. Violin Bridges.....	80	15 5 80
¼ doz. Violin Rosin.....	30	15 5 30
¼ doz. Mandolin Picks, Celluloid.....	10	5 30
"Imperial" Steel String Case.....	00	.. ..
	5 00	19 05

**Profit**—The retailer's profit on this offer is \$14.05, or 281%, and the Cabinet free.

**Nipples, Clingfast, advanced; gro. \$4.50; doz. 40c.**

**Paste, "T. M." Tan and Patent Leather.**—Gro. \$8.00; doz. 75c. There should be a big demand for this polish on account of the reputation established for T. M. blacking.

**Pill Cartons, a substitute for Pill Boxes, and far cheaper;** they are packed 500 in a package. All sizes are the same price. Plain, lots of 250, \$2.00 per M; lots of 500, \$1.50 per M; lots of 1000, \$1.00 per M. With name and address printed thereon, lots of 250, \$5.00 per M; lots of 500, \$3.50 per M; lots of 1000, \$2.50 per M.

**Powder, Amolin, deodorizes perspiration and is entirely antiseptic; dozen \$1.30.**

**Powder, Formaldine Foot.**—When the feet get hot, tired and swollen, a little antiseptic foot powder placed in the shoe will be found to be a great comfort and luxury. Formaldine Foot Powder is an antiseptic powder within reach of all, as it retails at 10c per can. It is put up in a nice, showy counter display box and sells on sight. Price, per dozen, 75c.

**Sanitol Tooth Specialties** are constantly increasing in demand. The following is the line, consisting of Sanitol Liquid, dozen, \$4.00; Sanitol Powder, dozen, \$2.00; Sanitol Cream, dozen, \$2.00; Sanitol Tooth Brushes, dozen, \$2.50.

**Soap, Nicotine, manufactured by The Nicotine Soap Co.;** dozen, \$2.00.

**Valves, Clingfast Nursing Bottle, advanced; gross \$4.50; dozen 40c.**

**Oil of Rose.**—This year's production of Otto of Rose in Bulgaria is estimated at 140,000 ounces. This ought to give a great many ladies a chance to get a sniff of this sweet odor.

**Pure Spices Are in Demand** with the drug trade of Pennsylvania. The Pure Food Department of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Bureau is looking carefully after the spices handled by the drug trade. Of course, they are not overlooking the grocers, who so

frequently handle an inferior quality of spices. It will be observed that the purity of food is becoming more and more a sine qui non. It also shows that in Philadelphia the druggists sell spices.

#### Late Changes and Additions in Proprietary Goods.

**Chamberlain Medicine Co.**—Beginning September 1, all articles of their manufacture have been advanced, and will hereafter be sold on the rebate plan, as follows: Chamberlain's C. C. & D. Remedy, large, \$4.00; small, \$2.00; Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, large, \$4.00, small, \$2.00; Chamberlain's Pain Balm, large, \$4.00, small, \$2.00; Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment, small, \$1.75; St. Patrick's Pills, small, \$1.50; Dr. Van Hopp's Curacao Bitters, large, \$7.50, small, \$4.00; Dr. Cady's Condition Powders, reduced in price, small, \$1.50; Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets, small, \$2.00.

**Breakers**, Brownfield's Chill and Fever, advanced, large, doz. \$3.50; small, doz. \$1.75.

**Compound**, Helanthea, 1/2 oz., plain, doz. \$11.10; Helanthea, 1/2 oz., with diuretic, doz. \$11.10.

**Creams**, Phipp's Catarrhal, doz. \$4.00.

**Cure**, Wood's Rheumatism, doz. \$8.50.

**Extract of Malt**, Hoff's, Johann (Eisner & M.), old price restored, doz. \$3.00; Hoff's, Johann, with Iron (Eisner & M.), no change in price, doz. \$3.50.

**Liniment**, Chamberlain's Rocky Mountain, advanced; doz. \$1.75.

**Liniment**, Townsend's, doz. \$2.25; Chandler's Rocky Mountain, advanced, doz. \$1.75.

**Methyloids**, Stearns', doz. \$4.50.

**Ointment**, Houck and Ehrlich's Indian, doz. \$1.25.

**Oleoline**.—Hay fever, throat troubles and cold in the head are now prevalent, and during the next four or five months Oleoline will find a ready sale. Oleoline is a colorless, odorless and tasteless hydro-carbon oil from Petroleum, particularly adapted for applying to inflamed surfaces, for spraying in the treatment of nasal and laryngeal affections. 1-lb. bottle, per lb. 30c; 5-lb. bottle, per lb. 25c.

**Pain Knocker**, Brownfield's, advanced, doz. \$1.75.

**Pills**, Castor, doz. 80c; Hood's, reduced, doz. \$2.00.

**Salts**, Mineral Wells Crystals, doz. \$2.75.

**Suppositories**, Kemp's, doz. \$4.00.

**Syrup of Figs**, California.—The manufacturers have adopted their old schedule on the rebate plan, and offer their best discounts as before.

**Syrup**, Chandler's Lemon, advanced; large, doz. \$3.50; small, advanced, doz. \$1.75.

**Tablets**, Krato Rheumatic, doz. \$4.00.

**Tonic**, Ka-No Blood and Nerve, advanced, doz. \$6.00.

#### SEASONABLE GOODS.

Acetanilid,  
Acid, Carbolic,  
Acid, Tannic,  
Adeps Lanæ,  
Ammonia, Muriate,  
Antipyretics,  
Atomizers, Medicinal,  
Atomizer Sets,  
Balsam Fir,  
Balsam Peru,  
Balsam Tolu,  
Bark, Wild Cherry,  
Brush and Comb Sets,  
Brushes for the Toilet,  
Caffeine, Citrated,  
Calcium Sulphite,  
Cameras,  
Camphor,  
Card Cases,  
Catarrh Cures,  
Catarrh Remedies,  
Catarrh Specifics,  
Chalk Crayons,  
Chewing Gums,  
Chill Cures,  
Chloroform,

Cocoa Butter,  
Codeine,  
Cold Cures,  
Comb and Brush Sets,  
Cork Screws,  
Cough Balsams,  
Cough Candles,  
Cough Cures,  
Cough Lozenges,  
Cough Remedies,  
Cough Syrups,  
Cough Cigarettes,  
Curcuma,  
Emulsions, Cod Liver Oil,  
Ether, Spirits Nitrous,  
Extract Licorice, Palermo,  
Face Balms,  
Face Creams,  
Face Lotions,  
Fancy Atomizers,  
Fine Writing Papers,  
Florida Water,  
Flowers, Arnica,  
Fountain Syringes,  
Glycerin,  
Goose Grease,

Gum, Benzoin,  
Gum, Tragacanth,  
Handkerchief Extracts,  
Herb, Bonaset,  
Herb, Coltsfoot,  
Herb, Horehound,  
Honey,  
Honey, Bell's,  
Honey, Hale's, and others,  
Hot Water Bottles,  
Hydrogen Peroxide,  
Inks,  
Iron Chloride, Solution,  
Lard, Benzoated,  
Leaves, Marjoram,  
Leaves, Sage,  
Liniments, all kinds,  
Lozenges, Chlorate Pot.,  
Lozenges, Licorice,  
Lycopodium,  
Manicure Sets,  
Menthol,  
Morphine,  
Mustard,  
Oil Almond, Sweet,  
Oil Amber,  
Oil Capsicum,  
Oil Cedar,  
Oil Cloves,  
Oil, Cod Liver,  
Oil Cubebs,  
Oil, Fusel,  
Oil Hemlock,  
Oil, Juniper,  
Oil Lavender, Spike,  
Oil Origanum,  
Oil Rosemary,  
Oil Sassafras,  
Oil Skunk,  
Oil Tar,  
Oil Wintergreen,  
Oils, Cod Liver, Khron's,  
Ointments, Healing,  
Olfaphane,  
Pain Killer,

Pens and Pencils,  
Perfume, id Holiday Pkgs.,  
Perfumery, all Kinds,  
Petrolatum,  
Rheumatic Remedies,  
Photographic Supplies,  
Plasters, Porous,  
Pocket Books,  
Potassium Bromide,  
Potassium Chlorate,  
Potassium Nitrate,  
Powders, Horse and Cattle,  
Puffs and Puff Boxes,  
Purses,  
Quinine,  
Root, Comfrey,  
Root, Elecampane,  
Root, Gentian,  
Root, Ginger,  
Root, Ipecac,  
Root, Licorice,  
Root, Marshmallow,  
Root, Seneka,  
School Supplies,  
Seeds, Caraway,  
Seeds, Coriander,  
Seeds, Fennel,  
Seeds, Flax,  
Seeds, Quince,  
Shaving Sets,  
Smelling Salts,  
Sponges and Chamols,  
Strychnine,  
Syrup Ipecac,  
Syrup Senega,  
Syrup Squill,  
Syrup White Pine,  
Syrup Wild Cherry,  
Tar, Pine, in cans,  
Tartar Emetic,  
Toilet Soaps,  
Vaccine Virus,  
Vaselines,  
Whisk Brooms,  
Witch Hazel, Distilled.

**Ice for Table Use in England** is becoming popular. It is being introduced by American tourists who clamor so loudly for it that hotels and restaurants find it necessary to provide this all-important article. Our Consul at Birmingham says that until very recently the attendants of public places in England would act insultingly if one complained because ice could not be found. Even now few saloons and restaurants have refrigerators. He points out that American enterprise should furnish England with refrigerators and ice machines. The ice now used is taken from ships which bring it from the mountain lakes of Norway.

**The Supply of Gutta Percha** of the present time comes almost entirely from Samatra and Borneo. The reckless manner in which the article is gathered has almost exhausted the supply. Parties in a position to know say that the Philippine Islands is the proper place to plant new forests.

How doth the busy soda clerk  
Improve each raining hour?  
Why, by brushing up his fountain,  
So get out your rags and scour.



## ADVERTISING TERMS.

## If You Do Not Find Your Advertisement, Carefully Observe:

1. Only subscribers are entitled to free advertisements and these notices must not exceed fifty words in length. 2. All advertisements from non-subscribers must be accompanied by one cent per word; otherwise no attention will be paid to the correspondence. 3. Free advertisements for subscribers are only for requests for positions or clerks, announcements of drug stores for sale, or the desire to purchase a business. 4. A charge of three cents per word will be made for all advertisements not coming under the above specifications. 5. No attention is paid to anonymous communications. 6. Write the advertisement on a separate sheet and on but one side of the paper. 7. To prevent delay, have answers directed to the advertiser's address, and not to this office. 8. No letters will be forwarded from this office unless the advertiser sends postage for same. 9. Spell out every word in full; never abbreviate. 10. Copy for advertisements must reach us not later than the 25th of the month.

## HELP WANTED.

## Inclose Postage to Insure Delivery of Answer.

**DRUG CLERK**—Two to three years experience; salary, \$40.00; must have good reference. Address Druggist, 408 Central Avenue, Hot Springs, Ark. [10]

**WANTED**—To correspond with a good, reliable physician, who is seeking a good paying position; must speak German; can interest a good man. Address Herndon Drug Co., Herndon, Kan. [10]

**PHARMACIST**—A registered pharmacist for Illinois; must have at least five years experience; married man preferred; must read and write both English and German; must be strictly sober and accurate; permanent situation to right party. Address 22, care Meyer Brothers Druggist. [10]

## FOR SALE.

## Inclose Postage to Insure Delivery of Answer.

**DRUG STORE**—A nice little drug store in a business town in Pennsylvania, of 10,000 inhabitants. For particulars address 31, care Meyer Brothers Druggist. [10]

**DRUG STORE**—Drugs and patent medicines in small railroad town in Central Ohio; only drug store; invoice about \$1,300; a snap for the right man. Address Box 135, Edison, Ohio. [10]

**DRUG STOCK**—In Oklahoma, 30 miles from Oklahoma City; new town; average daily sales, \$15.00; stock will invoice \$1,500; only drug stock in town of 500. Address 20, Meyer Brothers Druggist. [10]

**DRUG STORE**—Doing a good business; good corner location in best neighborhood in city; fine chance for druggist wanting to come South. Address Druggist, 330 San Pedro Avenue, San Antonio, Tex. [10]

**DRUG STOCK**—The only drug stock in a growing town in Indiana; stock valued at \$700; average daily sales \$6.00; discount for cash; trade can be increased; will rent store room and dwelling. Write for particulars to G. R. Coggeshall, Carlos, Ind. [10]

**DRUG STORE**—An established drug store in a good town of about 700 inhabitants; only one other drug store in town; will invoice about \$1,300.00; cash sales about \$4,000.00 per year; personal reason for selling. Address J. W. Wheeler, Arrow Rock, Mo. [10]

**DRUG STORE**—Clean, finely furnished and up to date; in one of the best towns in Southern Illinois; will invoice \$1,500.00; will sell at a sacrifice, as I am not a registered pharmacist and my practice requires my time. For particulars address W. E. Kramarik, M. D., Nashville, Ill. [10]

**DRUG STOCK**—Nice, clean drug stock in one of the best lead and zinc mining towns in the State; population 10,000; stock will invoice about \$2,250; centrally located and doing good business; satisfactory reasons for selling upon inquiry. Address E. T. Dunkerson & Co., Webb City, Mo. [11]

**FOR SALE, ETC.**—Drug stores and medical and dental practices and properties bought, sold, rented, exchanged; competent clerks furnished druggists free of charge; situations found for clerks; partnerships arranged; assistants and substitutes provided; "Monthly Bulletin," 10 cents. Address Dr. H. A. Mumaw, Elkhart, Ind. [10]

**DRUG STORE**—Our stock and building or without building; \$4,000 stock, doing an annual business of \$10,000; located in a Southern Illinois town surrounded by the finest farming lands in the State; three railroads; store has up-to-date fixtures, almost new; a money maker. For particulars address M. & S., lock box 9, El Dorado, Ill. [11]

## WANTED—SITUATIONS.

## Inclose Postage to Insure Delivery of Answer.

**SITUATION**—By an Illinois registered pharmacist; would entertain a call as permanent manager. Address Wm. R. Nash, Fairmount, Ill. [10]

**SITUATION**—By a young man, graduate in pharmacy; registered in Iowa by examination; three years practical experience; best of references. Address Andrew Johnson, Packwood, Iowa. [10]

**SITUATION**—Competent physician with good knowledge of drug trade and prescription work desires location with reliable druggist. Address 22, Meyer Brothers Druggist. [10]

**SITUATION**—By a first-class prescription clerk; fourteen years experience; 25 years old; married; do not use liquor; can give best of reference from present employer. Address W. J. Fretwell, Unionville, Mo. [10]

**SITUATION**—By practical drug clerk, careful prescription man; well experienced in city and country town; 31 years of age; registered in full in Indiana, as assistant in Illinois. Address lock box 114, Bridgeport, Ill. [10]

**SITUATION**—By a young man, age 23 years; registered in Missouri and Arkansas; graduate of pharmacy; have had three years experience in drug store; do not use spirits or tobacco; first-class place desired. Address Claude Fox, 26 North Third Street, East St. Louis, Ill. [10]

**SITUATION**—Permanent position by a No. 1 registered pharmacist; am a hustler, not afraid of work; gilt edged references; can manage any store; I can increase your trade; can make my salary from my own outside formulas; I thoroughly understand the soda fountain; have had fifteen years experience in drug and hospital practice. Address 23, care Meyer Brothers Druggist. [10]

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## Inclose Postage to Insure Delivery of Answer.

**INDIAN RELICS**—If you have any for sale or exchange, address 25, care Meyer Brothers Druggist. [10]

**CURTMAN'S CHEMICAL LECTURE NOTES.** Price, \$1.50. Address Meyer Brothers Druggist, St. Louis. [10]

**MICROSCOPICAL MOUNTS.**—For complete list and price, address Dr. H. M. Wheelpley, 3343 Albion Place, St. Louis. [10]

**DRUG STORES**—In every State; lists furnished free. Address Interstate Druggists' Agency, 335 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. [10]

**BOOKS**—A lot of duplicate archaeological books in good condition for sale at less than cost. Most of the standard authors. W. K. Moorehead, Saranac Lake, N. Y. [10]

**WHEELPLEY'S THERAPEUTIC TERMS** (the metric system in a nutshell); price \$1.00, postpaid. Address the Meyer Brothers Druggist, 223 South Broadway, St. Louis, Mo. [10]

**DRUG STORE**—To buy a first-class drug store in a town of from 1,500 to 3,000 population, in Northwest Missouri; must be modern and doing a good business. Address lock box 7, Osborn, Mo. [10]

**WANTED**—Drug stores; if you want to sell your drug store, send for particulars of our successful and inexpensive method. Address Interstate Druggists' Agency, 333 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. [10]

**ADVERTISE IN AFRICA**—Manufacturers of proprietary medicines desiring to advertise in Mombasa, British East Africa, by means of hand-bills and show-cards, should correspond with the Eastern Advertising Agency, Mombasa, British East Africa. Mombasa contains a very large English-speaking population. Address Eastern Advertising Agency, Mombasa, East Africa. [10]

## BUSINESS FOR SALE.

J. A. Jones, Cluquot, Mo.  
R. Mayers, Shelby, Miss.  
Wm. Swan, Franklin, Ky.  
W. A. Elder, Chelan, Wash.  
J. R. Vandolah, Kahoka, Mo.  
C. D. Pautler, Evansville, Ill.  
Dr. G. C. Bock, Smithton, Ill.  
S. H. Horner, Caldwell, Kan.  
H. A. Hickman, Alden, Kan.  
D. A. Falvey, Highland, Cal.  
A. R. Hendricks, Sterling, Ill.  
F. P. Stiles, Millersburg, Ind.  
Mrs. V. C. James, Ironton, Mo.  
W. S. Winget, Farmington, Ill.  
Geo. M. Lydick, Herman, Neb.  
Basalt Pharmacy, Basalt, Colo.  
Blount & Egbert, Wabash, Ind.  
Helmer Drug Co., Helmer, Ind.  
J. S. Elerick, Muchakinock, Ia.  
H. T. Davis, Mulberry Grove, Ill.  
John Pumphrey, Bakersfield, Mo.  
F. L. Freeland & Co., Nokomis, Ill.  
J. F. Pickerel, M. D., Beverly, Kan.  
Mrs. L. K. Jasper, New Madrid, Mo.  
A. H. Bressler, M. D., Raymond, Kan.  
G. R. Lewis, 1002 Elm street, Quincy, Ill.  
C. M. Hudgins & Son, Thompsonville, Ill.  
M. Carter, M. D., Burlington Junction, Mo.

# Meyer Brothers Druggist

PUBLISHED MONTHLY IN THE INTERESTS OF THE ENTIRE DRUG TRADE.

VOL. XXI.

ST. LOUIS, NOVEMBER, 1900.

No. 11.

Entered at the Post-Office at St. Louis, Mo., as second class matter in January, 1895.

## Meyer Brothers Druggist

PUBLISHED MONTHLY,  
C. F. G. MEYER, PUBLISHER.

H. M. WHELPLEY, Ph. G., M. D., . . . . . Editor.

### TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

United States and Canada, per year .....\$1 00  
Foreign (Postal Union), per year..... 1 25  
Single Copies..... 10

Sample copies sent free on application.

Please remit in funds that are bankable in St. Louis.

To discontinue a subscription, notice must be sent to office of publication and all arrears paid.

### ADVERTISING RATES.

(WE HAVE BUT ONE PRICE.)

One-fourth page, 6 months, (2 5-6x4 1-4 inches)..... \$ 45 00  
One-fourth page, 1 year, (2 5-6x4 1-4 inches)..... 82 50  
One-half page, 6 months, (4 1-4x6 inches)..... 87 00  
One-half page, 1 year, (4 1-4x6 inches)..... 157 50  
One page, 6 months, (6 x8 1-2 inches)..... 160 00  
One page, 1 year, (6 x8 1-2 inches)..... 300 00

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO THE

MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST,

222 SOUTH BROADWAY,

ST. LOUIS, MO., U. S. A.

### An Ancient Italian Physician.



HIERONIMUS MERCURIALIS

Jerome Mercurialis, born 1530, died 1606.

Physicians registered in Missouri can register as pharmacists without an examination.

## Editorial

Henry T. Rohlfing, President of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, greets you from the cover of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST for November.

Abstract the Papers to be Read at the State and A. Ph. A. conventions and they will be appreciated by the members, discussed as their nature may permit and serve a real purpose at the meeting. If read in extenso they tire the members, cut off discussion and had much better be published without formal presentation.

Some of the English pharmacists visiting the International Pharmaceutical Congress at Chicago, in 1893, and attending a few State conventions, criticised our crude methods of conducting pharmaceutical conventions. Perhaps their view was correctly taken, but they are evidently not in advance of us in the methods of presenting papers. At the recent meeting of the British Pharmaceutical Conference, the members were made painfully aware of the fact that long papers should be abstracted.

The *British and Colonial Druggist*, commenting on the papers at the meeting, says: "Less than two-thirds of them were read, and some of these in perfunctory style, whilst, on the other hand, one or two papers were dealt with at excessive length. Time only allows about ten minutes for each paper, so that when one author takes three-quarters of an hour in the delivery of his contribution he robs others of their due, whilst possibly not doing himself as much credit as if he presented an intelligent abstract, leaving the full paper for later publication. Even the brilliance of the brightest Bloomsbury Square histologist linked with the profundity of a German professor in one person do not compensate for the losses and grievances which result from the scamping of the work of others who are not, perhaps, so brilliant or profound."

For fear that some of our readers may think the above remarks are based on the disgruntled expressions of an irritable correspondent, we quote from the *Chemist and Druggist*, which says: "Some of the papers were exceptionally long and only four were got through on the first day." [Italics ours.] This sentence

is even more expressive in the United States than in the native land of the British editor. The phrase "were got through" carries with it a special significance which those of our readers who have seen long papers read from A to Z in spite of the uneasiness of the chairman, restlessness of the audience and temperature of the atmosphere can fully appreciate, and in them it will cause a truly kindred feeling for our English cousins who faithfully attend the sessions of the British Pharmaceutical Congress. It is true that the A. Ph. A. and some of the State associations have by-laws requiring that papers be presented in abstract, but when an author fears he cannot finish his paper within the prescribed eight or ten minutes, a well-meaning friend jumps up and moves that the by-law be suspended. It would be woe unto the far-seeing member who would have the temerity to object to the suspension. He would at once be stamped as a personal enemy of the author and remembered for all time to come.

**Mosquitoes and Their Relation to Malaria** is a subject which we have considered at some length in the columns of this journal. The experiments which we mentioned a few months ago as being made by zealous scientists in the malarial district of Italy, are about completed. From a seemingly reliable source comes the news of the success of the experiments made by the men who shut themselves up in a mosquito-proof hut located in the section of the Campagna where no person willingly remains over night. While these parties avoided mosquito bites, they breathed the so-called malaria-laden atmosphere, but without contracting the disease. The only precaution which they took against malaria was to exclude the mosquitoes. No attempt was made by the use of quinine or other medicines to prevent malaria.

While the above experiment is good evidence, it is strengthened by the report from London, where the son of a physician permitted scientists to experiment upon him with malaria-laden mosquitoes. The young man was born and raised in London, far away from malaria. After being bitten by mosquitoes containing malarial germs, he contracted the disease which, in the course of time, became amenable to the usual quinine treatment.

While the evidence up to date cannot be considered absolutely conclusive, still it must be considered well established that malaria is contracted through mosquito bites and, undoubtedly, by no other means. It will, however, require a generation or more of time to educate the public on this question. Many people will prefer to get the ague by the old-fashioned method of inhaling it after sundown or drinking it in water.

The difficulty in educating the public will interfere materially with the progress in the work of exterminating malaria-bearing mosquitoes. It must be remembered that by no means all mosquitoes are malaria-bearing. For further information on this subject, we advise our readers to address the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., requesting a copy of the pamphlet on mosquitoes.

**The Opposition to Women in Pharmacy** is not so great to-day—or, at least, so apparent—as it was a dozen years ago. It has been some time since we have seen an article in any of the pharmaceutical journals opposing women in pharmacy. We remember that one argument against women for country drug stores was the complaint that they are not able to handle paints, oils and other heavy goods. A new argument along the same line can now be had by those who fear that women will soon capture the drug business. A woman recently arrested in Chicago on the charge of vagrancy was acquitted by the jury, who agreed with her counsel in the argument that woman was not made to work and, consequently, could not be guilty of neglecting or refusing to work. Every drug clerk and druggist feels that his occupation is one of work, and woman, if not made to work, is certainly unfitted for the occupation. We are confident, however, that women will not stop to argue her place, but will continue qualifying for the positions in drug stores.

**What is Life?**—We are frequently asked this question, and, of course, are unable to answer it. It is interesting, however, to note some of the definitions which have been given for "life." The following are a few:

1. Vital phenomenon.
2. Those years which lie between that vague and unremembered moment of birth and the incredible and distant hour of death.
3. Life is the assertive continuity of atomic continguousness.
4. Life is the continuous adjustment of internal relation to external relation.
5. Life is a state of dynamical equilibrium.
6. Life is a journey.
7. Life is the force of forces.
8. Life is like a candle.
9. Life is like a nation with the decaying cells of the body representing the individual.

While we commonly think of life as the years between birth and death, the physiologists extend this period by looking upon life and its phenomena from the instant of conception to the moment of death.

**Chloroform Fiends**, like morphine eaters, are addicted to the use of the medicine. It seems that, after a fashion, the newspaper-reading public constitute a multitude of chloroform fiends. They evidently are interested in reading accounts giving the details of burglaries in which the marauders used chloroform on their victims. If this was not the case, the editors of such leading publication of the country as the St. Louis morning dailies would see to it that such fallacious reports are excluded from their columns. We have yet to learn of the first burglary where there is any evidence that chloroform was employed to overpower the people of the house.

Quite recently a local paper gave in glaring head lines the report of the use of chloroform by burglars in East St. Louis. The chief of police in that city writes us that there is no truth whatever in the statement.

**Internal Revenue Rulings Are Often Peculiar.**—The Missouri State Board of Health must place an in-

ternal revenue stamp on each certificate of registration which it issues. The Missouri Board of Pharmacy is not required to follow the practice. The Missouri Board of Embalmers are put to the expense of a stamp on certificates, but the Missouri Board of Barbers do not come under the obligation. It is explained that the Missouri Pharmacy Law and the Missouri Barbers Law are in the interest of public health and, therefore, exempt from the internal revenue on certificates of registration. This is very well and good, but what becomes of the Missouri Board of Health when the health question is under consideration?

**Cocainization** as a means of producing insensibility to pain in those portions of the body below the diaphragm, promises to become an important operation in surgery. The use of cocaine in this manner was probably first announced in the United States by Dr. J. Leonard Corning, of New York, as far back as 1885; but it was at the International Medical Congress at Paris, the past summer, that Prof. Tuffier gave practical demonstration of its use. It is, however, too early for us to more than hope that the possibilities of its use are as great as the ardent advocates surmise. It will be necessary to test the procedure in many cases before it will become a part of the regular surgical procedure.

**The Female Pharmacist in Austria.**—The privilege that women may practice pharmacy has been decided by an edict from the Ministerial Department of Austria, and dates from October 1, 1900. For admission to this practice, very specific rules are made. They relate to age, physical condition, nativity, and especially to the scientific requirements. The candidate must be a graduate of a regular college, must serve a full course of apprenticeship and absolve the studies of pharmacy. Hence, if a young woman should to-day take up pharmacy she will not be able to enter upon her duties until 1905. Another recent edict admits women to practice medicine in Austria.

**Chemical Industries in Germany.**—The society for the protection of chemical industries recently held a meeting in the city of Hamburg. From the report, as made by the general secretary, it appears that the number of establishments represented were 104. These in the aggregate represent a capital of 295 millions of marks. The dividends declared on this investment averages 13.52 per cent. The increase in the number of persons employed over the previous year being 54 per cent, and the advance paid in wages was 74 per cent. This shows that the old countries are tending in the same direction as the United States.

**The Pharmacists of Massachusetts** were honored during the last legislature by an unusual amount of attention from the law-makers. We have it on the authority of an exchange that no less than forty-nine bills of a character adverse to the interests of pharmacists were fought and killed by the Massachusetts Druggists' Alliance. Missouri and some of the other Central and Western States feel that the State legis-

latures are inimical to the welfare of pharmacists, but we doubt whether any commonwealth west of the Mississippi can show a record equal to the one just mentioned.

**Uniform Board of Pharmacy Reports.**—Some years ago we suggested the propriety of a standard volume being adopted by the boards of pharmacy in issuing their annual reports. Perhaps it is as yet impracticable. We trust, however, that the time will come when all of the volumes issued by boards of pharmacy will conform to one convenient size and style. Of course, the State associations should also have a uniform style. Such action on the part of the secretaries will facilitate the preservation of their reports.

**Massachusetts Pharmacists** are jubilant over their success in securing legislation which enables them to sell cigars on Sundays and prevents cigar dealers from putting in a few drugs as a means of securing permission to keep a cigar stand open on the Sabbath day. The law is one of the good results of the Massachusetts Druggists' Alliance. If State pharmaceutical associations would be equally alive to the interests of retail druggists, there is no doubt that their membership would be materially increased.

**Microscopy Necessary for Pharmacists.**—The *American Druggist* discusses editorially the question of powdered drugs and the method of describing them in the revised Pharmacopœia. The editor refers to the anatomical descriptions introduced into the German Pharmacopœia, stating that a similar course will probably be pursued in the United States standard. He says this accentuates the need for a thorough study of microscopy by pharmacists.

**The Metric System** is gaining friends in England. The *British Food Journal* is among the warm advocates of the system. In a recent editorial it lays stress upon an argument in favor of the metric system, which must appeal to all fair-minded persons. We refer to the very truthful assertion that "there are very few individuals who have studied the question of weights and measures who do not most strongly favor the decimal system."

**Is the International Pharmaceutical Congress** an organization of the past? It seems that the recent convention in Paris failed to make adequate provisions for the calling of another convention. While we have never been particularly enthusiastic over the international pharmaceutical congress, we regret to see any indication of the decline and death of the society.

**The Medical Laws in the Philippine Islands** are sufficiently stringent to surprise the profession in the United States. The six-year course of study is prescribed by law. Those passing an examination before the Board must have had considerable previous training and be prepared to make a good examination.

**Just Ten Months** before the meeting of the A. Ph. A. in St. Louis.

## STRAY ITEMS AND COMMENTS.

**Pensioned Swedish Pharmacists** will enjoy life after 1920. A royal edict provides that pharmacists shall contribute annually a fixed sum which goes to make up a pension fund, to be drawn upon by pharmacists after they have reached a certain age. Of course it is necessary for them to retire from business.

**The Use of Cocaine** for toothache is liable to cause the cocaine habit and untold suffering and trouble for the patient. A writer in the *New York Medical Journal* details his personal experiences for five years as a cocaine fiend. His warning should be heeded by all pharmacists, who are in duty bound to discourage the use of this drug.

**Will Make Valuable Drug Clerks.**—We refer to the school children of the East who are now being trained to use the left hand as well as they do the right. When these young ambidexters reach manhood and womanhood they will be in a position to take prizes in the pharmaceutical laboratories at the college of pharmacy. Just think of a student who can make an emulsion with his left hand while he rolls a pill mass with the right.

**Sulphuric Acid** is a chemical which has long been on the market in sufficient quantity to constitute an important article of commerce. The method of manufacture has varied but little during all these years. It is now announced that a chemist of Berlin has found a process of manufacture which will greatly cheapen the cost of production. His method does away with the large lead chambers so characteristic of sulphuric acid works.

**You May Have less brains** than some neighbor, but this does not necessitate your being less fortunate or successful in worldly affairs. It is not so much the amount of brains as it is the use to which they are placed that counts. Remember this and make the best use of the brains at your disposal, as you should of the capital in your possession. It is not always the person with the largest capital or bank account that is the most successful in business. It is the one who uses his capital in a judicious manner.

**Disinfection is All Right** in the proper place, when intelligently carried out. If newspaper reports are correct, and we believe they are in this case, the authorities at Selma, Ala., have gone beyond the demands of even surgical cleanliness when they disinfected a barrel of carbolic acid and killed the germs on a boat load of rocks to be used in repairing the river bank. Is it a wonder that Christian Scientists and kindred faddists point to the medical science, when practices such as the disinfection just mentioned are carried out in the name of hygiene?

**Label Shelf Bottles Correctly.**—Perhaps some of our readers consider this an unnecessary injunction. We have, however, noticed many cases where shelf bottles are used for some other preparation than that

designated by the label. Accidents occasionally result and can be easily avoided if the pharmacist will take the trouble to write and attach the proper label to the bottle. It is not sufficient that the proprietor and clerks know. When contents of bottles differ from the label they may absentmindedly make a dispensing error on account of the change, and the labels are misleading when some one else has occasion to use the bottles for their contents.

**Damages Caused By a Balking Horse** resulted in a lawsuit between a physician and a horse dealer of New York. The animal was sold to the doctor as a sound, kind, true, gentle and quiet animal, suitable for a physician's use. The Court held that the person selling the horse under such conditions was responsible for any damage done the first time the purchaser tried the animal, but when a second experiment with a horse is made the Court holds that it is done at the risk of the new owner. This decision is of interest to the general reader as well as members of the medical profession. It would be interesting to know just what decision David Harum would make if seated as judge in such a case.

**Artificial Nutmegs** are not as uncommon as the often-repeated wooden nutmeg jokes would indicate. A chemist, Dr. F. Ramwez, has given the subject much attention. He finds that the dimensions and the shape of the false nutmegs closely resemble the genuine article. The whitish powder rubbed into the hollows formed by marks bring out the character of the true nut. Evidently the articles are poorly moulded, for the doctor was able to detect a ridge running around each one, which was formed by the joint in the mould. He found that the composition of the false nutmegs is usually that of ground damaged nuts. It seems that those of poor quality are used for this purpose.

**Matrimony and the Roentgen-Rays.**—According to the *Medical Times* the Roentgen-rays are every day finding new applications, but not the least surprising (says the Paris correspondent of one of our contemporaries) is the very recent matter-of-fact suggestion of a stolid, prosaic German doctor as to their availability in the selection of a bride. The end of marriage being the reproduction of the species, any hindrances to this end which exist, and which may be discovered without subjecting the persons concerned to any indignity, he argues, should be found out before marriage. Any insuperable pelvic contraction may thus be easily detected, and he suggests that *fiancés* should exchange not only ordinary, but X-ray photographs, when the preliminary steps to matrimony are being taken. This method, he considers, will be of invaluable service to members of royal and aristocratic families to whom the birth of an heir is all important, and the skiagraph of his beloved will be one of the things that a princeling will be supposed to possess before seriously commencing negotiations for her hand. The proposed Colorado legislation to place marriages under the control of the Board of Health is in line with the above argument.

## MONEY-MAKING PHARMACISTS.

**How To Make a Drug Store Pay.**—In answer to this query a wag would naturally say, "enter suit"—but we'll pass over that.

Taking it for granted that you understand the business in which you are engaged; that you are a thorough pharmacist, a good financier, a close buyer, with progressive ideas; that your clerks are reputed to be first-class drug men and also good salesmen (combinations that bear the same ratio to the masses that yellow fire-crackers bear to the red ones); that your stock is well assorted and your stand considered as "A 1"—and if, with all these advantages, your bank account don't seem to grow, then there are leaks, and you must go on a still hunt for them and stop them as soon as possible. Of course, your clerks are honest, well-meaning fellows, but what kind of a system do you observe in handling every transaction? When night comes and you review the day's business, can you approximate the amount of profit in the gross sales for that day? If you cannot, then you have not the full control over your affairs that you should have. You should know more than any one else about the smallest detail of your establishment. Again, do you know that all of your clerks are sufficiently interested in your welfare as to always sell your goods at a legitimate profit? Why shouldn't you know this? A clerk may, to all outward appearances, be what is termed a "hustler," but the gross sales of any one clerk is not always an index of his worth to you. See that an itemized record is made of his every transaction, and judge of this matter for yourself—whether your stock is being given away or sold. Of course you keep a want book in which is noted, more or less punctually, the shortages in the regular stock. But now and then you will see a clerk go forward to wait on a prospective customer; a few words are exchanged, possibly some stock is shown, but the would-be buyer walks out without purchasing, and the clerk goes back to his routine duties. This may happen a dozen or more times during the day. Did you ever stop to consider that your lost customer is going straight to the store of your competitor? Why are you losing this business? If something out of your usual line of drugs or sundries is called for, possibly the clerk did not deem it of sufficient importance to note in the want book. Then arises the question, "who is running your business—you or the clerk?" Perhaps you may never have a second call for that article, and then you may never have a second visit from that customer. You can't buy everything that is called for, because it would take a bigger store than yours to hold it all. I have devised a plan by which the buyer of the stock can judge for himself whether or not an article is called for often enough to merit a place on the shelf. The scheme is, in my conceit, purely original, as I have never seen it in operation elsewhere. It is this: Have printed forms in pads placed conveniently for the employees, and worded as follows:

### NO SALE.

Salesman.....  
Customer (Transient or Regular)..... (White.) (Colored.)  
Article Wanted.....  
Priced at ..  
If in stock, state reason why sale was lost.  
.....  
If not in stock, state as nearly as possible kind, quality and price of article wanted.

This form, properly filled out each time a sale is lost for any reason whatever, may be filed with the cashier, if your trade is sufficiently brisk as to warrant the cashier system. If not, then have a file placed in some accessible place where outsiders will not be apt to see them. A perusal of these slips each night will furnish you with much food for thought. You can jot down in your want book such items as you may see fit, and reserve the balance of the slips for comparison with future slips. Some of these slips have a humorous vein, and at the same time will give you an opportunity to "coach" a clerk who may think he knows it all. For instance, I have before me a slip filled out by the Junior, as follows:

### NO SALE.

Salesman....."H".....  
Customer....."Transient"..... ("White.") (Colored.)  
Article Wanted....."Pipe Clay, 15c worth".....  
Priced at....."Sent him to the milliner".....  
If in stock, state reason why sale was lost.  
....."Probably wanted Clay Pipes".....  
If not in stock, state as nearly as possible kind, quality and price of article wanted.  
....."Not in Stock".....

—["DAD."]

### Chemical Composition of the Tubercle Bacillus.

—Drs. de Schweinitz and Dorset find that cellulose in very minute amount is present in tubercle bacilli grown upon different culture media; it is probable, therefore, that cellulose is a normal constituent. The amount of fat in the bacillus is very large, being equal to about thirty-seven per cent of the weight of the dried germs. The fat is principally a glyceride of palmitic acid. Other fats are present in small quantities. One of those, which is volatile, gives to tuberculous cultures their characteristic odor. The large percentage of fat in the tubercle bacillus suggested the use as a staining reagent of Sudan III., which is a useful stain for fats in histological and pathological work. The result was very satisfactory, and apparently this stain is more selective than carbolfuchsin. Smegma bacilli, which stain readily with fuchsin, do not stain with Sudan III. The mineral constituents of the tubercle bacillus include sodium, potassium, calcium and magnesium. The high percentage of phosphorus pentoxide and the absence of other acid radicals were noticeable. Phosphates and cod-liver oil are two materials frequently recommended in tuberculosis. As the germs of the disease seem to demand a large quantity of food containing phosphorus and also rich in fat, it is said to be a fair supposition that in giving those drugs we are supplying to the animal body those constituents which are very important for its proper nourishment, the supply of which is constantly being drawn upon by the bacilli.—[*Brit. Med. Journ.*, 2047, 745.]

## PUBLIC EXPRESSIONS.

### Read This Before You Write.

Contributions on subjects of interest to the pharmaceutical profession are always welcome. Write upon but one side of the sheet and spell out in full the names of medicines; never use abbreviations. The editor pays no attention to anonymous communications.

**How Pharmacists are Physicians.**—In the last issue of your valuable paper there appears an article from one "W. A. S.," Carmi, Ill., entitled, "Are Pharmacists Physicians in Illinois?" No doubt some of them are. I do not care to answer for all Illinois pharmacists, but happen to know the state of affairs at Carmi.

It is not, strictly speaking, a prescription town, although there are perhaps two or three of the leading physicians who write prescriptions almost exclusively, and who are ready and willing to quit the practice of office-dispensing if the other physicians would consent to do likewise.

I fully appreciate the impropriety of counter-prescribing as it is conducted at some places, but if the author of the article referred to above would abolish his drug store office practice, he would have no motive, I am sure, for asking the question, "Are pharmacists physicians in Illinois?"

Trusting this answer will furnish the desired information, and hoping the time will soon come when physicians will write prescriptions exclusively, and pharmacists will abolish the practice of counter-prescribing, which will be to the mutual advantage of each, I am one sincerely interested in elevating the profession.—[REGISTERED PHARMACIST.]

**The Prescription Counter.**—In the eyes of the proprietor and prescription clerks the prescription case should be the center of cleanliness, arrangement and order. It should be the chief ambition of the prescription clerk to see that the utensils used about the prescription case are washed with care and put in the cupboard where no dust or dirt is allowed. The bottles on the case should be neatly labeled and arranged as nearly as possible in alphabetical order.

The prescription counter should be placed in such a position that it will have light from both sides and be well lighted from the front as well as the back.

Care should be shown in selecting scales. A prescription counter should have two pairs of scales, one for weighing substances from one dram up, and a delicate pair to weigh from one dram down. Special care should be exercised in the keeping of them. A small piece of parchment paper should be placed on the pans where corrosive or oxidizable substances are to be weighed; use a little whitening, ammonia and water for cleaning the pans when they become corroded.

Solid extracts and powdered extracts should be kept on one side near the top, while those that are used more frequently are placed near the front.

It should be the duty of every proprietor to see that the prescription counter is kept clean, and once a

week, if not oftener, every bottle should be taken down, dusted, and the place where it stands dusted; a clerk should always see that this is done.

The best thing behind the counter is a notice "No one is allowed behind here;" and a strict guard should be kept against customers coming behind it when you are filling prescriptions, asking questions and otherwise interfering with your work, as serious mistakes frequently occur by allowing such intrusion.

Proprietors have lost many a dollar by allowing men who say they can fill prescriptions behind their counters.

Several instances have occurred in this city where physicians who have traded for years at certain stores have withdrawn their patronage on account of this practice, saying that they cannot conscientiously advise their patients to take prescriptions to such places.

The man behind a prescription counter should be duly licensed after a three years' experience and in no other case.—[C. A. FRANCIS.]

**Objects to the Publication of Net Prices.**—There are two ways in which many wholesalers and manufacturers are imposing on the retailer, and these are brought to my notice more forcibly each day.

1st. The practice of putting price-lists in the hands of wrong persons.—There is scarcely a merchant in this town who does not know what patent medicines cost, when it is not his place to know. The same is true of nearly all kinds of goods. The grocer knows exactly what drugs, hardware, clothing, jewelry and everything else costs; but this is not the end—he (the grocer) shows the prices to all his relatives, friends and acquaintances "confidentially."

2nd. By sending out net prices.—Often a customer comes in and wants something that you do not happen to carry in stock and do not know exactly what it would cost. Now, if you could pick up a price-list and show him the price, he would be satisfied to have you order it for him. But that net price does not work so well, for he expects it to be discounted; and when you add freight, etc., to an already net price, it looks like imposing on the "ignorant" customer, and he is not satisfied.

Net prices are convenient, but it is impossible to keep them entirely out of the hands of our customers and friends; so the secrets get out and result in constantly bringing prices down. Many are willing to allow an honest profit, but when you add to a printed price they think you are adding to an already high one.

Again, the forcing upon us of the patent medicine guarantee. This is entirely out of place. A doctor does not guarantee, and charges more than a druggist for his services. Of course, the proprietor of a good medicine feels like standing by its merits, but there are many things to consider. What will cure one will not cure another; some positively will not use as directed—they know more about using it than the maker; and some are dishonest—they want their money back and would tell an untruth about results in order to have



their money refunded. It is nothing but right to return money to an honest customer, but when you know he is imposing on you, the request should be ignored. In such cases one nearly always makes enemies.

Six months ago I sold an article on guarantee and the customer returned and demanded his money on the grounds of "no good." I gave it to him as I had promised, knowing at the time that the claim was a dishonest one. He has never since entered my place of business.

I have missed sales by refusing to give back money in case of no cure, and expect to miss more, for I do not believe in encouraging such practices.

I had a customer who purchased a chill tonic with "guarantee" printed on wrapper. He used it, bought two more bottles of same from another dealer, and then wanted both of us to make good the guarantee, when neither of us had agreed to do so.

These practices are impositions on the retailer and should not be kept up. I advocate price-lists to right dealers only, printed so as to allow discounts; I also think medicines should be made and sold in such a manner as to do away with the "no cure, no pay" plan. Remedies with guaranteed composition are near the point.

There should be more co-operation for the good of the profession and not for individual gain.—[W. L. P.

#### N. A. R. D.

**The Committee for 1900-1.**—President William C. Anderson announced the appointment of the following standing committees:

*National Legislation*—John C. Gallagher, New Jersey; Charles A. Rapelye, Connecticut; F. W. Herbst, Ohio; Frank N. Drake, California; Henry Willis, Quebec, Canada.

*Trademarks and Patents*—Louis C. Hopp, Ohio; William Bode-mann, Illinois; P. W. Vaughan, North Carolina; Charles E. Ward, Colorado; D. F. Jones, South Dakota.

*Commercial Relations*—W. E. Bingham, Alabama; Dr. M. L. Porter, Maine; F. B. Lillie, Oklahoma; W. C. Gordan, West Virginia; Sidney J. Coffee, Montana.

*Pharmacy Laws*—J. F. Guerlin, Massachusetts; C. E. Crecelius, Indiana; John H. Pickett, Iowa; Robert M. Dadd, Wisconsin; W. S. Parker, North Dakota.

*Form of Organization*—A. A. Broadie, Iowa; W. M. Federman, Missouri; W. F. Root, Vermont; F. W. Fenn, Delaware; James M. Mann, Washington.

*Auditing*—N. F. Hassebrock, Missouri; N. H. Arrington, Georgia; J. A. Ginocchio, Arkansas; G. Frank Lippold, Maryland; Charles W. Horner, Louisiana.

*Transportation*—W. G. Markell, Pennsylvania; George E. Thorpe, New York; Mason B. Wood, Rhode Island; J. W. Thomas, Jr., Virginia; J. A. Conover, Florida; James L. Hazlett, Texas; H. A. Small, Nebraska; A. A. Pardee, Wisconsin; J. L. Franken, Utah; Dr. J. A. White, Oregon.

**Whiskey and the Pharmacopœia** troubles some of our pharmacists, who feel that it has no place in such a work. Perhaps they can make use as an argument in their favor of the recent statement that during 1898 the United Kingdom consumed more whiskey than ever before, the average amount for each man, woman, and child being more than one gallon.

## ARKANSAS DEPARTMENT.

BY W. W. KERR, SECRETARY ARKANSAS BOARD OF PHARMACY  
BATESVILLE.

The Arkansas Association of Pharmacists will hold its nineteenth annual meeting in Little Rock, on May 21, 22 and 23, 1901.

The Arkansas State Board of Pharmacy meets in Little Rock, on Wednesday, November 14, 1900, at 9 o'clock a. m. All applicants for registration must make written application on the regular blanks provided therefor, and file the same with the secretary at least ten days before said date. These blanks can be had on application to the secretary.

The Proceedings of the eighteenth annual meeting of the Arkansas Association of Pharmacists is out, and doubtless has ere this reached all of the members whose dues have been paid, and nobody else is entitled to them. It is a most creditable document, reflecting great credit on Mr. Ginocchio, our enterprising secretary. We have seen but few such publications that show up better in their mechanical get-up, save a few typographical errors overlooked by the proof-reader.

**Sunday Closing.**—The druggists of Malvern, Ark., have all entered into an agreement to close their stores on Sunday, except to fill prescriptions, and then only to remain open long enough to do the work in hand. This is a step in the right direction and speaks volumes for these druggists. Why may not their example be followed by all throughout the State. There is no excuse in the world for keeping drug stores open on the Sabbath, and, besides being inherently wrong, it is an intolerable hardship upon clerks and proprietors which calls loudly for correction. What town will we hear from next?

**Committees.**—The following are the chairmen of the various committees:

*Executive*—J. F. Dowdy, Little Rock.

*Pharmacy and Queries*—W. W. Kerr, Batesville.

*Legislation*—Dr. John B. Bond, Sr., Little Rock.

*Arrangements*—J. B. Bond, Jr., Little Rock.

*Trade Interests*—J. F. Dowdy, Little Rock.

*Pharmacopœia*—W. W. Kerr, Batesville.

*Membership*—W. W. Walton, Little Rock.

We have given only the names of the several chairmen, as upon them usually depends the work of the whole committee. Now that each one knows just the work that is before him, let us all go to work with a will to make the next meeting the banner one in our history. The success attending the efforts in this direction last year shows what can be done, and ought to encourage every one to renewed efforts this year.

**A Russian has Produced** an engine whose motive power is bacteria fermentation. The fermentation is produced in a mixture of glucose, gelatin, acetic acid, yeast and acid phosphate in a copper vessel.

## QUIZ DEPARTMENT.

### Read This Before You Ask a Question.

Many questions are thrown in the waste basket each month on account of the correspondents failing to give name and address. The editor has a large basket for such questions. Write questions on separate sheets and on but one side of the paper. No questions will be answered by mail. Spell out in full every word; never abbreviate the names of medicines.

**Specimen Questions (175)** for a pharmacy examination. A subscriber asks us to kindly inform him how he can obtain such sets. We referred him to the list published on page 338 of this issue.

**Chinese Cement (176)** is composed of finely powdered calcined lime, fifty-four parts; alum, six parts; fresh blood, forty parts. These are worked into a homogeneous mass. Pasteboard saturated with it will become as hard as wood.

**A State Without a Pharmacy Law (177).**—Some of the States have poor laws, and in some sections of the country the regulations are practically inoperative; but we are unable to state positively where an incompetent person should go to run a drug store without a registered pharmacist.

**Ounce (178)**, says the *Chemist and Druggist*, was the Greek *oungia* (pronounced *ounkia*), Latin *uncia*, and meant at first a twelfth part. Hence the same word was applied to the twelfth part of a pound and to the twelfth part of a foot, the latter meaning becoming our inch, inch and ounce having thus a common origin.

**Creolin (179).**—"Could you please let me know through the columns of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST the formula and the mode of manufacturing creolin (phenol)?"

Creolin is a proprietary preparation said to be cresol emulsified with resin soap. It is intended to overcome the insolubility of cresol. We cannot tell you how it is made.

### Verbena Water (180).

Oil of verbenia.....	2 fl. ozs.
Oil of orange.....	¼ fl. oz.
Oil of lemon.....	¼ fl. oz.
Oil of neroli.....	¼ fl. oz.
Ext. of jasmin.....	4 fl. ozs.
Strong tr. orris.....	8 fl. ozs.
Rose water.....	1 pint.
Deodorized alcohol.....	9 pints.

Mix and proceed as with violet water, omitting the color.

**Coloring Billiard Balls (181).**—Red: Immerse the balls, in the cold, for ten minutes in dilute nitric acid (1.32), then for ten minutes in a solution of stannous chloride, 1.200; next immerse in a cold solution of carmine, 1 in 200, to which a slight excess of ammonia has been added, and gradually heat to boiling. When dry and cold polish with a little boiled linseed oil. Black: Immerse in a cold solution of logwood and gradually heat to boiling, then allow to macerate for

a short time in solution of ferric acetate. The balls should be washed free from any grease before dyeing, by allowing them to stand for a few minutes in benzine.

**Gelanthum (182).**—Under this name Unna has put forward another of the occlusive varnish-like dressings designed for the incorporation of various remedial agents for use in skin diseases. Unlike many previously tried substances, this holds chrysarobin, pyrogallol, resorcin and salicylic acid in suspension. The difficulty heretofore has been that they cake up or form into small masses. If first emulsified, 10 per cent of fat and 20 per cent of glycerin can be used with ichthyol, 30 per cent, or with carbolic acid. The varnish is composed of equal parts of gelatin and tragacanth mixed. It is said to spread rapidly, to dry quickly with a smooth surface and to be inexpensive.

REFERENCE:—"Therap. Woch.," September 13, 1896.

**Galen and Galenus (183)** were one and the same parties. You are correct in thinking that the term Galenical preparations came from the word Galen or Galenus. Christopher Galen was the most celebrated of Greek physicians. He was born in 131 and died between 201 and 210. His father had intended to make a philosopher out of him, but, owing to a dream, decided that the young man should study medicine; so, on the strength of this dream came the father of pharmacy, who was recognized as the greatest of physicians throughout the civilized world until within about 300 years. Among his many medical studies was that of the pulse, which he recognized as a valuable aid in diagnosing disease. Galen was a physician in the army under Emperor Marcus Aurelius and as such was permitted to dissect the bodies of the Germans killed in the Roman war against them.

**Are They Old Eggs?**—The following method for determining the age of eggs is practiced in the markets of Paris, according to the *Bäcker-und Konditor-Zeitung*: "About six ounces of common cooking-salt is put into a large glass, which is then filled with water. When the salt is in solution an egg is dropped into the glass. If the egg is only one day old it immediately sinks to the bottom; if any older it does not reach the bottom of the glass. If three days old it sinks only just below the surface. From five days upward it floats; the older it is the more it protrudes out of the water."—[Translation made for *The Literary Digest*.

**Of the 46,988 Deaths** which occurred in Paris for the year 1899, says *Technische Notizen*, no less than 12,314, hence about one-fourth, were due to consumption; 37.2% of these persons died between the ages of 1 and 20, 60.2% between those of 20 and 40. Hence two-thirds of all victims of this disease were claimed by death in the prime of their life.

## WORKING FORMULAS.

BY ALBERT E. EBERT, PH. M., PH. D., CHICAGO.

Correspondence solicited. Numbered items are answers to questions. Also see Quiz and Prescription Case Departments.

## Cements.—

## Rubber Cement.

[Continued from page 195.]

2. Gutta percha, in pieces..... 2 av. ozs.
- Carbon bisulphide..... 4 fl. ozs.
- Oil of turpentine..... 1 fl. oz.
- Asphalt, in powder..... 2 av. ozs.

Dissolve the gutta percha in the carbon bisulphide and oil of turpentine, add the asphalt, let stand for several days, occasionally shaking; if not a perfect solution, strain or decant off the clear portion. This is useful in mending leather, cementing to wood, etc.

Before applying it to leather, the leather should be freed from grease or oil by treatment with benzin.

3. Gutta percha, in pieces..... 1 av. oz.
- Carbon bisulphide..... 8 fl. ozs.
- Resin..... 40 grs.

## Mix and dissolve.

4. Gutta percha..... 15 grs.
- Chloroform..... 2 fl. ozs.
- Gum mastic..... ½ av. oz.

Dissolve the gutta percha first in chloroform, then add the mastic, in powder, and let stand for a week or so before using. This cement is useful for repairing articles of vertu, etc.

## Cement for Gas Burners.

- Litharge.....
- Glycerin.....
- Of each sufficient to make a stiff paste.....

## Cement for Attaching Glass Labels to Bottles.

- Resin..... 1 part.
- Yellow wax..... 2 parts.

Melt together.

[To be Continued.]

**Tasteless Castor Oil (49).**—Formula for this preparation was published on page 106 of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST for April, 1900.

**To Clean a Fur Colarette (50).**—If the garment is not too large immerse in sufficient gasoline or benzine, rinse several times and hang up to dry. Otherwise, fold a piece of white cloth several times, place under the colarette and apply the erasive fluid with a clean sponge or cloth; then expose to the open air.

## Hair Curling Powder.—

- Borax, powder..... 1 av. oz.
- Gum arabic, powder..... ½ av. oz.

Mix intimately and divide into six packages.

Directions: Dissolve the contents of the packet in a teacupful of hot water.

## To Clean a Slimy Sponge.—

- Sodium chloride..... 8 av. ozs.
- Ammonium carbonate..... 4 av. ozs.
- Water, hot..... 1 gallon.

Directions: Dissolve the salts in the water and soak the sponge in the solution for an hour or two; rinse it in clean water, squeeze it out and let it dry.

**Diuretic Elixir (51).**—The following formula is said to be one of the popular preparations of the market:

- Fluid extract buchu..... 1¼ fl. ozs.
- Fluid extract dandelion..... 1¼ fl. ozs.
- Fluid extract juniper berries..... 1 fl. oz.
- Fluid extract pareira..... 1 fl. oz.
- Fluid extract collinsonia..... 1 fl. oz.
- Potassium acetate..... 1¼ av. ozs.
- Simple elixir enough to make..... 16 fl. ozs.

Mix. Dose:—A teaspoonful three times a day.

**Fluid Depilatory (52).**—“Please publish a formula for a sure depilatory. I have had partial success with a paste I made from starch and barium sulphide.” Make a trial with the following, and give us the result:

- Tincture iodine..... 1 fl. dr.
- Oil turpentine..... 2 fl. drs.
- Castor oil..... 2½ fl. drs.
- Alcohol, strong..... 2 fl. ozs.
- Collodion, sufficient to make..... 8 fl. ozs.

Mix. Directions:—One application to be made each night for four nights.

**The Illinois Pure Food Law (53).**—“Under the Pure Food Law of Illinois, is the sale of shellac varnish, made from wood alcohol or mixtures of wood and grain alcohol, and for use by confectioners in finishing chocolate creams, burnt almonds peanuts, etc., prohibited, in your opinion? We find nothing in the law itself as published, specifically referring to it. The question is asked us by one of our customers.”

The following is found among the rules published for general information by the State Food Commissioner:

Candy must be free from inert mineral matters, and not colored with substances deleterious to health.

It seems to us that, with the above ruling on candy, shellac coating would be permissible. The solvent of the shellac does not enter into the question, although it might be well to have the solvent of such a character that it will not impart any objectionable taste to the finished confectionery.

**What is Svapina? (54)**—“I do not find it among the new remedies in the last issue of the United States Dispensatory.”

Svapina was introduced by Frederick Stearns, of Detroit, in the latter part of the '60s, as a proprietary preparation obtained from opium. It is still in the market and can be obtained from the wholesale drug houses. It is in the form of scales, having much the appearance of the iron scale salts; it is soluble in water; ordinary dose is said to be one grain. The claim set up for it is that it contains only the anodyne and sordorific alkaloids—codeine, narceine and morphine—excluding the poisonous and convulsive alkaloids of opium, thebaine, narcotine and papaverine. It appears to us that it is an aqueous extract of opium which has been treated with ether or benzine to remove wax, fat, caoutchouc, and some of the alkaloids that are soluble in the menstruum employed, and evaporated to syrupy consistence and spread on glass to dry and scale.

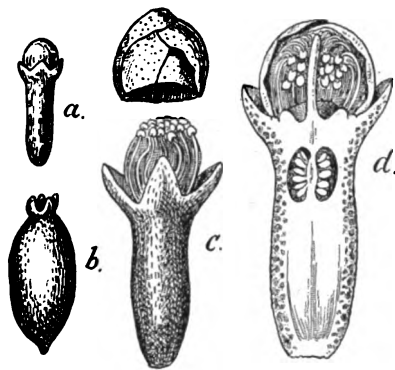
## NOTES ON PHARMACOGNOSY.

BY OTTO A. WALL, M. D., PH. G.

[Copyrighted.]

[Continued from page 301.]

long and 4 to 5 mm. thick through thickest part; dark-brown, with a subcylindrical calyx tube which at its upper end is divided into four spreading notches or sepals supporting four petals which overlap each other and form a globular head (bud) covering numerous curved stamens and one style; the calyx tube



contains the ovaries in its upper part and throughout its entire length contains near its outer surface many small intercellular gland-spaces or oil-glands; the odor is strongly aromatic and the taste pungent and spicy. — c. The only constituent of value is the volatile oil which is so abundant (15 to 20%), that it exudes simply on pressure of the surface of the clove with the finger-nail. — u. Spice and condiment. Stimulant, carminative and stomachic. Dose: 1 to 2 grams in infusion.

The illustrations show a whole clove (a) and a fruit (b) in natural size; also a clove with petals removed (c) and a vertical section of a clove (d), both enlarged.

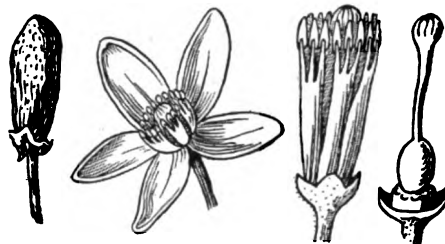
The unripe fruits of the clove tree come into the trade under the name of "mother-clove" or "*anthophylli*"; they are much weaker than cloves, and are mainly used to adulterate the latter when powdered.

Cloves, to be good, must be plump, heavy, of rich brown color, strong spicy odor and pungent aromatic taste; they should be kept in well-closed vessels. Occasionally cloves are mixed with some from which the volatile oil has been abstracted by distillation; such cloves are much shrunken, appear to be moist, are dark-colored or almost black and the heads formed by the petals are generally broken or missing; they are, of course, much weaker in odor and taste.

**Aurantii Flores.**

**N.** Orange Flowers, *Flores Naphæ*. — **O.** The unopened flower-buds (unexpanded flowers) of *Citrus vulgaris* and *C. Aurantium*; *Rutaceæ*. — **H.** Cultivated in all subtropical countries. — **D.** About 15 mm.

long without the flower-stalk which is often present; the calyx is cup-shaped, small and 5-notched and incloses the base of the corolla which consists of five



over-lapping pale brownish-yellow petals forming an ovoid head (bud) covering numerous polyadelphous stamens inserted on a disk around a pistil with a globular ovary and stigma; odor fragrant and taste aromatic bitter. — c. Volatile oil and bitter extractive. — u. Slightly stimulant and antispasmodic (?), but not much used.

The illustrations show the whole bud (a) and the expanded flower (b) in natural size; also the bud with petals removed, showing stamens surrounding the pistil (c), and the same with the stamens removed (d), the latter two illustrations enlarged.

The fresh flowers are used for making the distilled water of orange flowers; sometimes the fresh flowers are salted down in jars with about one-third of their weight of salt, and distilled water may be made from these. The dried flowers which constitute the drug described above are practically worthless; the dried flowers should be rejected if they are not strongly fragrant or if they are of a decided brown color.

**GROUP LV.****OPENED SINGLE FLOWERS.**

Under this group we find single simple flowers as well as single florets from compound flowers; the characteristic being that the flowers are entire. When a drug consists only of parts of flowers it belongs in Group LVI or LVII. Flowers can best be examined by first soaking in water, by which they to a certain extent resume their fresh shape and allow dissecting, to demonstrate botanical details.

**Simple Flowers:**

- Small shriveled, pale brownish-yellow, roundish grains..... **Sambucus.**
- Small two-lipped flowers with bluish-gray calyx and violet-blue corolla..... **Lavandula.**
- Calyx grayish-green, felty, 5-parted; corolla 5-lobed, wheel-shaped, yellow..... **Verbasci Flores.**
- Light grayish-green, double calyx, felty with stellate hairs; petals purplish-black..... **Althææ Flores.**
- Similar to last, somewhat smaller, and the corolla bluish-purple in dry drug..... **Malvæ Flores.**

**Florets from Compound Flowers:**

- Yellow, strap-shaped, fertile (female) ray-florets..... **Calendula.**

Deep-red, thin tubular, 5-lobed corolla, with projecting anther tube and style.....**Carthamus.**

Neuter (sexless) florets, with tubular corolla ending in 7-parted blue limb.....**Cyanl Flores.**

#### **Sambucus.**

**N.** Elder Flowers. — **o.** The flowers of *Sambucus canadensis* and *S. nigra*; *Caprifoliaceæ*. — **H.** *S.*



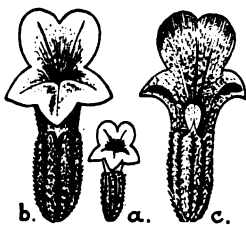
*nigra* is preferred in Europe and England because it grows there, and *S. canadensis* is preferred in America

because it is indigenous here; there is no need to distinguish between the two kinds as they are practically alike in appearance and in medicinal value. — **D.** In the dried drug the flowers are shriveled into roundish grains or balls scarcely more than 1½ to 2 mm. in diameter, pale brownish-yellow, with a peculiar fragrant odor and a sweetish, mucilaginous, aromatic and finally somewhat acrid taste. By soaking in water the flowers may be recognized as such and can be more readily examined. The fresh flowers are about 5 mm. broad, calyx superior and minutely 5-toothed, corolla 5-lobed, wheel-shaped, cream-colored or white, with five extrorse stamens, pistil with three roundish stigmas; the illustrations show upper surface of flower enlarged (*a*), under surface of flower enlarged (*b*), from side, corolla and stamens removed (*c*), and flower in natural size (*d*). — **C.** Very small quantity of volatile oil, resin, tannin, etc. — **U.** Stimulant diaphoretic. Dose: 2 to 4 grams, best in infusion.

#### **Lavandula.**

**N.** Lavender, Lavender Flowers. — **o.** The flowers of *Lavandula vera*; *Labiata*. — **H.** Cultivated in Europe and America. —

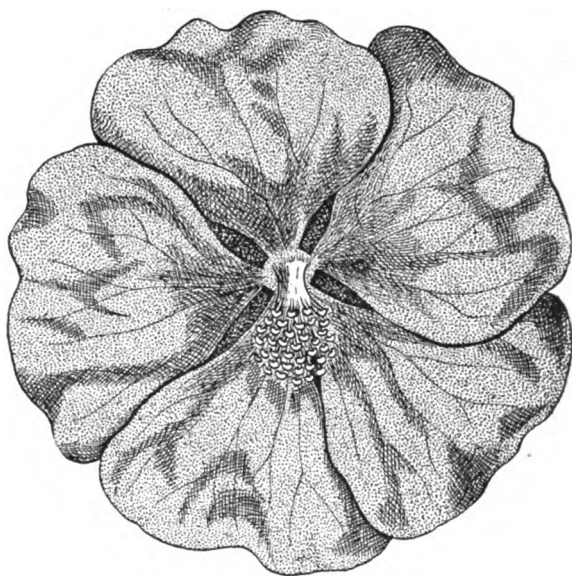
**D.** Small blue flowers, about 12 mm. long, calyx tubular, 5-toothed, the tooth on the back of the flower larger than the others and roundish, calyx bluish-gray, hairy, the corolla violet-blue, labiate, the upper lip obcordate, larger and 2-lobed, the lower lip smaller and 3-lobed, hairy-glandular on outer surface, four stamens on inside of tube; fragrant odor and aromatic, camphoraceous and bitterish taste. The illustrations show a flower in natural size (*a*), same enlarged, front (*b*) and back (*c*). — **C.** One to three per cent of volatile oil, resin, etc. — **U.** Stimulant carminative. Rarely used internally, except as a flavoring agent; the whole flowers are often used as sachet perfume.



**Verbasci Flores.** Mullein Flowers, are sometimes gathered entire, but usually the drug consists of the corollas alone, wherefore the description of this drug is to be found in the next group.

#### **Althææ Flores.**

**N.** Flores *Malvæ Arboreæ*, Mallow Flowers, Holly-



hock flowers. — **o.** The flowers of *Althæa rosea*; *Malvaceæ*. — **H.** Cultivated; in cultivation the flowers are often double. — **D.** The flowers of this plant vary in color, white, yellow, rose, red, brown to purplish-red and purplish-black, but only the dark-colored flowers are gathered for the trade. Hollyhock flowers are 7 to 10 cm. broad, calyx gray-felty with stellate hairs, double, the outer layer of sepals (also called involucre) 9-cleft, the inner layer 5-cleft, corolla 5-lobed, the petals broadly obovate, notched at apex, united at base to the base of a column or tube formed by the union of the numerous filaments, bearing many kidney-shaped anthers, and within which tube are the stigmas; odor slight, taste sweetish mucilaginous and slightly astringent. The illustration shows the upper surface of a flower, natural size; the column bearing anthers is shown. — **C.** Mucilage, tannin, etc. — **U.** Demulcent, emollient. Used as an ingredient of "Species pectorales."

The infusion of the petals is rendered red by acids, green by alkalis. The petals are also brought into trade alone, as corollas, and can be used as a rich and harmless coloring agent for artificial fruit syrups, etc.

**Malvæ Flores.** Mallow Flowers, slightly smaller than those from *Althæa rosea*, are obtained from *Malva sylvestris*, *M. rotundifolia*, etc. The flowers of these plants are similar to the above, except that the petals have a bluish-purple color when dry, as in the drug. European writers (Schleiden, Berg, etc.) include under the title "Flores *Malvæ Alboreæ*" the flowers of *Althæa rosea*, *A. officinalis*, *Malva sylvestris*, *M. rotundifolia*, *M. neglecta*, etc., so that it is probable that no accurate distinctions need be made in the drugs known in the trade as "flores althææ" or "flores malvæ."

These flowers vary in size and color, and to a limited extent in other regards, but resemble the

illustration closely enough for identification; they all have the central column hollow stamen-tube with numerous anthers.

They are all used for the same purposes as the Flores Althæa described above.

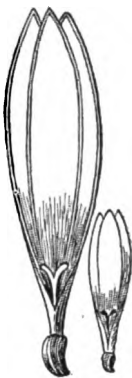
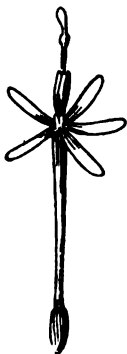
#### Calendula.

**N.** Calendula Flowers, Marigold Flowers. — **o.** The ray-florets of *Calendula officinalis*; *Compositæ*. — **H.** Cultivated everywhere. — **D.** Occasionally the flowering tops are used. The plant has a rough, angular stem, alternate, thick, hairy, spatulate leaves; flower-heads about 5 cm. broad, with conspicuous bright orange-yellow florets. Generally, however, only the ray-florets are gathered. The ray-florets are fertile (female), have a slightly curved ovary and a ligulate corolla, bright orange-yellow, up to 2.5 cm. long and 3 mm. wide, 3-toothed and delicately striate longitudinally, the bifid style projecting from the short tube of the corolla; there is no pappus, by which characteristic calendula flowers may be readily distinguished from arnica flowers or other similar flowers. The illustrations show a ray-floret in natural size, and enlarged. — **c.** An amorphous bitter principle, traces of volatile oil, yellow coloring principle, etc. — **u.** Reputed to possess tonic, antispasmodic, diaphoretic and emmenagogue properties. Used also as a vulnerary externally, for similar purposes as arnica, to which drug it is probably superior, because less apt to be infested with insects and therefore less likely to produce the trouble which is usually called "arnica urticaria." Dose: 0.5 to 1 gram in infusion.

#### Carthamus.

**N.** Safflower, American Saffron. — **o.** The florets of *Carthamus tinctorius*; *Compositæ*. — **H.** Cultivated in India, Asia, Europe and elsewhere. — **D.** The illustration shows a floret in natural size; the compound flower-heads are large and the florets are yellow, but after fertilization when the corollas commence to wither, the florets change to a deep orange-red color; it is at this time that the florets are gathered by plucking from the flower-heads. The floret consists of a very thin cylindrical tube, about 2.5 cm. long, ending in a 5-cleft limb, each lobe of which is about 4 to 6 mm. long;

from this tube projects the syngenesious anther-tube, yellow, and also about 4 to 6 mm. long, and through the latter the stigma protrudes another 6 mm., so that the total length of the floret is about 40 mm., but that of the corolla alone only about 2.5 cm.; odor feeble, peculiar, taste insipid, faintly bitterish. — **c.** Carthamin, about 40% yellow coloring principle, etc. — **u.** Diaphoretic in infusion. Dose: 2 to 5 grams. Mainly used as a coloring agent, or as a



cheap substitute for genuine saffron; this drug is sometimes called "false saffron."

The Oriental or Indian varieties of this drug are most highly esteemed and in the best grades of this drug the corolla was picked from the ovary in the gathering, so that the ovary is missing; see next group.

#### Cyani Flores.

**N.** Only used by German pharmacists, to whom it is known as "Korn-Blume" or corn-flower. — **o.** The ray-floret of *Centaurea Cyanus*; *Compositæ*. — **H.** A common weed in European grain ("Korn") fields. — **D.** The ray-florets are neutral (sexless), about 3 cm. long, corolla consisting of a thin tube expanding into a cup-shaped, irregularly 7-cleft limb, of a blue color. See illustration, natural size. The flowers must be dried quickly and kept in a dry and dark place as they otherwise bleach readily. — **c.** Mucilage, etc. — **u.** German pharmacists are fond of giving a peculiar mottled appearance to their preparations of "Species pectorales" and they use for this purpose such inert substances as possess pronounced bright colors: *Flores Cyani*, *flores malva*, *flores verbasci*, etc. *Flores Cyani* have no medicinal virtues.



#### GROUP LVI.

##### COROLLAS.

This group includes only the corollas, either entire as in *Verbasci Flores*, or the separate petals (Latin: *Petala*) as in *Rosa centifolia*. *Flores Cyani*, consisting of neuter florets, have the appearance of corollas only, although they are really entire florets; they may therefore be looked for here and are mentioned for this reason in this group. Safflower, already mentioned in the last group, is sometimes gathered by pinching off the corolla, leaving or rejecting the ovary, so that the drug does not consist of entire flowers but only of parts of flowers; however, the corolla with the stamens and style projecting look so much like an entire flower, that the drug would still probably be looked for in the previous group. Mullein flowers usually consist only of the corolla with inclosed adherent stamens; they would therefore probably be looked for here, but because the whole flowers are sometimes found in the trade, they are also mentioned under Group LV.

Roundish-obovate or obcordate petals of pinkish color and fragrant odor..... **Rosa Centifolia.**

Deep purplish-red cones, about 2.5 cm. long, consisting of imbricated roundish petals..... **Rosa Gallica.**

Five-lobed, wheel-shaped, hairy, yellow corolla, with five coherent anthers enclosed..... **Verbasci Flores.**

Nearly round, thin, dark-red petals, about 5 cm. broad, with a blue-black spot at the base..... **Rhodes Flores.**

Five obovate-cuneate, deep-red to purplish-black petals, each about 2.5 to 4 cm. long, united at the base.....**Althaea Flores.**

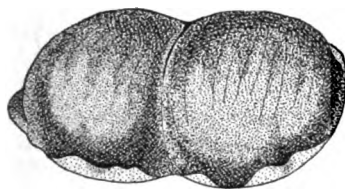
Similar to last, but smaller and bluish-purple.....**Malva Flores.**

Deep-red, thin tubular, 5-lobed corolla, with projecting anther tube and style.....**Carthamus.**

Neuter (sexless) florets, with tubular corolla ending in 7-parted blue limb.....**Cyanl Flores.**

#### **Rosa Centifolia.**

**N. Pale Rose, Pale Rose Leaves, Rose Leaves.**



— **O.** The petals of *Rosa centifolia*; *Rosacea*. — **H.** Western Asia, but now cultivated everywhere. — **D.** Cultivated roses are double flowers

having many petals; the pale-red petals of the variety under consideration are ovate, roundish, broader than long, notched at apex so as to appear almost obcordate, the upper margin often recurved; the illustration shows one of the larger outer petals as it appears when fresh; if carefully dried the petals retain their

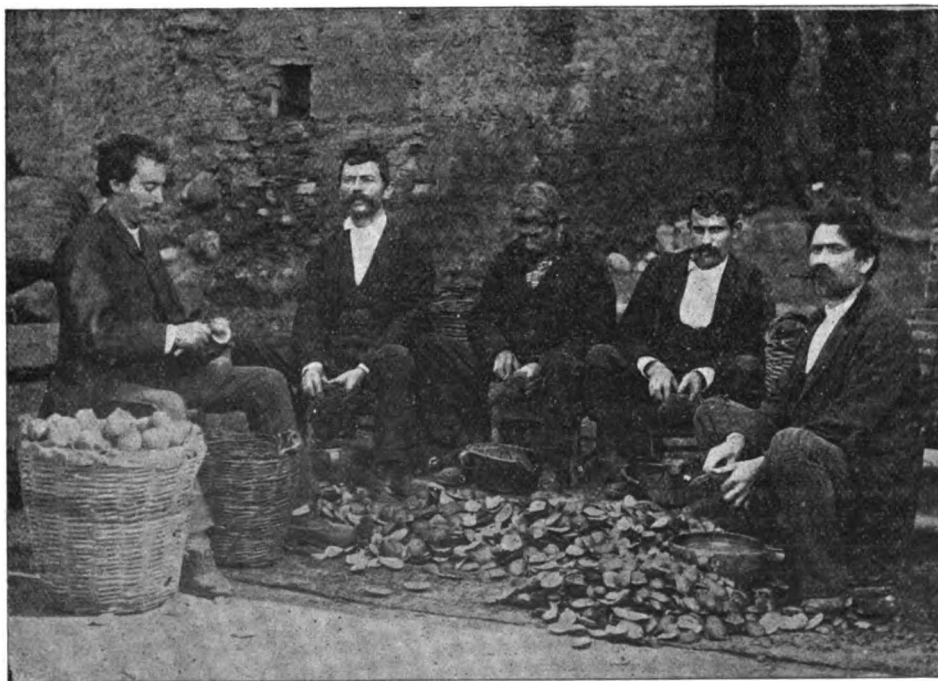
shapes and fresh color fairly well, but exposure to light is apt to change the delicate pink color to a pale brownish-yellow; odor fragrant, taste slightly astringent. — **C.** Traces of volatile oil, tannin, etc. — **U.** For flavoring. Sometimes preserved undried with one-half of its weight of salt by packing tightly in jars; these leaves may then be used for making rose water by distillation, but the latter can be bought so much better and more economically that probably very few pharmacists would take the trouble to make their rose water from salted leaves.

#### **Rosa Gallica.**

**N. Red Rose.** — **O.** The petals of the unopened buds of *Rosa gallica*; *Rosacea*. — **H.** Southern and middle Europe, eastward to Caucasasia; now cultivated everywhere. — **D.** The petals are removed from the bud without separating them, and then quickly dried, so that the drug consists of small cones, varying somewhat in size, each cone consisting of numerous imbricated, roundish, notched, deep-purplish-red petals; the yellow claws or bases of the petals should be cut away when the drug is gathered, but are frequently allowed to remain; odor fragrant, taste slightly astringent. — **C.** Traces of volatile oil, tannin, etc. — **U.** Mainly for flavoring.



[To be Continued.]



**The Manufacture of Oil of Bergamot.**



## THE MICROSCOPE IN PHARMACY.

BY ALBERT SCHNEIDER, M. D., PH. D., NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF PHARMACY, CHICAGO.

[Continued from Page 304.]

Wilson (1740) improved the effectiveness and convenience of the simple microscope by supplying a stationary stand with foot and an adjustable mirror for illuminating by transmitted light.

Simple microscopes have not been greatly improved since 1800. Chromatic and spherical aberrations were, in a measure, corrected by using combinations of lenses as in modern simple microscopes. It was also recognized that a maximum of amplification was not consistent with a maximum of working efficiency. From inspection of Fig. 4, it will be seen that the simple microscope of 1800 is closely similar to a modern dissecting microscope. The ingenious lens maker, Cuff, made a simple microscope which could be converted into a compound microscope.

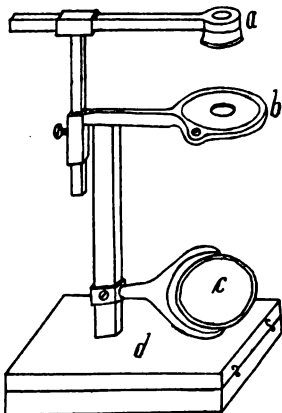


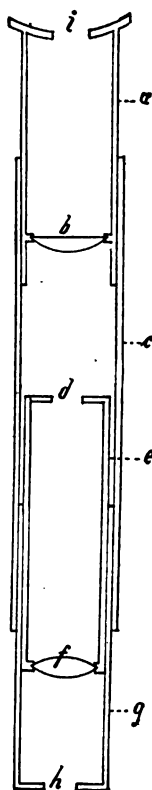
FIG. 4.  
*Simple Microscope of about 1800.*

*a*, magnifier, consisting of two lenses and a diaphragm enclosed in a metal box; *b*, stage upon which objects are placed clamped between two glass plates; *c*, adjustable mirror; *d*, box foot or base.

### 2. Compound Microscopes.

The first compound microscope was made in 1590, by Zacharias Janssen, a spectacle maker of Middleburg, Holland. The exact construction of the first of Janssen's instruments is not known. It is said to have been an imposing affair, consisting of a copper tube six feet long, with three lenses mounted upon brass dolphins. Janssen made several compound microscopes, one of which is still preserved at Middleburg, and of which Fig. 5 is a diagram. From the inspection of this figure it will be seen that the construction was very simple; there was no field lens and no correction for aberration. They were optically so defective that no practical use could be made of them. Like the first simple microscopes, they were considered mere toys and optical curiosities. The image, though greatly magnified, was dim, greatly discolored and distorted.

FIG. 5.  
*Diagram of Janssen's Compound Microscope (1590).*



*a*, ocular tube; *b*, ocular or eye lens; *c*, outer tube; *d*, diaphragm; *e*, middle sliding tube; *f*, object lens or objective; *g*, lower sliding tube; *h*, diaphragm; *i*, eye diaphragm.

According to Van Heurck, the oldest compound microscope of which there is any figure is that of R. Hooke (1665). It is evident that the size and clumsiness of the instruments were greatly reduced, as the tube or body of the Hooke microscope measured only about eighteen centimeters (seven inches) in length. There were, however, four tubes sliding into each other, capable of being drawn out to considerable length for the purpose of increasing magnification. A field lens (middle lens) was present which could be removed when desirable. Illumination was vertical and not by transmitted light, as in later and all modern compound microscopes. From inspection of Fig. 6 it will be observed that the illumination was accomplished by means of a lamp, spherical condenser and bulls-eye condenser, but this effort at illumination could not correct the errors due to defective lenses and defective mechanism.

Grindel's compound microscope (1687), showed considerable improvement over that of Hooke. Chromatic and spherical aberration was in

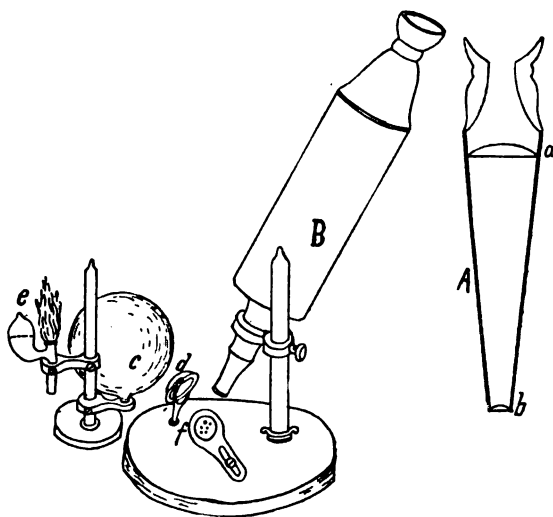


FIG. 6.  
*Hooke's Compound Microscope (1665).*  
*A*, diagram of tube; *a*, eye-lens; *b*, objective lens; *B*, body or tube; *c*, condenser; *d*, condenser; *e*, lamp; *f*, stage.

part corrected by the use of combinations of lenses as shown in Fig. 7. At this time the field lens or lenses

[To be Continued.]

## MISSOURI PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

Missouri Pharmacists who are members of the M. Ph. A. and have paid their dues for 1900, are entitled to the proceedings for the present year. Those who do not receive them should communicate with the treasurer at once.

**New Members** of the M. Ph. A.—Mr. F. R. Scharlach, of Moberly, chairman of the committee on membership, reports the following applications for membership up to date: Bard, Jr., W. E., Sedalia; Eilbrecht, W. E., Waterloo, Ill.

**If the Secretaries of All the State Pharmaceutical Associations** would, like the secretaries of the Missouri, Ohio and South Carolina, and, possibly, some other pharmaceutical associations, send out condensed reports of their annual meetings to all the different pharmaceutical journals, the influence and efforts of the association would be felt and appreciated by a large number of pharmacists, many of whom are members of other State organizations, and also by those who are not members of any organization. Such steps would tend to bring every State association into prominence and enable it to wield an influence for good, as the Missouri association is doing. (See Review of Proceedings of Missouri Pharmaceutical Association, this journal, 1899, page 293).—[*American Journal of Pharmacy*.

**A Missouri Druggist-Doctor for Business.**—Mr. D. F. Royer, of Northview, Mo., sends us the following letter from an applicant for a position in his store.

Mr D F Royer Druggist

Sir our Worthy P. M. has handed Me a Letter from you this Morning and Contents Noted

would Say I am an M D an also am a Registered Pharmacist and if there is anything in the Change i am at Your Servis so Pleas Wright By Return Mail or Soon and Let Me Know the Best you Can Doe By the Month as for Practice i will have to Resk that and the pay also

i will Refer you To Mr Hendrix as to My Qualifications

and also send you My Card as i will have to Board a while Pleas state what you can Pay and Board or otherwise.

Pleas answer soon as there is two other Places that Want Me Yors for Business Dr Wm —, Phillipsburg, Mo.

P S I Can Come any time after the 12th.

In commenting on the above, Mr. Royer says: "Surely our medical schools and laws regulating the practice of medicine, as well as pharmacy laws, must often be very elastic to admit and give certificates of proficiency to one like the M. D."

**The Missouri and the Wisconsin Pharmaceutical Associations** have much in common. Dr. E. B. Heimstreet, editor of the *Wisconsin Druggists' Exchange*, has been publishing correspondence from members of the State Association bearing upon the 1901 meeting. The following extracts from these communications apply with equal force to the Missouri Association. They are worthy of consideration by such officers as President Paul Hess, Chairman A. Breunert of the Entertainment Committee, R. L. Hope of the Exhibit Committee, and F. R.

Scharlach of the Committee on Membership and Attendance.

Ask our executive committee to say we will have exhibits at next meeting. Let the association pay for the hall or exhibit room, giving exhibitors all the space they can fill to advantage. Make no charge for same and we will bring in orders enough to make them satisfied with their week's work.

Another correspondent says:

Give us a good exhibit at next meeting. Have some good guessing matches. Offer some prizes for the manufacture of preparations by drug clerks. Let none compete for prizes of any kind but members of the association. In the meetings, give some time to commercial part of our business, and we will have the banner meeting.

A third writer says:

First, I think it a good idea to have games and prizes, but no prizes in cash should be asked for or given. No prize should be over ten dollars in value, and no money. In games or papers, no druggist who is not a member of the association should be allowed to compete, and no one should be allowed to take more than two first prizes. Another thing, give more guessing prizes, as all can go in for them, and it seems more intelligent than a prize for one who eats the most pie, or something of that kind. Give a big prize from the association for the one bringing in the most members; in this way we do not tax the wholesaler or manufacturer so he feels it an imposition. We do not think our neighbor comes just for the money in prizes, and we keep along in the prosperous line we have always been fortunate in.

**The Missouri Board of Pharmacy** held a meeting in St. Louis, Monday, October 8, 1900. The following are the successful candidates:

W. S. Barnickel, W. Bueneman, R. M. Crooks, C. O. Gill, R. F. Guedeman, J. H. Hicks, A. F. Klusmeier, W. J. Pfeffer, G. B. Palliam, W. E. Reed, J. W. Risk, of St. Louis; A. E. Bauman,



AUG. T. FLEISCHMANN.

Washington, Mo.; D. R. Brown, Memphis, Mo.; J. R. Dennis, Spickard, Mo.; J. Hynds, Narborn, Mo.; W. W. Johnson, Doniphan, Mo.; F. M. Nash, Clinton, Mo.; D. H. Palmer, Lewistown, Mo.; E. W. Rentfro, Kayville, Mo.; C. C. Reynolds, Springfield, Mo.; W. P. Smith, Troy, Mo.; J. B. Thruston, Versailles, Mo.

—[AUG. T. FLEISCHMANN, Secretary, Sedalia.

**Cool the Bottle.**—This should be a standing instruction to every soda fountain clerk: Don't put ice in the glass with the drink; cool the bottle.—[*Butlers' Gazette*.

## ST. LOUIS LOCALS.

The Omega Phi Society of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy held a meeting on Monday, October 8, and elected the following officers: President, W. P. Forbes, Missouri; vice-president, J. J. Mueller, Missouri; secretary, I. P. Sewell, Texas; treasurer, E. H. Polley, Nebraska; sergeant-at-arms, E. L. Dye, Texas.

The Alumni Association of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy held a very interesting smoker in Professor Wall's lecture room of the college the evening of October 16. The lecture of the evening was by Dr. H. Prinz, and entitled "The Story of an Old Tooth." It was humorous, as well as an entertaining and instructive lecture. This was followed by a general discussion which was taken part in by Dr. J. C. Falk, Professor Francis Hemm, W. C. Bolm, Charles Gietner, Dr. H. M. Whelpley, Charles Lips, Dr. O. A. Wall and others.

Mr. Max J. Schneider, formerly of the firm of Schneider & Grewe, died of tuberculosis on Sunday, October 7. He had just returned from Colorado where he went for relief. Mr. Schneider was for a long time one of the foremost drug clerks of the city, noted for his competency, industry and integrity. All who knew him could be counted as his friends. He helped revive the St. Louis Drug Clerks' Society from one of its long slumbers, and was the first president after its last reorganization. His health had been failing for some time, and a few months ago he sold out his interests in this city and spent some time in the far west, returning only a few days before his death.

The St. Louis Apothecaries' Association, according to its constitution and by-laws, should hold quarterly meetings. The executive board is seriously considering the advisability of acting in consensus with this provision. Among its members who are especially active and anxious for the success of the organization we mention that well-known retail druggist, H. A. Kattelmann.



H. A. KATTELMANN.

*Gustavus Koch* has just celebrated his semi-centennial, which means that he has enjoyed life for fifty years, and contributed much to the good nature of mankind.

The Druggists' Cocked Hat League has just finished up twenty-five games, all of which have been interestingly and hotly contested. The members are taking even a greater interest than ever before, and the substitutes consider themselves lucky when they get a chance to show their hand, so seldom does a regular member miss showing up. At present the J. S. Merrells are in the lead, while the Eli Lillys are

making a strenuous effort to get out of the rear. Mr. Frank L. E. Gauss, the popular representative of the Searle & Hereth Co. in this territory, does not take an active part in rolling the balls, but he is doing very valuable service by reporting the results to the various drug journals and daily press. Some very high averages as well as single games have been scored and we hope in the next issue to give the individual averages of the members of the various teams.

The following is the standing of the teams up to October 18:

The J. S. Merrell Drug Co., won 19, lost 6; the Moffitt-West Drug Co., won 13, lost 12; the Meyer Brothers Drug Co., won 13, lost 12; the Searle & Hereth Co., won 12, lost 13; the Mound City Palat and Color Co., won 10, lost 15.

*Dr. H. W. Curtin* is proprietor of the Gem Pharmacy at 4420 Easton Avenue.

The St. Louis Exposition closed its seventeenth annual display after an unusually successful season.

*Mr. J. B. Hicks* has purchased the Lehmann Pharmacy, at Boyle Avenue and Old Manchester Road. Mr. Hicks has been head clerk at this stand for some time, and success is predicted for him by his many friends.



J. B. HICKS.

*Mr. Chas. Reush* has been appointed head clerk for G. A. Hartnagel, of East St. Louis.

*Mr. J. F. Reuter*, of the firm of Reuter & Forthimer, is slowly recovering from a siege of typhoid fever, at his old home, Ashley, Ill.

*Jacob U. Scharff*, who formerly resided in St. Louis, is now with the Jonesboro Drug Co., Jonesboro, Ark.

*Miss Irene Wall*, daughter of Prof. and Mrs. O. A. Wall, is just recovering from a severe attack of typhoid fever.

*Mr. H. C. Hornburg*, Southwest Corner Fourteenth and Monroe Streets, is one of the prosperous druggists of the city.

*Mr. F. C. Euler*, a popular North Side drug clerk, has purchased the drug store at Broadway and O'Fallon Streets, from Dr. B. J. Ludwig.

*Ex-Mayor C. P. Walbridge*, President of the J. S. Merrell Drug Co., has been out on a three weeks' tour of the State in behalf of the Republican party.

The St. Louis Fair continues to draw visitors from all sections of the country tributary to St. Louis. Among those who were in the city last month were many pharmacists.

*Ralph L. Byron*, of Deming, N. M., is one of the enthusiastic junior students at the St. Louis College of Pharmacy. He has had a good preliminary training and, no doubt, will make a fine record in the institution.

*Mr. H. H. Stiegemeyer* is the very popular manager of the Phoenix Pharmacy at Jefferson and Cass Avenues. St. Louis is his native city. He graduated at the public schools at an early age and then took a course at the high school. Being fascinated with all the good things which the small boy gets in the drug store, he made up his mind at an early age to be a druggist. Mr. Wm. Kuhmey, of Twenty-second and North Market Streets, is responsible for Mr. Stiegemeyer's good start in the right direction. After an apprenticeship of over three years he entered the St. Louis College of Pharmacy where he graduated in 1898, and at once took the position as chief clerk at Crawley's Pharmacy, Twenty-Second and Carr Streets. This position he held until about a year ago, when he was placed in charge of the very complete drug store where he is now to be found.



H. H. STIEGEMEYER.

*The Drug Store* at Tenth and Destrehan Streets has recently been purchased by Mr. W. V. Whittier.

Mr. E. P. McCullough, representing Colgate & Co., visits St. Louis frequently. He is a member of the Missouri Pharmaceutical Travelers' Association, and takes a real interest in the druggists wherever they are found.

E. A. Winkelmann, secretary of the Briebach Drug Co., at 7606 Michigan Avenue, is wearing a handsome gold medal. It was awarded him for selling the greatest number of tickets, 771, for the St. Boniface Church fair and festival.

You Would Scarcely Suspect it of him, but Dr. J. C. Falk can tell you a fish story which will compare well with any related by such old veterans as Louis Schurk, L. A. Seitz and Theo. F. Hagenow. What is more, the doctor has the fish in evidence.

Geo. G. Berg, relief clerk at 2724 Geyer Avenue, Phone C 1025, is a name and address which you should keep in a convenient place. You never know when you will need a relief clerk, and you cannot find a better one than this graduate of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy.

Mr. Elliott H. Wheeler, one of the prize winners of the junior class St. Louis College of Pharmacy, who has been in the employ of Mr. Russel Riley during the past summer, has returned to school. During his stay at this store he made many friends who are sorry to have him leave.

The Board of Trustees of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy held a regular monthly meeting October 16. Treasurer Boehm made a very satisfactory report, showing that the college has not only a larger attendance than usual, but that the students are all taking advantage of the various laboratory instruction.

W. M. English, a graduate of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, who spent some time in Colorado, returns to St. Louis, and has a position with Leland Miller, at Sixth and Locust Streets. Mr. English is much pleased with Colorado, its pharmacists and pharmacy law.

F. V. Perry, representing Hance Brothers & White, in Arkansas, has been spending a few days' vacation in St. Louis. Mr. Perry makes friends among retail druggists wherever he goes. He takes a real interest in their success, and is ever ready to speak a good word for professional advancement.

A Selected Team of local drug bowlers has recently been entered in the Commercial League. This will give an opportunity to compare the pill-rolling bowlers with those in other vocations. The following is the list: B. C. Niemann, A. G. Enderle, F. W. Neu, Wm. F. Kahre, H. G. Brenner and Al. Davis.

Mr. F. C. Christman is opening a new drug store at Washington and Vandeventer Avenues. Mr. Christman is well known both as a competent and energetic drug clerk and proprietor, and has the best wishes of his many friends in his new undertaking.

*The Drug Store* at Lee and Prairie Avenues, formerly owned by Mr. F. W. Luecke, has been purchased by Mr. Isaac Reinholdt.

Mr. Chas. Milne, the old-time popular drug clerk, who went to California about two years ago, has returned to his old stamping grounds, and is now clerking for Mr. R. M. Nall at the Goodfellow Avenue Pharmacy.

The Typhoid Fever outbreak has kept the Board of Health busy. Health Commissioner Starkloff communicated with every physician in the city the latter part of September, pointing out the necessity of promptly reporting cases in order to assist the Board in studying the causes of the disease in certain sections of the city.

Mr. E. Harmon Converse, who took a course in the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, and is well known in drug circles of this city, was married recently to Miss Elizabeth Falwell, of Memphis. Mr. Converse is prescriptionist for T. C. Simmons, of that place, and the young couple will go to housekeeping at once in Memphis.

Mr. A. M. Roehrig, a graduate of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, and for many years hospital steward, has been transferred from San Francisco to New York City. In his new location Mr. Roehrig will be connected with the United States Immigration Service. Mr. and Mrs. Roehrig have many friends in St. Louis.



LOUIS F. ABLE.

Mr. Louis F. Able has sold his drug store at Marcus and Spaulding Avenues, to Mr. Louis Stalle. Mr. Able will leave in a few days for the West, where he hopes to recuperate his health.

Mr. F. F. Johnson, representing Allaire Woodward & Co., of Peoria, Ill., has moved his headquarters from Indianapolis to this city, and will be permanently located in this territory. He is well known among the local druggists, and was once a pill roller himself.

The National Medical Association of Colored Physicians, Surgeons, Dentists and Pharmacists, held an annual meeting in St. Louis, October 2 and 8. The program was a long one, but without papers of special interest to pharmacists, unless we can so consider the one entitled "Chemistry on Life's Longevity." Several colored pharmacists were in attendance.

August F. Barth, a graduate of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, and son of Dr. G. F. Barth, of North Alton, was married recently to Miss Louise K. Schaub. The marriage services were performed in St. Louis, and unknown to the young couple's host of friends. Mr. and Mrs. Barth are spending an extended wedding tour in the East before returning to Alton.

A Pharmaceutical Father.—Several of the speakers referred to Chas. Gietner as the father of the association. He could not deny the soft impeachment, but said that Prof. J. M. Good, Adolph Pfeiffer and Henry Lindemann were also among the organizers.—[Pharmaceutical Era report of the silver anniversary of the Alumni Association of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy.

The Brevator Hunting and Fishing Club has just been organized in St. Louis. It consists almost entirely of drug men. The president is William Steininger, and the vice-president George Winterer, both of the Meyer Brothers Drug Co. Albert Schweickhart is treasurer, and among the members are Frank Amlar and H. J. Stoolie, the latter of the J. S. Merrell Drug Co. The club is located on the Burlington Route sixty miles from St. Louis. It has a lease upon the best snipe grounds in this section of the country. The membership is limited to thirty, so that drug men wishing to join should address the president, care of Meyer Brothers Drug Co., at once.

Mr. W. C. Lieser, a recent graduate of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, and a popular local drug clerk, has purchased the drug store at Eads and Nebraska Avenues, which formerly belonged to the late Barth Kissel.

Mr. T. P. Kelly has been employed as chief clerk at Reber's Pharmacy, Twenty-second and Carr Streets.

Mrs. George Reber and family, of Twenty-second and Carr Streets, has returned from the East, where they have been spending the summer.



W. C. LIESER.

**Poisonous Silver-Mounted Ware.**—The United States Consul at Mainz warns our American readers against silver-mounted glass and porcelain wares, such as cups, glasses, jars, vases, etc., exported from Frankfurt, Berlin and Stuttgart. He learns on the best of authority that the silver is applied by means of a process in which large quantities of potassium cyanide are used; that innumerable hair-like cracks are filled with the poison which is gradually dissolved out during use. He says that a short time ago a very severe case of poisoning resulted from the use of such ware.

## A NATIONAL PURE FOOD AND DRUG LAW IS DESIRABLE.

The N. W. D. A. Reiterates Its Indorsement of the Brosius Pure Food and Drug Bill.

### Report of the Committee on Adulterations.

BY J. F. QUEENY, CHAIRMAN.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN:—If the members of this association are really interested in the question of adulterations and are desirous of having the practice eliminated, to a large extent, from our business, let each member read and familiarize himself with the different reports of the Committee on Adulterations, which have been submitted to the association the last three or four meetings, and act on the suggestions offered therein.



J. F. QUEENY.

This question has more than once presented itself to the chairman—"What is the Committee on Adulterations for, anyway?" It tells truths regarding the manipulation and sophistication of many

of the products sold by us, offers suggestions to prevent the continued sale of these adulterated and inferior goods, yet what has been done by this association to correct the evil? It would seem that this committee, itself, is a necessary evil, and simply permitted to exist because of its long standing and, perhaps, ineffectiveness. The report which it is expected to submit at each meeting is discounted in advance, hence comparatively little interest is taken in it even by a large contingent of the committee itself.

In making up his report, the chairman should naturally expect some assistance from the members of his committee. While there are exceptions to all rules, and happily so, a letter received by the chairman in reply to his request for data for this report, very well illustrates the disinterestedness that has been shown on the subject of adulterations, which subject, on the contrary, should be considered of the utmost importance by us all, and it equally well illustrates what a chairman of the Committee on Adulterations has to contend with in making up his report. The letter reads as follows:

"With regard to the report of the Committee on Adulterations, your letter has put me in a musing and meditative frame of mind. Among other things, it calls up my own experience of a few years ago, when I had the honor of officiating as chairman of the committee. In a burst of naive enthusiasm I wrote to all my fellow-members on the committee, urging the desirability of having an epoch-making report, and cordially invited their assistance. I shall not soon forget the bland and paternal manner in which they protested against any disturbance of that beautiful tradition in the N. W. D. A., which commands the chairman of the Committee on Adulterations to monopolize all the glory of the report—and all the work. Not a pen was put to paper in my behalf. It would have moved you to tears to observe the generous unanimity of my colleagues on the committee in refraining from assistance which might deprive me of my laurels as author of the report. Now, surely, you don't want me to be any less considerate of your welfare in the present case. I know you would not have me play the iconoclast and shatter that lovely tradition that has so long prevailed in the association and the committee. Far be it from me to play the innovator! Of course, I love glory—I hunger and thirst after it; but I have learned my lesson, and profiting by my own experience I must now curb my appetite for distinction and leave all the laurels to the chairman. But rest assured that if I don't contribute one, lone, solitary sentence to the text of your report, I shall be on deck to congratulate the chairman on his admirable effort and cry "Bravo!" with all the strength of my lungs.

Trusting that my generosity and forbearance will be warmly appreciated, I remain, etc."

The chairman apologizes herewith for the publication of that letter, but, gentlemen, "It tells a tale that should be told." It is repeated with the hope that it will build up anew the life and interest that should be shown in very important matters of this nature, and serve to correct the indifference shown on the subject before us. All the members of the committee should lend their assistance and knowledge in the formulation of these reports and do their share towards carrying out the work intrusted to them—not leave it entirely to the chairman and sanction in advance anything he might say.

The reports of the Committee on Adulterations, as they are submitted to the association, represent a great deal of time and labor, and often contain valuable information such as it is difficult to obtain elsewhere, hence they should be carefully studied and considered by the members. Reference is made particularly to the report read at the St. Louis meeting in 1898 and published in the proceedings of that year, pp. 166-178. The subject was so carefully and thoroughly handled by Mr. Warren, the chairman of the committee for that year, that it leaves little else to be said, and it is strongly suggested that every member read that report carefully. It would, no doubt, be of much benefit to our association, as well as to each and every one of us in our business.

It is gratifying to note one result from the minority report submitted at the last meeting. It will be remembered that it was shown that Ipecac Root, powdered, was being offered and sold at less than the whole Ipecac Root could be bought for, while the importation of the Carthagena variety was prohibited by the government.

The United States authorities found that the Carthagena Ipecac was coming into the country through Philadelphia. The treasury department has just issued an order instructing the collector to no longer allow this variety to enter his port, on the grounds that the Rio is the only variety recognized by the U. S. P., hence should be the only Ipecac on our market.

It is not surprising to find the medical profession showing a strong preference for the products of pharmaceutical houses, instead of sending the prescription to the retail druggist to be compounded, as formerly. The physician is being educated to the fact that the pharmaceutical and specialty manufacturers are the most careful buyers of crude materials, and he can, therefore, place reliance on their products. This feeling is growing stronger day by day. Why? A representative of a drug milling establishment was questioned recently by the chairman as to whether quality or price was the main consideration in buying, with the majority of jobbers he visited. His reply was emphatic: "Price—the question of quality is seldom referred to." That state of affairs should not be. Quality should always be the first desideratum in the buying of the goods we handle. Patent medicine men and pharmaceutical manufacturers cannot afford to be more particular in this respect than the wholesale druggist.

You will, no doubt, recall receiving frequent letters advising of "Direct importations of Venice Turpentine just received," offering at about 14 cents per pound; but these letters carefully avoided saying *true* Venice Turpentine. There are two kinds imported; the true, from Larch trees, and the artificial, made from Rosin, and both usually shipped from Trieste. It is the latter article—the artificial—which is the "direct importation" at the low price of 14 cents, or thereabouts. A foreign shipper of the article writes: "The artificial product seems to serve as a substitute for the true Venice Turpentine from Larch trees—of course, only for certain purposes; for instance, in the manufacture of cables, large quantities of artificial Venice Turpentine are used as an admixture for the isolating compound." Naturally, the artificial will not answer to the test given in the United States Pharmacopoeia, which the

true responds to perfectly, and it is, therefore, easily distinguished. There is still another variety of "Venice" Turpentine on the market which comes from Georgia, and which is also sold quite largely. The house that sends out the true article on orders for Venice Turpentine is at a great disadvantage in competing in price with the other two varieties.

If, for commercial purposes, qualities other than the best, or or highest, or purest grade will answer to the requirements of the consumer, well and good; but in that case let the consumer know exactly what he is getting.

If he is receiving a powdered Elm Bark which contains 25 per cent of wheat flour, let the buyer be apprised of the fact.

When Commercial Saltpetre is sent out on an order for Saltpetre without reference to quality, let it be so labeled instead of simply "Saltpetre," which is misleading in more ways than one. Label goods what they are. Commercial Saltpetre is a mixture—80 per cent common salt and 20 per cent Saltpetre—and the sale of the article should be discouraged. One of the large manufacturers was inclined to discontinue its manufacture at the suggestion of the chairman, but others would not agree to it, hence we still have the article before us, unfortunately.

Beeswax which contains 50 to 60 per cent Ceresine is sent out labeled, or marked, "Beeswax," and so invoiced, without any other designation.

We all know that 95 per cent is the standard for Wood Alcohol, and the quality which should be delivered on open orders, yet 92 per cent has often been sent on these orders, but care was taken not to label it 92 per cent.

It is in such instances deception is practiced.

It is known that Cottonseed Oil is sold in some sections as Malaga Olive Oil. If the green is wanted, a little Chlorophyll is added and the customer is supplied with this mixture under the label, "Malaga Olive Oil, Green," or "Green Olive Oil."

Pomegranate Bark of the stem seems to be commonly sold for bark of the root. Both varieties are official, yet there is a difference of about 10 cents per lb. in the import cost of the two articles.

Why should we continue to send out under the label of powdered Black Antimony—even if labeled commercial—an article which does not contain a grain of Antimony, but which, instead, is Lehigh soft coal—pure and simple—pulverized. Sometimes we find it of a grayish color denoting an addition of slate, or talc., or something else—not Antimony.

The Red Aniline supplied generally to jobbing druggists is granulated sugar colored with Red Aniline. Sometimes salt is used instead of sugar.

A Vanillin recently examined was found to be adulterated to the extent of 50 per cent.

Borax continues to go before the public heavily adulterated. The Pacific Coast Borax Company submits the following analysis on six samples of packed goods purchased from retail grocers in Chicago, in March of this year.

No. 1.	No. 2.
Soda.....99%	Soda.....40%.
Borax.....None.	Borax.....60%.
No. 3.	No. 4.
Soda.....56%.	Soda.....56%.
Borax.....44%.	Borax.....44%.
No. 5.	No. 6.
Soda.....62%.	Soda.....88%.
Borax.....38%.	Borax.....6%.
	Talc., etc.....6%.

They have taken off the market about 20,000 pounds adulterated Borax during the past six months, which was replaced with pure goods.

It is contended that "no adulterated chemicals are issued by the manufacturers, but that, in some of them, there may be some certain impurities which may not have been absolutely removed, but which would not materially affect their value as medicines. To obtain them according to the Pharmacopœia standard, would, in many cases, materially increase their cost without a corresponding benefit. The small percentage of impurity is of very minor consequence in medicine where the impurity is not poisonous, as a medicinal dose is purely empirical." The chairman contends, however, that as we look to the Pharmacopœia as the authority for the standard for purity

of these goods, the manufacturers should make their products conform as nearly as possible to its requirements, when the standard given is within reason. As an illustration, reference is now made to Bromide of Sodium. Analysis of goods found on the market showed it to contain Iodide, which certainly should not be present in this preparation.

The Committee on Revision and Publication of the Pharmacopœia are now working hard on the 1900-1910 edition, and it will, without doubt, modify some of the requirements which are now considered too rigid, and will fix the standard for purity, so that the various manufacturers will be able to make their products meet the new requirements in the regular course of manufacture.

It is a deplorable and well-known fact that many of the leading essential oils largely used throughout the country are oftentimes adulterated to a large extent, due to competition and again, more or less, to the indifference of the buyer. The means of sophistication are varied and numerous, and it might not be amiss at this time to call your attention to an abstract taken from "The Volatile Oils," compiled by Doctors Gildemeister and Hoffmann, written under the auspices of Schimmel & Company, Lelispig, Germany:

"The practice of adulteration of the volatile oils, which is probably as old as the manufacture itself, had, in the beginning, a certain justification, as with the incomplete technical equipment of the early times the addition of fatty oils, turpentine oil or alcohol was often necessary in order to extract from the plants their odorous principle. Later, when the preparation of the pure oils was already known, the practice of making these additions was still retained.

"Even thirty years ago it was customary to distill Coriander with the addition of Orange Oil, and to put the distillate on the market as Coriander Oil. Since pure Coriander Oil can now be prepared without difficulty, the product obtained by using Orange Oil, as it is found now and then, even at the present time, must be considered as adulterated, and if the foreign ingredient is not made known, its sale is a fraud.

"The adulteration need not always be by the addition of a less valuable body; it sometimes consists in that the more valuable constituent of the oil has been partially removed. The effect is the same, whether from a Caraway Oil of the specific gravity 0.910 so much carvol be removed that an oil of the specific gravity 0.890 remains behind, or whether the same result is attained by the addition of limonene to the same oil.

"Although the adulterations themselves find a sufficient explanation, mostly in the profitableness and the pecuniary advantage to the adulterator, it cannot, however, be denied, that often the ignorance of the consumer, and above all the desire to buy as cheaply as possible, is the cause of the spurious composition of many oils. More than once the producer may have been induced to adulterate because he found no buyer for his pure products at a reasonable price, while his adulterating competitor was able to do a lucrative business at lower prices.

"The main reason for the extensive adulteration to which volatile oils have been subjected at times, is to be sought in the fact that the detection of adulterants was very difficult and often entirely impossible.

"Owing to the development of the terpenes, and their derivatives, great progress has been made during the last ten or fifteen years in the detection of adulterants. Knowing the composition of not a small number of volatile oils, it has become possible not only to distinguish between a pure and an adulterated oil, but also to judge the quality of these oils. This is effected by estimating the amount of the principal or the most important constituent. In Lavender Oil, Bergamot Oil, Petitgrain Oil and others, the amount of esters present is therefore determined; in Thyme Oil, Clove Oil, Bay Oil and Cretian Origanum Oil, the amount of phenols is estimated; in Cassia Oil and Lemongrass Oil the amount of aldehyde. The assay of Sandalwood Oil shows how much Santalol, that of Palmarosa Oil how much Geraniol is contained in the oil. The quality of the oils named finds numerical expression in the percentage strength of the active constituents such as esters, phenols, aldehydes and alcohols.

"In a second class of oils, whose composition is likewise sufficiently known, an assay is not yet possible. The reason for this is two-fold; first, the value of the oil depends not upon a

single constituent, but upon the blending of the properties of several; and secondly, the chemical methods of investigation are not sufficiently developed.

"With these oils, the examination is restricted, as a rule, to the determination of the normal composition of the oil and the absence of commonly-used adulterants. Such oils are Lemon Oil, Orange Oil, Rosemary Oil and Spike Oil, which should be tested particularly for Turpentine Oil."

The information given herewith on the following named oils is based upon actual investigation and experiment:

*Oil of Almonds, Bitter.*—The most common adulterant of Bitter Almond Oil, whether deprived of Hydrocyanic Acid or not, is artificial Oil of Bitter Almonds, or Benzaldehyde.

*Oil of Anise, Star.*—Formerly adulterations were never observed, and it is only within recent years that it has occurred to the Chinese to add Petroleum Oil. It has been brought to light that oils Fennel Sweet and Fennel Chaff are also commonly used.

*Oil of Bay.*—This spicy oil, having a close resemblance to Oils Clove and Pimento, is oftentimes adulterated with these products.

*Oil of Bergamot.*—The agents used to cheapen this product are Oils Lemon, Orange and Turpentine, rectified.

*Oil of Caraway.*—This particular oil is derived from different species of seed, viz.: Dutch and German. The adulterant used is Oil of Caraway Chaff.

*Citronella Oil.*—Although this article is imported from India by ship-loads, nevertheless same finds its way into the hands of consumers in an adulterated state, notwithstanding that it is possible for the importer to sell a prime, pure oil in the neighborhood of 23 cents per lb. The adulterant used is Oil of Camphor.

*Clove Oil.*—Owing to the low cost of the spice, this oil has been regularly sold in the neighborhood of 60 cents per lb. for a long period, and even at this nominal figure, it was possible to deliver a pure oil. Due to the fact, however, that a leading chemical preparation—Vanillin—is manufactured from Eugenol, it has come to our notice that whenever Clove Oil is sold below market rates, same possesses a low percentage of Eugenol. This, of course, could not be called an adulteration, but it stands to reason that the oil was deprived of that body which gives to it intrinsic value, and being so deprived could be sold at a low price. Mention may also be made at this time of Oil Clove Stem, which, until a material decline in the cost of Clove Spice, was also considered an important article of commerce. Clove Stems, of course, could be procured at a materially lower price than Clove Buds.

*Oil Geranium.*—There are several oils of this name to be found on the market, obtained from different species of plants and coming from different localities. Prices for these products range from \$5.00 to \$13.00 per lb. Rectified Citronella Oil is sometimes used as an adulterant for the somewhat lower grades.

*Oil of Lavender.*—The adulterant usually found is Oil Turpentine, rectified.

*Oil of Lemon, Handpressed.*—Adulterant: Specially prepared Oil of Turpentine, rectified.

*Oil of Pennyroyal.*—Specimens have been found which contained traces of a residue obtained in the distillation of Oil of Peppermint.

*Oil of Rose.*—The adulterant employed is Geraniol, and some of the finer grades of Geranium Oil.

*Oil of Sassafras.*—Adulterant: Oil Camphor, heavy, fractionated, possessing a specific gravity of 1.070.

*Oil of Sandalwood.*—Adulterants: Oils Gurjun, Florida Cedarwood, Sandalwood West India.

*Oil of Savin.*—Mr. A. R. L. Dohme, in his paper, "Adulteration of Oils," read before the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association, July, 1899, stated that the pure oil was practically unknown on our markets. Turpentine is the adulterant.

*Oil of Wormwood.*—Specimens have been found which contained traces of a residue obtained in the distillation of Tansy Oil.

*Oil of Mullein.*—The preparation we find on the market under this label is either an alcoholic extract or an infusion of the Mullein Flowers in Olive or some other sweet oil. Should this article not be labeled properly?

There are different qualities of Oil of Cassia on the market,

ranging from 55 to 85 per cent Cinnamic Aldehyde contents. The difference in price between the two qualities is about 25 cents per pound. The intermediate grades are 60-65 per cent, 65-70 per cent, 70-75 per cent, 75-80 per cent, and their value is based altogether on the Cinnamic Aldehyde contents. Seventy-five to 80 per cent is regarded as the standard, yet 55-60 per cent is sold quite extensively as Oil of Cassia without any other designation, although it is generally known the lower grades usually contain a considerable quantity of Petroleum.

*Oil of Peach Kernels* should be sold under its proper name, instead of "Oil of Sweet Almonds," as at present. The practice is general. If a retailer orders Oil of Almonds, give it to him. If he objects and wants the Oil of Peach Kernels, which he has been accustomed to receive, all right, deliver it—but properly labeled.

*Oil of Wine, Light*, is quoted and furnished by some houses at about \$1.00 per lb. The U. S. P. prescribes, for Light Oil of Wine, equal quantities of Heavy Oil of Almonds, give it to him. The price of Heavy Oil of Wine is \$6.00 per lb. What is the article furnished for Light Oil of Wine at \$1.00 per lb.?

*Oil of Cedar* is an article we handle quite largely, but comparatively little pure oil reaches the retailer. We find it quoted in brokers' sheets at 17½¢ to 55¢ per lb. One broker wrote in his circular sheet: "Name the price you wish to pay and goods will be sent accordingly." The fact is, the pure Oil of Cedar Leaf is difficult to buy at the present time under 50 cents per lb., and the jobber that buys Oil of Cedar at lower figures should know that he is buying a mixture.

*Oil of Origanum* is in even worse condition than Oil of Cedar, for with this article the manipulator has gone so far as to add asphaltum varnish in order to get body and color. Oil of Origanum is quoted by brokers at 15 to 85 cents per lb. Jobbers' prices to retailers, according to a number of the price lists issued, are:

Commercial.....30 to 35¢ per lb.  
Pure.....45 to 55¢ per lb.

By reference to the quotations of a distiller in France, we find Oil of Origanum quoted at francs 15 per kilo—or, say, \$1.35 per lb. at the factory; yet on this side 85 to 90 cents is supposed to represent the cost of the pure oil to the jobber, and 45 to 55 cents per lb. are the prices openly quoted by jobbers to the retailer. Now, the facts are, as near as the chairman is able to ascertain, but very little true Oil of Origanum is imported at all. Oil of Red Thyme is sold as pure Oil of Origanum at 85 to 90 cents per lb. The chairman has not attempted to fathom—beyond the Asphaltum—the goods sold at lower figures.

As a matter of further interest, we might cite a certain instance where an Oil of Sandalwood, German, "so-called," was found to contain 60 per cent of Oil of Cedarwood, Florida, and 40 per cent of Oil of Sandalwood, West Indies. Still, such an article found a place in the commerce of this country. If we look with favor on such products (on account of the price) we fear that the sophisticator will continue to merrily ply his trade for his own pecuniary benefit, at the same time causing irreparable damage to the unsuspecting and innocent consumer. Such a condition, in truth, would verify that old adage that ignorance oftentimes is bliss.

In one of the reports submitted to the association by the Committee on Adulterations, with reference to the subject of essential oils, we note the following: "A number of the committee suggest that it be touched lightly, as the more we ventilate the oil business the more frauds would be perpetrated." Gentlemen, reflect! Why is it we continually close our eyes to these conditions when they can be regulated by a determined effort? This committee must side with the member, who, at the last meeting, stated he "believed in stirring up waters and purifying them," and we are disposed to feel that the effect will be better, eventually, than if allowed to remain stagnant and undisturbed.

One member of this association states that commercial travelers say, "It is of no use talking quality, as it creates a bad impression with some of the trade, who think we are endeavoring to get better prices for the same grade of goods as sold by competitors." In commenting on this, he stated: "It is poor policy to contradict this, as no one has much confidence in a man who says, 'I am holier than my neighbor.'" It occurs to the chairman that this contention is not well founded. When



you have quality you can maintain a stiff backbone. Having confidence in your goods and in your ownself in the feeling that you are in the right, you can boldly proclaim it, and, eventually, it will have the effect of removing the bad impression referred to by the traveling man, and instead you will have the customer's confidence and respect. It may mean a little harder work for a short time, but "right is might," and will, eventually, prevail. Quality, as already stated, should stand forward pre-eminent with us. Drugs and medicines can not be too good. Quality can not be advocated too strongly, and the retail druggist should certainly know it.

A recent letter of inquiry for quotations on a quantity of different drugs had the following significant addenda: "It is quantity we want, not quality"—and to add to the horror of it all, continued—"the goods are wanted for a hospital." The house that wrote that letter claims to do a jobbing drug business, but where is the check on this practice? Think of having a friend, relative, or member of your own family in, that hospital to undergo an operation, or for other treatment, and the hospital staff depending for success on the effect of certain drugs or chemicals supplied by that house.

While the practice of re-branding window glass by marking up "B" quality to "A" and boldly charging for the latter is common in some houses, and should be placed on a par with the offence commonly before the police court—petty larceny—the men who wilfully and knowingly supply a hospital with impure, adulterated or inert drugs, should be placed on a par with the criminal who is convicted of the charge of murder in the first degree, and be treated accordingly. There should be no punishment too great for anyone guilty of such an offence against humanity, and yet we go on day by day without doing anything towards making such offences criminal in the eyes of the law.

It is the hope of this committee that the dealers who are insensible to the quality of drugs they handle are in the minority, yet it is for these that we should have a pure drug law, for what their conscience will not tell them is proper, just and humane, such a law would teach and reach. There are two classes—one, the dealer who is indifferent to quality and does not want to know true conditions; the other, who knowingly and wilfully sells adulterated and inferior goods for pecuniary benefit. But, are they not both equally guilty?

At the last meeting a resolution was passed favoring the passage of the Brosius Pure Food and Drug Bill. Have we shown by our actions that we meant what we said? When that bill is passed, and it is, in fact, a law, the duties and reports of the Committee on Adulterations will, without a doubt, be very much curtailed.

Although the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce made a favorable report on the Brosius Bill shortly before the close of the last session of Congress, there were, unfortunately, other matters which took precedence, and it was found impossible to have action taken on the bill at that session. In answer to an inquiry as to the prospect of its passage at the next session, Mr. Brosius wrote: "It is difficult to make much of a forecast in relation to the Pure Food and Drug Bill, but I shall try to have it considered early in the next session. I do not think of any suggestions to offer concerning this bill. I think it is in as good shape as we can get it, and if it will not pass in its present form I have little hope for it."

It is suggested, therefore, that the Committee on Legislation, who have the power to represent the N. W. D. A. in this matter, write to every member of this Association to urge upon their legislators the early passage of this bill, and get an expression from the members as to whether they have done so or not.

It is also suggested that the association, as a body, should work hard to have this bill passed—that the secretary be instructed to write to every Congressman and Senator and urge upon them the necessity of it, and the general good that will follow its passage. Not one communication alone—that is soon forgotten—but follow it with others. We suggest that the association give Mr. Brosius its full support at the next session, put ourselves in touch with him, and when he is ready to call up the bill, let us, as an association, and individually as well, be ready to assist by demanding of our legislators their vote favorable to it.

The Brosius Bill takes the United States Pharmacopœia as the

standard for purity of drugs and medicines, and those that have been opposed to the bill because of the severe requirements exacted in some instances in the present edition, should now give the bill their earnest support, as this cause for objection will be removed with the publication of the new edition.

To those who have not read the bill it is recommended that they procure a copy through their congressman and become familiar with its provisions. It can easily be seen that it contains nothing obnoxious to anyone with honest intentions. It applies to the shipment of goods from one State to the other, and does not interfere with State rights. It is expected, eventually, that every State will have its own Pure Food and Drug Law, which will deal with the manipulator of goods sold in its own State, but when adulterated or misbranded goods are shipped from one State to another, then is when the Brosius Bill would become operative.

There are now about ten States in which pure food and drug laws are in operation, and the statistics on Black Pepper very well illustrate the effect of these laws. Up to a few years ago the annual consumption of Black Pepper in the United States has been estimated at from 50,000 to 55,000 bags, whereas in the past few years it has risen to 65,000 to 70,000 bags, which large increase spice importers attribute, not to the natural growth of the country, but to the growth in number of State Pure Food Laws. Thus we have the elimination of about 2,000,000 lbs. of adulterant annually from one lone article of food, and with comparatively few States having pure food laws in operation. What will the statistics show when every State has its pure food law, and a national law in force to protect interstate traffic?

The members of the Pure Food and Drug Congress deserve the thanks of the entire people for their earnest and persevering work in advocating pure food and pure drugs. They held their last meeting in March, last, in Washington, and over 250 registered delegates were in attendance. The object was to ratify and advocate the Brosius Bill, and that they made many friends for it can not be gainsaid.

Your committee now finally recommends:

That we deprecate the sale of misbranded and adulterated foods and drugs.

That we constantly keep before us the importance of quality in the products we sell, on many of which life is often dependent.

That we reiterate our indorsement of the Brosius Pure Food and Drug Bill.

That individually, and as an association, we use our utmost endeavors to influence our legislators to push the bill to early and final passage at the next session of Congress.

That we label correctly and definitely all the goods we sell.

That we carefully consider the advisability of advocating the sale by assay—chemical or otherwise—of the drugs and medicinal products which contain Alkaloids, Resins, Oils, Oleo Resins, and Essential Oils.

## Report of the N. W. D. A. Board of Control on Adulterations.

BY MR. SHOEMAKER.

The report of this committee bears evidence of most painstaking effort and in this respect is to be commended. Your Board of Control, however, is not prepared to accept as correct the existence of such widespread adulterations as this report would indicate. We believe that the quality of the goods sold in our line is gradually but steadily improving, and we likewise believe the gradual improvement in the pharmaceutical education of retail druggists is steadily working in the same direction. This association is on record as favoring the Brosius bill, which has been before Congress for the last two or three years. This bill has been largely amended and improved through the agency of our members, and resolutions for the continuance of the support of the bill have already been offered in connection with the report of the Committee on Legislation.

In the meantime, we especially desire to call attention to the necessity and desirability of having pure food laws in all the States. State action in this respect is much more necessary than national action. If a dealer complains of adulterations on the part of his competitor, a national law will not prevent it if the competitor does the adulterating himself. A State law

would prevent it. Every merchant, therefore, who feels deeply on this subject, should make an earnest effort to have a pure food law passed by his own particular State, and we recommend that this action be taken by all our members.

Mr. Kline—I think for the sake of giving a little variety to our proceedings we ought to discuss some of these recommendations. I know we want to get away from here at 1:30, but I do believe we should enter into a consideration of some of these reports. I do not think the Board of Control would mean to cast any reflection upon the report which was made by Mr. Queeny. I do not believe anything of any moment is meant when it is said that he was in a "pessimistic mood," but at the same time it might convey an idea in the minds of some people that we had found fault with the report which he presented. It seems to me that the object of the Committee on Adulterations is to find out and report upon adulterations. I do not think a report from that committee which would say that everything is lovely and there are no adulterations, that everything was up to standard and the best we could hope for, would be of much use to this association.

I think the report is exceedingly valuable to us, because it does point out adulterations which all of us recognize do exist, to a limited extent at least; and I hope very much that we shall encourage having brought to our attention matters which we believe to be wrong, and which we all know exist. There is one item in the report which I am sure is based upon facts, and it is so outrageous that it ought to be printed in our proceedings in red ink, so that if our members do not read anything else they will read that, and that is where the chairman of the committee points out that a drug house received an order from some one who said that the house need not be particular about the quality of the drugs, because they were for a hospital. I am sure most of us could speak from personal experience as to having requests from unprincipled dealers, of which there are happily very few, making just such requests; and I just want to add my tribute to the very valuable report made by Mr. Queeny, and to say further it seems to me that when men have taken so much trouble to bring such valuable data before us, some of us that are here present ought to get up and say something about these matters. I do not like to see these valuable reports passed by without any discussion and the only action taken upon them being the recommendations submitted by the Board of Control. I think that has a tendency to discourage our members from bringing valuable reports before us. I think this is a very valuable report, and it deserves a great deal of attention.

I agree with the recommendation of the Board of Control with reference to State legislation bearing on this question of adulteration; but the thing which will do more good than anything else is to bring to daylight and show up on our records what is going on in the way of rascality among the wholesale and retail druggists. More will come from bringing such matters into the light of day and talking about them, and in so far as we can bring our influence in making it discreditable, we will in this manner get more benefit than we would from any amount of legislation. I have not so much faith in legislation on the question of pure foods and drugs as I ought to have, because when you resort to legislation to make men honest you have a difficult job on your hands; but by education and having these matters freely discussed and all cases of wrong-doing of this kind openly published, you will accomplish more than we can by legislation.

#### Discussion on Adulterations.

Mr. Weller—The report presented by Mr. Queeny is certainly a very able one, and one that is of vital interest to every member of this association. I would, therefore, move that it be taken up in sections and that we discuss each section separately. I think this report should have a great deal of careful attention.

President Frisbie—The Chair thinks that is due to this report. I know personally that Mr. Queeny devoted a great deal of time to it, and I would be glad, indeed, to see the matter discussed. If there is no objection the course suggested by Mr. Weller will be adopted, and the report taken up item by item for discussion.

Mr. Kline—Do I understand Mr. Weller to desire the entire report read again? That would be going to the extreme. I think the matters touched upon in the report are remembered

by most of us, but to read the report over again and discuss each item would consume a great deal of time.

Mr. Shoemaker—The chairman of this committee ends his report with six recommendations. Perhaps it may be that Mr. Weller desires a discussion on these recommendations. If such is the case I can read those, without reading any other part of the report. The first recommendation is:—

"That we deprecate the sale of misbranded and adulterated foods and drugs."

President Frisbie—Gentlemen, you have heard the first recommendation of the committee.

Mr. Kline—I move that the recommendation be indorsed by this association. Carried.

Mr. Shoemaker—The second recommendation is:—

"That we constantly keep before us the importance of quality in the products we sell, on many of which life is often dependent."

President Frisbie—You have heard the second recommendation of the committee; what action shall you take?

Mr. Noyes—I move that the recommendation be adopted. Carried.

Mr. Shoemaker—The third recommendation reads as follows:—

"That we reiterate our indorsement of the Brosius Pure Food and Drug Bill."

President Frisbie—Gentlemen, you have heard the third recommendation of the committee; what action will you take upon it?

Mr. Sorby—Mr. President and Gentlemen: I believe it is provided in the Brosius Bill that the administration of the Pure Food and Drug Law be left with the Department of Agriculture. If the Department of Agriculture continues to manufacture certain medicinal preparations, as it does now, it would be rather out of place for a competitor to pass upon the products of other manufacturers, and this association has placed itself on record as being opposed to any governmental body manufacturing medicinal preparations of any kind. So long as the government is in the manufacturing business, I do not see how it can be intrusted with the administration of pure food and drug laws. Speaking for the firm I have the honor to represent, we would object to a competitor, the Department of Agriculture or any one else, passing on the purity of the products we place on the market. The same thing would probably hold good with any one else. When the question comes up as to which department should be intrusted with the administration of such a law, that interesting information should go out. The department is doing excellent service in certain directions, but I am strongly opposed to its being intrusted with the administration of pure food and drug laws under the present conditions.

Mr. Kline—It seems to me that the Agricultural Department having made an error should hardly be sufficient cause for us to take the stand that we would not intrust it with anything else. The question that came before the Food Congress is whether the administrative features of the Brosius Bill, which places the responsibility of its execution in the hands of the Commissioner of Agriculture, who is a member of the Cabinet, should be indorsed, or whether the other proposition which proposed to create a new office in the shape of a Food Commission—a National Food Commission—should be indorsed. As the proposition stood from the outset, the Department of Agriculture was placed in charge of the administrative features of this bill. The agricultural chemists were really the ones who would pass, under the bill, on the quality of food. At the very first Food Congress, at the instigation of the druggists present, we asked that the words "pharmaceutical chemists" should be substituted for "agricultural chemists," and as it now stands, if the bill goes through as originally recommended, the Agricultural Department, in so far as it passes upon drugs, is committed to employ in that department pharmaceutical, and not agricultural, chemists to pass upon the food and drugs. This is the way the Brosius Bill stands, and so far as I can understand, and the druggists present can understand, it is the most acceptable position it could be gotten into. I do not think because the Agricultural Department has made a mistake, if it is a mistake—and we have said in this association by our action taken on a previous report, I believe, that it was a mistake for the department to have issued free certain forms of anti-toxine—if such a mistake has been made, it should be corrected, if possible,

through the efforts of this committee, and I certainly do not think because they have made such a mistake we should oppose legislation regulating the sale of food and drugs by that department. It must be taken into consideration that if a member of the Cabinet, selected by the President of the United States with the greatest possible care, is intrusted with the administration of this bill, we can assume that, although the selection of the member of the Cabinet is political, it is further removed from the lower grade of politics than if we create another office and ask the President to appoint a food commission. I trust that we will simply conform to the previous action taken by this association, in which we indorsed the Brosius Pure Food and Drug Bill. I therefore move the adoption of the third recommendation of the committee. Carried.

President Frisbie—We will now take up the next recommendation of the committee.

Mr. Shoemaker—The recommendation is as follows:—

"That, individually and as an association, we use our utmost endeavors to influence our legislators to push the bill to early and final passage at the next session of Congress."

On motion, the recommendation was adopted.

Mr. Shoemaker—The fifth recommendation reads:—

"That we label correctly and definitely all the goods we sell."

On motion, the recommendation was adopted.

Mr. Shoemaker—The sixth recommendation is as follows:—

"That we carefully consider the advisability of advocating the sale by assay—chemical or otherwise—of the drugs and medicinal products which contain alkaloids, resins, oils, oleo-resins, and essential oils."

On motion, the recommendation was adopted.

President Frisbie—The question is now on the adoption of the recommendations as a whole.

Mr. Kline—May I not hope that the chairman of the Board of Control, before we adopt the resolution, will eliminate the expression "pessimistic." I am afraid it might look to Mr. Queeny that we were a little bit dissatisfied with his report. I think the action of the association has shown that we are very much pleased with it, and I hope, as we have adopted the recommendations, the chairman of the Board of Control will change the report which he presented so that it will not express any idea of fault finding.

Mr. Shoemaker—The chairman of the Board of Control has nothing but admiration for the amount of time which Mr. Queeny has taken in preparing his report, and the great pains to which he has gone in making it so full and complete. The chairman of the Board of Control has looked upon the matter in a different light from what Mr. Queeny did; but certainly the last thing in the world we would wish to do would be to intimate that the report is not what it should be, and the word "pessimistic" will be eliminated and the necessary changes made in the sentence in which it occurs.

Mr. Kline—With that modification I move the adoption of the report of the Board of Control. Carried.

**A New Substitute for Caoutchouc.**—Vice-Consul Murphy sends from Magdeburg, May 3, 1900, translation from Deutsches Handels Museum, as follows:

The chemist, W. F. Reidl, has recently exhibited to the London Society for Chemical Industry a substitute for caoutchouc and gutta percha called "vevril." Vevril is said to be composed of nitrocellulose mixed with linseed oil or castor oil. This mass, which is said to resemble the grade of caoutchouc known as "Para," is obtained by mixing one liter of nitrocellulose with two liters of oil. Castor oil yields a better product than linseed oil. The utilization of the material is effected by pressure or the influence of heat. An easy way to use vevril is to soften it with a solvent, and then cause the solvent to evaporate. Vevril is said to be preferable to American caoutchouc, in that it does not injure copper.

**Myrrh** is an unrivaled dentifrice, but it has other qualities, and has been greatly valued from the most remote times. In some parts of Abyssinia the natives give it to their horses in cases of exhaustion or fatigue.

## BOARDS OF PHARMACY.

The North Dakota Board of Pharmacy met at Fargo, October 17 and 18. Six out of thirteen applicants were successful. Those who passed were:

A. G. Kaltfleisch, Wales; E. F. Koehler, Cavalier; E. A. Wilson, Page; Aug. J. Runberg, Elbow Lake, Minn.; O. M. Sloulin, Aneta; Donald A. Kelso, Walhalla.

W. S. Parker presented his appointment for a term of three years from Gov. Fancher as a member of the board, and the organization resulted in the re-election of H. L. Haussaman, Grafton, president, and W. S. Parker, Lisbon, secretary.

The next meeting will held be at Fargo, March 20, 1901.

The Oklahoma Board of Pharmacy held its regular quarterly session for the examination of candidates for registration, at Kingfisher, on October 9, all members of the board being present.



E. E. HOWENDOBLE.

C. A. Dow presented pharmacy; E. E. Howendobler, chemistry; F. B. Lillie, materia medica.

Thirty specimens were presented for identification, consisting of organic and inorganic drugs and official preparations.

A class of twenty-seven was present and took the examination. The following passed and received certificates of registration:

M. A. Alexander, Okeene; R. W. Brown, Kingfisher; Geo. R. Bassett, Kingfisher; Roy D. Jones, El Reno; C. N. Jeffers, Yukon; Dr. J. A. Overstreet, Kingfisher; Geo. D. Pendleton, Vernon, Tex.; Claude E. Powell, Stillwater; Chas. R. Renfro, Guthrie.

The next meeting of the board was set for January 8, at Guthrie.

The secretary is receiving a great many letters of inquiring in regard to the requirements of the board, and for the benefit of those who desire to know, I here give the rules of the board on the granting of certificates:

The fee for examination is \$5.00. To those who fail, a second opportunity will be given at the next meeting of the board, without extra cost. In order to pass the examination, 75 per cent of the questions must be answered correctly for a registered pharmacist, and 60 per cent for assistant pharmacist.

The board does not grant registration except upon examination. Those who desire to go into business or to secure a position in the Territory can secure a temporary certificate from the secretary, provided they are registered and in good standing in some other State. This certificate is good, however, only until the first meeting of the board after same is granted. The fee for same is \$2.50, and the application for examination must be filed and examination fee be paid before same is issued by the secretary. The branches covered by the examination are pharmacy, chemistry, materia medica and pharmacognosy.

The secretary will supply applications and any needed information upon request. Application should be filed at least ten days prior to date of meeting.

## SALESMEN'S DEPARTMENT.

**Geo. Conley** started in the drug business when quite a young man, with the J. S. Merrell Drug Co., of St. Louis. He began as bottle-washer, but soon graduated from that position, continuing in the line of promotion, holding numerous positions of trust. He remained with the firm for five years then accepting a position in the city department of the Moffitt-West Drug Co. With that firm he was associated three years, after which he returned to his first love, the J. S. Merrell Drug Co., and accepted a position



GEO. CONLEY.

on the road with Egypt (Southern Illinois) as his territory. After visiting the trade in that section for three years, at his own request he was transferred to northern Missouri, where he has been for the past three years, and has made many friends. Mr. Conley attends regularly the M. Ph. A. meetings and always looks forward with interest and pleasure to the occasions.

**Mr. C. L. Henry**, of Washington, D. C., has for many years represented Seabury & Johnson. Mr. Henry is one of the most popular salesmen found in the section of the country which he visits. Accompanied by Mrs. Henry, he attended the recent meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association, and they promise to register for the St. Louis convention, September, 1901.



C. L. HENRY.

Charles Landon Henry was born in Chester, S. C., in 1855. Entered the drug business practically first with Polk Miller, of Richmond, Va., in 1875, after having spent a short time in the service of his uncles, Halls Sons, Fredericksburg, Va. He is of Scotch and English origin, his father being a cousin to Patrick Henry, of Revolutionary fame. After having been with Polk Miller some five years, and graduating from the pharmacal college of Richmond, he worked in the laboratory, buying and order department of Wm. H. Schieffelyn & Co., New York, for about five years; then engaged with Seabury & Johnson as traveler, commencing his career as such in our own city of St. Louis, some fifteen years ago. He has been working the general South from Baltimore to New Orleans and other portions for the last eleven years.

In 1889 he married Miss Nora Lee, of Louisville,

Ky., and they live in Washington, D. C., where they are always glad to welcome their druggist friends from all parts of the country.

**Mr. A. A. Gaines**, who represents Meyer Brothers Drug Co. in Southern Alabama and Southern Mississippi, had his first experience in the drug line with the firm of Peed & Halley, of Butler, Ga., early in the '80s. In 1896 he came to St. Louis and engaged with the J. H. McLean Medicine Co., and commenced traveling for them in Louisiana, Kentucky and Georgia, continuing with them for three years.



A. A. GAINES.

After that he was employed by the Lamar Drug Co., of Atlanta and Macon, for a short time, after which he had three years experience with the New York Pharmacal Association, traveling over the Southern States east of the Mississippi River. In 1897, becoming tired of specialties, he engaged with Finlay, Dicks & Co., of New Orleans, to represent them in the same territory he now covers, and after continuing with them for two years, on account of quarantine regulations interfering with his prospects, he returned to St. Louis and engaged with the Meyer Brothers Drug Co.

Mr. Gaines has always felt a preference for St. Louis as headquarters, and believes more drug business can be done by a salesman from this city (and at the same time more satisfactorily) than from any other jobbing point. Mr. Gaines made himself very popular in the fourteen years he has traveled over his territory, and enjoys a patronage above any competitor in that field.

**Geo. H. Barth** was born in St. Louis, Mo., November 6, 1877. At the age of 12 years he left that city, going to Lincoln, Neb., where he finished his common school education, entering the State University of Nebraska. Later on he entered the drug business as clerk for his brother, Mr. Henry H. Barth, of Lincoln, and continued in his employ until 1894, from which place he again returned to St. Louis to attend college. He took a full course in the St. Louis College of Pharmacy while in the employ of J. V. Fischer of that city, graduating in 1897, also passing the Missouri State Board of Pharmacy the same year. He then entered the employ of the Copeland Medical Institute, having entire charge of their laboratory and prescription department for two years. He returned to Lincoln, September 1, 1899, and is now in the employ of Henry H. Barth.—[*Omaha Druggist*.]

The British Pharmacopœia will net about \$6,000. Twenty-eight thousand and five hundred copies were published.

# ODD ORDERS.



From L. B. Winfree, De View, Ark.  
McElley Wincordulie

From A. L. Hellweg, Bayfield, Wis.  
"Pleas giv this boy 1 quirt of the ongrown flack seed  
and oblige me."

From Dr. J. A. Eaton, Belgrade, Mo.  
Please Send Me 5 cts worth of Crose of Sepamint I  
want it to use on a Mewel that has phistalo

From W. L. Pearson, Dahlgren, Ill.  
Give bearer this stuff and obleege  
10 cts of black Ammonia  
5 cts of Manisia red  
buke leases 5 cc

From H. N. Force, Ph. G., Gainesville, Mo.  
you will ples find in closed 25 ct fur witch you will  
ples send me one vile of you Littel White Pellets  
fur hart trubel I hav fur gotton the name of them  
but you will now what I want all the sam

From W. R. Holden's Drug Store, Warrenton,  
Mo.  
1 bottle of Hoods srafilia  
1 bottle of St. Jakopoil

A St. Louis Wholesale Drug Firm received the  
following :  
10c Purocked a Hydrogen  
5c tooth brush and a botel of Magnischa  
5c botel of Monyon

From W. H. Gregory, Poplar Bluff, Mo. — En-  
closed is a "corker." If possible, publish for the  
boys to go crazy over. When I first observed same, I  
gave a bottle of "Payne's Celery Compound," and  
was very much surprised to be apprised later that  
"Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption" was  
wanted.

Datos Prebes Copaine Nan diboser plase sind it to  
me Mary Simonne

From J. A. Douglass, West Salem, Ill.:

You will find enclosed an order from one of my best  
customers. You can see that he is an up-to-date M.  
D. He is going to quit the country and move to the  
city soon. Do you want a good man in St. Louis?

Yours respectfully,

J. A. DOUGLASS.

Mr. Stokes Druggists W. Salem I want about 10 cts  
worth, alcohol and you may put one Drachm of  
Glyserine in it I want to put in other truck and  
I would like to try Some cod-liver oil if you have  
the pure oil you May Send Me a bout a nickle  
worth for a trial and will it do to Mix Glyserine  
with it if So what proportion please answer in  
writing and oblige

And have you Japances Oil by this time.

From Chas. W. Stockhausen, St. Louis, Mo.:

1. 5. ct worth Bottle corks.
5. laudman
5. Calman
5. medcate. Coten.
2. 5 ct murray
3. 10 Cents Blu Angeline
4. Urget 10c
5. Razelle Salts 5c
6. Pyrocole powders
7. 5 cts pure carbolic acid for to seringe with  
and pleas tell me how much to use to a  
quart of water.
8. fanastine Headacke Powder
9. 5 cts Bitter Alloways
10. Slyrup of Rhubarb  
Magnice 2 drops  
Pepermint

From M. L. Gordon, Mt. Carmel, Ill.:

1. puse eat of potish
2. ocsider zink
3. Simpel crate
4. Prox of Hidesene
5. oz crose suplement  
oz oil spik
6. Some chill medcine for my Children they are veary  
poorly and must have medcine I want 50 cts worth  
of Febiline a 50 ct bottle of three C. C. C. 15 cts  
worth of tincture of Iron 10 cts worth of cennie  
tea
7. 5 cts quinein captuals  
5 California fruit chewing gum  
10 cts white rose perfume
8. Morphean powder 5 cts  
Saultz 5 cts  
Dr. Davis head ache powder 10 cts  
smallest capsuals, 5 cts.

From Frank Milnor, Litchfield, Ill.

1. 1 Bottle Medroamentum  
5 cents jimson seed  
10 cents ginger
2. knotting
3. checking powders for a Adult  
one Bottel gemaga ginger
4. Platts cloral
5. Homade Silittz powder
6. 1 Botel Shaker in digeston
7. 10 Sedtless Pouders  
3 carbolic Salve
8. please send me quine ten cent
9. Send me five cents worth of Slippery Alum
10. Erguting  
Coperas  
S. P. Nitre
11. Dor. Pirs Goldan Madickell Dieskovring
12. Nevtri Ligen Cordial
13. White Persivity
14. Spirts of turptine 5c worth
15. Esens of Gamakieginger
16. Mother Friand
17. 5c of saulse
18. Rosewater 5  
Gliserin 5

## THE MARKET REVIEW.

The month of October has been one of unusual activity, and especially so when you consider that this is a presidential year. In comparison with four years ago there is a marked increase in business.

The list of advances indicates a very healthy condition of the market. When business is dull or sluggish there are few advances to note. A glance at the list will show, almost as plainly as anything can, the present business conditions.

The remarkable feature of this month's changes is the Linseed Oil situation, which has advanced 12c since our last issue. This, we believe, is entirely due to manipulation, as the season is about over and there is nothing to warrant such a change.

The political situation has affected business less than any campaign of recent years. The year 1900 promises to be the best in drugs and kindred lines which we have ever experienced.

We give below a synopsis of the more important changes during the month.

Advanced.	Declined.
Acid, Chrysophanic,	Acid, Tartaric,
Alcohol, Grain,	Bark, Sassafras,
Blue Vitriol,	Cochineal,
Candy, Rock,	Codeine,
Calomel,	Cream Tartar,
Carbon Bisulphide,	Flowers, Calendula,
Cocaine,	Saffron,
Corrosive Sublimate,	Honey,
Creosote,	Oil Camphor,
Etaterium,	Pennyroyal,
Ether, Sulphuric,	Potassium Cyanide,
Gum, Shellac,	Sal Glauber,
Leaves, Buchu,	Sal Soda,
Cocoa,	Seed, Anise, Star,
Manna,	Blue Poppy,
Menthol,	Sulphur.
Mercury,	
Mothine, or Naphthalin,	
Oils, Essential—	
Sweet Almond,	
Cedar,	
Laurel,	
Lemon,	
Lemon Grass,	
Sassafras,	
Oils, Heavy—	
Cod Liver,	
Linseed,	
Olive,	
Oil Cake,	
Root, Senega,	
Salicin,	
Santonin,	
Seed, Mustard,	
Turpentine,	
White Precipitate,	
Window Glass,	

**Quinine.**—The statistical position of crude material, as well as stock on hand, indicates a firm and upward tendency. The demand during the month has been hardly up to expectations, although manufacturers are not anxious sellers. It is thought that stocks in outside hands are smaller than usual, and a decline is not at all likely.

The next sale of bark will occur on November 1,

which may have an upward influence on prices, especially so if the supply of bark is as light for the last half of the month as the first.

The price has not changed since our last issue. P. & W. is now quoted at 39c in 100s, 48c in oz. vials; N. Y. and M. B. at 37c in 100s and 46c in oz. vials. B. & S., Zimmer's and Braunschweig's quoted at the same price as P. & W.

**Opium**, since our last issue, has been in light demand with a weakening tendency, although no change has been made in small quantities. A material change in this article is not likely for some time, although it may fluctuate up or down to some extent. Now quoted at \$3.40 to \$3.55 as to quantity.

**Morphine** has not changed since our last report, and is now quoted at \$2.50 for P. & W. in 1/8s; oz. vials 20c less. N. Y. & M. B. 10c per oz. less than P. & W.

**Cocaine** has experienced two advances of 25c per oz. each during the month. These advances have been brought about by the heavy demand, the scarcity of crude material and the outlook for future supplies. Manufacturers have been figuring on a further advance, but up to the present time it has not been posted.

Those who are best posted on this article do not anticipate lower prices at any time in the future. No substitute has yet been found which meets the requirements of those who make the greatest use of it, as consumption is on the steady increase, and we believe that the course of Cocaine can be easily predicted.

**Acid, Carbolic.**—Following several advances during the past month, Carbolic Acid is now very firm with a larger demand than is usual at this season of the year. Indications point to higher prices for the coming year, and many conservative buyers have covered their wants for several months to come. Some manufacturers refuse to contract for future delivery. Prices now range from 35 to 38c in bottles, as to quantity; in tins, the usual decline.

**Acid, Tartaric.**—The large supply has forced prices downward. 33 1/2 to 37c are now the ruling prices for lots from 5 to 50 lbs. Slight advance for smaller quantities. Powdered, 1/4c higher.

**Alcohol, Grain.**—During the month an advance of 2c per gal. took place. Distillers claim that the prices which have heretofore ruled have been unprofitable to them, and that there is only now a sufficient profit to induce them to take care of regular custom. The demand has been unusually large, although the output is fully up to the demand. Prices are now \$2.53 in bbls., \$2.56 in 1/2 bbls., \$2.64 in 10-gal. cans, \$2.71 in 5-gal. cans; packages inclusive, less 8c for cash within 10 days.

**Bark, Sassafras, of Root.**—The new crop has influenced the price in large quantities 1c per lb. Now quoted at 10 1/2 to 15c, as to quantity, for ordinary; Sifted Root, 1/4c higher; Ground and Powdered, 2c higher.

**Blue Vitriol** has again yielded to the firm influence of the market, and prices have accordingly advanced. Bbls. now quoted at 5 1/2c; smaller quantities 7 1/2 to 10c;

powdered, 14c higher in original packages; smaller quantities quoted at 12 to 15c.

**Buds, Balm of Gilead**, have been marked down to 45c.

**Candy, Rock**.—Under the influence of the advance on sugar, White String, in 25-lb. pails, is now quoted at 104c for the best grade. 5-lb. boxes, 11 to 12c.

**Calomel**.—In sympathy with the advance on Quicksilver, this article has been marked up 3c per lb. Now quoted at 95c to \$1.03 for bulk; 1-lb. boxes \$1.06.

**Carbon Bisulphide**.—The demand for this article has been so great that manufacturers have been unable to make deliveries, and the market has been bare of large lots during almost the entire month of October. In consequence, prices are very firm. Prices have not been marked up any during the month, although many orders have been turned down on account of not being able to secure the stock.

**Cochineal** is weak, and 35 to 40c are now the ruling figures; powdered, 4c higher.

**Codeine** declined, on October 8, 10c per oz. Alkaloid, pure crystals, in oz. vials, now quoted at \$5.10; Hydrochlorate, Nitrate, Phosphate, Sulphate, at \$4.60 in oz. vials. An advance of 25c per oz. for either of the Salts in ½s. P. & W. and Merck's 15c per oz. advance over these quantities.

**Corrosive Sublimate**, in keeping with the advance on Quicksilver, has been marked up to 86 to 90c for Lump; 96c to \$1.00 for Powdered.

**Cream Tartar, Pure, Powdered**, has been reduced 2c per lb. in bbls. Smaller quantities now quoted at 26 to 30c.

**Ether, Sulphuric, Com'l.** (U. S. P. 1880), advanced 2c per lb., and is now quoted at 73 to 76c, inclusive. Concentrated (U. S. P. 1890), 78 to 82c; Washed, 77 to 81c.

**Flowers, Saffron**, American, now quoted at 25c per lb.; Spanish, Alicante, \$7.00; Spanish, Valencia, reduced \$1.00 per lb., now quoted at \$10.00.

**Glycerin**.—The demand has been unusually heavy, and the market is very firm. High prices are not unexpected. It is now quoted at 164c in 50-lb. tins; usual decline for drums or larger quantities.

**Gum, Shellac**, Orange, D. C., has advanced and is very firm at 38 to 40c. V. S. O. is quoted at 30 to 33c; Native at 21 to 25c; White, Bleached, 25 to 30c. V. S. O. and Native are the only two affected by the change.

**Honey**.—On account of the arrival of new stocks, a decline has occurred. The prime article may now be had at 12 to 18c.

**Leaves, Buchu, Short**, advanced 2c; now quoted at 32 to 38c, as to quantity.

**Cocoa**, owing to the source of supply, are now quoted at 50 to 55c; powdered, 5c higher.

**Manna** advanced 15c per lb. above our last quotation, having noted an advance of 10c per lb. in our last issue for Large Flake, as well as a 15c advance on Small Flake. Both are now very firm as follows: Large Flake, \$1.25 to \$1.30; Small Flake, 80 to 85c. The high price for Flake has so stimulated the demand for sorts that the market is bare.

**Menthol**.—An advance of 15c per lb. took place on

October 11. \$3.45 to \$3.60 are now the ruling figures.

**Mercury**.—We have noted an advance on this article from time to time during the year. The output is practically controlled by one concern. All mercurial products have accordingly been marked up, and lower prices on mercurials are not indicated by the present outlook.

**Mothine, or Naphthalin**, is very firm. Bbls. now quoted at 34c; smaller quantities at 4 to 6c.

**Oils, Essential**.—*Sweet Almond*, so-called (Oil of Peach Kernel), has been advanced to 30 to 35c; True (U. S. P.), 56 to 65c; Allen's, 60 to 70c.

*Camphor*, now quoted at 19 to 23c.

*Cedar, Com'l.*, as last quoted, at 38 to 40c. Pure Oil Cedar has advanced to 85 to 90c, as to quantity.

*Ginger*, has advanced to 75c per oz.

*Rhodium*, so-called, 60c per oz.

*Laurel, Expressed*, has advanced to 45 to 50c.

*Savin, True*, has been marked up 25c per lb. during the month. Now quoted in lbs. at \$2.00. Usual advance for smaller quantities.

*Lemon*, has been gradually advancing for two or three months past and has been marked up since our last quotations to \$1.05 in 25-lb. coppers; \$1.30 in lb. coppers. Sanderson's, \$1.50 to \$1.60 in lb. coppers.

*Lemon Grass*, has been marked up to \$2.15.

*Wintergreen, True*, advanced to \$2.10. Artificial remains the same, 65 to 70c as to quantity.

*Sassafras, True*, has advanced and is now quoted at 60 to 65c. Artificial, 52 to 55c.

**Oils, Heavy**, Cod Liver, Norwegian.—A good demand has set in and is now quoted in bbls. at \$29.00; in smaller packages \$1.25 to \$1.40 per gal.

**Linseed**.—An advance of 10c per gal. occurred on October 18, followed by an advance of 2c on October 22. This advance is unusual in the history of Linseed Oil, and no good reasons can be given. Neither the demand nor the season of the year seem to favor the increased price.

*Olive, Malaga*, has been influenced by the high price of Olives, which we have noted in our reports heretofore, and is marked up to \$1.00 per gal. in small lots; usual reduction for 5 and 10-gal. cans.

**Oil, Cake**, whole or ground, has advanced to \$27.00 per ton.

**Ointment, Mercurial**.—This article has not followed the usual advance of Mercury until the recent change. Now quoted, half Mercury, at 57 to 65c; one-third Mercury, 48 to 55c.

**Potassium Cyanide**, Pure 98%, is weaker; quoted at 40 to 45c.

**Root, Senega**, very scarce, 50 to 60c are the ruling figures.

**Sal Glauber—Sal Soda**.—On account of the heavy stocks manufacturers have reduced the price of the former in bbls. to 85c; the latter, 80c; kegs, \$1.15. Usual advance for smaller lots.

**Salicin** has been marked up to \$4.50 in lbs.; \$4.55 in ½s; \$4.65 in ¼s.

**Santonin** is now quoted at an advanced price of \$5.00 per lb.



**Seed, Anise, Star,** is lower at 37 to 45c for usual requirements.

**Seed, Mustard, California, Brown,** has been marked up to 8½ to 12c; Yellow, 9 to 12c. **Blue Poppy** has experienced a further decline, and can now be bought in the usual way at 12 to 15c.

**Sulphur** has been influenced by the heavy stocks on hand, and a decline of 5c per 100 lbs. has taken place.

**Rolled,** 350-lb. bbls. now quoted at \$2.10; **Flour,** 250-lb. bbls., \$2.20; 175-lb. bbls., \$2.30; 100-lb. bags, \$2.25. **Flowers, Sublimed,** bbls., \$2.65.

**Turpentine** has advanced during the month and is now 47c in bbls.; ¼c decline in 5-bbl. lots; usual advance for cans.

**Window Glass.**—Manufacturers have met and agreed upon a change of discount and new list, which is equivalent to an advance of about 10%. Single strength, 1st, 2nd and 3rd brackets, now quoted at 85 and 20% off. Sizes above 3rd bracket, 90% off. AA quality, single strength, 10% advance; double strength, all brackets, 90% off.

**White Lead.**—An advance of ¼c has taken place, which will make the price now 6¼c in 500-lb. lots or over; 7c in less quantities.

#### Items of Interest in Druggists' Sundries.

**Boxes, Pill,** Nos. 29, 30 and 31—prices changed.—No. 29, gro. 70c; No. 30, gro. 75c; No. 31, gro. 80c. Nos. 29, 30 and 31, assorted, gro. 75c.

**Brushes, Paint.**—The following Black Bristle Brushes have advanced about 10 per cent: No. 335, Gray Paste or Wall; No. 352, Black Sterling, Wall; No. 353, Pearl Filler, Wall; No. 346, Black King, Wall; No. 347, Nubian, Wall; No. XX, Black Marvel Stucco, Wall.

The war in China has caused a sharp advance in black bristle, and the manufacturers write that in the near future all other lines are liable to advance.

**Brushes, Shaving, The Royal Aluminum.**—A good quality French bristle, in an aluminum ferrule, with an aluminum sliding guard, thereby preventing the bristles getting out of shape; doz. \$4.00.

**Bulbs, Fancy Atomizer.**—Small, plain, doz. \$1.25; medium, plain, doz. \$1.50; small, with cotton nets, doz. \$1.75; medium, with cotton nets, doz. \$2.00; small, with silk nets, doz. \$2.00; medium, with silk nets, doz. \$2.25.

**Candy, Yellow Jacket Molasses,** put up in 25-lb. boxes, runs about 60 pieces to the lb.; lb. 15c.

**Cards, Playing,** No. 606 Congress, assorted backs, one of the most popular cards made, doz. \$3.75.

**Fireworks.**—Now is the time for the Southern druggists to stock up for the Christmas holidays.

**Glass, Bent,** for show cases.—Sell as follows, no charge for boxing: 18x26 in., light \$1.50; 18x28 and 18x30 in., light \$1.75; 18x32 and 18x36 in., light \$2.00; 18x38 and 18x42 in., light \$2.50; 18x44 and 18x46 in., light \$2.75; 18x48 and 18x52 in., light \$3.00; 18x54 and 18x60 in., light \$3.25.

In measuring the width of Bent Glass, measure around the circle. 16-in. glass in width costs the same as 18 in. width.

**Pocket-Book Assortments.**—A convenient idea for the retailer. Assortments of Ladies' Pocket-Books, six styles in a display box, which enables a dealer to show a large variety at a small investment. Assortment No. 1, 25c each, 6 styles, doz. \$2.00; Assortment No. 3, 50c each, 6 styles, doz. \$3.50; Assortment No. 5, 75c each, 6 styles, doz. \$5.50; Assortment No. 7, \$1.00 each, 6 styles, doz. \$7.50; Assortment No. 9, \$1.25 each, 6 styles, doz. \$10.00; Assortment No. 11, \$1.50 each, 6 styles, doz. \$12.00; Assortment No. 13, \$2.00 each, 6 styles, doz. \$16.50.

**Polish, Shoe.**—T. M. Tan and Patent Leather Paste. The demand for this make is steadily growing; gro. \$8.00; doz. 75c.

**Powder Papers, M. B.**—New prices. M. B. Powder papers are put up in boxes of 1,000, making a neat compact package and convenient to handle. The following are the prices per 1000: No. 4, 8c; No. 7, 10c; No. 13, 15c; No. 16, 12c; No. 19, 15c; No. 25, 13c; No. 34, 15c; No. 40, 18c; No. 43, 18c; No. 46, 20c; No. 55, 18c; No. 61, 20c; No. 72, 24c; No. 72B, 28c; No. 73, 28c; No. 73B, 30c.

**Soap, Craddock's Blue and Campaign Medallion Offer.**—You are, no doubt, acquainted with the quality and good value of this soap, and the Medallions are very handsome. The offer consists of one each of the McKinley and Bryan Medallions with one gross, or one of either with one-half gross. See MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST, October issue, for illustrations of above. Gro., \$8.00; doz. 75c.

**Soap, Turner's White Wonder,** gro., \$8.50; doz., 75c. With orders for ¼ gro. is given free ¼ doz. each of the following soaps: Carnation Pink, Tomato Juice and Glycerated Tar.

**Syringes and Specialties, Dr. Gray's.**—No. 1, Combination Fountain Syringe in oak wood box, containing Patent Recurrent Irrigator with soft rubber outlet tube, hot water bottle, hard rubber fittings and long soft rubber tube for fountain syringe, three hard rubber pipes, vaginal, rectal and child's, doz., \$48.00; No. 2, Fountain Syringe, in telescope box containing the same as No. 1, but is not a combination hot water bottle and syringe, doz., \$36.00; No. 3, Recurrent tube and outlet hose, which can be attached to any fountain syringe, doz., \$30.00; Dr. Gray's Queen Improved Ladies' Syringe, doz., \$30.00; Dr. Gray's Urethral and Post Nasal Syringe, doz., \$4.20; Dr. Gray's Monthly Friend, doz., \$9.00. To the trade, less 50%. Note reduction in price of No. 2 Fountain Syringe. These syringes have merit and promise to become very popular.

**Talcum Powder, No. 1800, Imperial Crown**—Please note change in price of No. 1800 Talcum Powder, 1-doz. lots, 75c; ¼-gro. lots, \$8.50; 1-gro. lots, \$8.00. The reason of this slight advance is on account of the fact that it is now put up in two colors, white and flesh, one dozen in a box, assorted. Unless specified to the contrary, it is sent out in assorted colors.

**Toilet Articles, Bailey's Rubber.**—Bailey's Bath Brush, doz., \$12.00; Bailey's Shampoo Brush, doz., \$6.00; Bailey's Complexion Brush, doz., \$4.00; Bailey's

Hand Brush, doz., \$4.00; Bailey's Toilet Brush, doz., \$2.00; Bailey's Facial Brush, doz., \$4.00; Bailey's Tooth, No. 1, doz., \$2.00; Bailey's Tooth, No. 2, doz., \$2.50; Bailey's Complexion Soap, doz., 75c. The following will be made in Red Rubber: Complexion, Facial, Shampoo and No. 1 Tooth Brushes. All others will be made as heretofore.

**Toilet Preparations, Anita.**—Hyacinth Cream, doz. \$4.00; Oriental Black-Head Powder, doz. \$2.25; California Violet Jelly, in tube, doz. \$2.00; Milk Ammonia, doz. \$4.00; Anita Toilet Cream, doz. \$4.00; Anita Poudre de Riz, doz. \$4.50; Anita Toilet Soap, doz. \$1.50.

**Toilet Requisites** manufactured by Mrs. Ella Berry: Matchless Complexion Soap, doz. \$2.00; Matchless Soap, small, doz. 75c; Massage Cream Skin Food, small, doz. \$8.50; Massage Cream Skin Food, large, doz. \$18.50; Cu-You-Can Face Powder, doz. \$4.25; Violet Cream, doz. \$8.50; Hair and Scalp Treatment, doz. \$8.50; Benzoe Almond Hand and Face Lotion, doz. \$8.50; The Berry Curling Fluid, doz. \$2.00; Freckle and Moth Eradicator, doz. \$12.50; Derma Pura, doz. \$18.50; Queen Esther Bust Food, doz. \$18.50; Bliss Eye Water, doz. \$4.25; Creole Tea, doz. 85c.

A new line of goods being extensively advertised.

**Tooth Brush Covers, Travis',** White or Amber Rubber, gro. \$4.00; doz. 40c.

**Tooth Paste, Wright's Dento-Myrrh,** doz. \$2.00.


**Tooth Powder, Wright's Dento-Myrrh,** doz. \$2.00.

**Twine Holders, Glass.**—Punty Cut, flashed, colored glass, in ruby, blue and green, with transparent spots ground out and polished, each \$1.25; Imitation Punty Cut,  $\frac{1}{4}$  inches in diameter, ruby, blue and opal, each 75c; Engraved, flint glass with blue rim around bottom,  $\frac{1}{4}$  inches diameter, each 60c; Plain, flint glass with blue rim around bottom,  $\frac{1}{4}$  inches diameter, each 40c; Polka Dot, flint glass only,  $\frac{1}{4}$  inches diameter, each 30c.

**Nickel-Plated,** Globe pattern, on stand, each \$1.75; Mortar pattern, on stand, each \$1.50.

**Twine, Sea Island.**—"Liberty Brand," pink or assorted, 30 to 33c as to quantity; "Oriental Floss," pink or assorted, 27 to 30c in small quantities.

"Liberty" twine is one of the best brands on the market. It is brilliant in color and uniform balls, running exactly eight to the pound, and 16 ounces to the pound. Some of the brands now sold are 3 to 6 ounces short.

**Varnish Stains,**  for finishing all kinds of furniture, floors, counters, shelving, etc. Will dry over night with a good gloss. Light Oak, Dark Oak, Walnut, Cherry, Mahogany and Rosewood. Price, per can, gal. \$2.10,  $\frac{1}{2}$  gal. \$1.10, qt. 60c, pt. 35c,  $\frac{1}{4}$  pt. 20c. Discount 40 per cent.

**Venetian Artware Assortment** consists of various sizes and styles of plates, trays, puff boxes, cologne bottles, fern dishes, etc., all beautifully decorated; 100 pieces in bbl., assorted, per bbl. \$9.00.

**Wood Filler, Wheeler's Liquid.**—Note: List prices reduced.  $\frac{1}{2}$ -gal. cans, gal. \$1.80;  $\frac{1}{4}$ -gal. cans, \$1.70; 1-gal. cans, gal. \$1.50; 5 and 10-gal. cans, gal. \$1.30.

**Water, Amorilas Toilet, Imperial Crown.**—The sale of Imperial Crown Amorilas Water is increasing more and more every month. This is probably the most popular of all toilet waters now on the market. No. 206,  $\frac{1}{4}$  pt., gold sprinkler stopper, doz. \$3.00; No. 209,  $\frac{1}{4}$  pt., gold sprinkler stopper, doz. \$4.00; No. 210,  $\frac{1}{4}$  pt., glass sprinkler stopper, doz. \$2.50; No. 211,  $\frac{1}{4}$  pt., glass sprinkler stopper, doz. \$4.00; No. 213,  $\frac{1}{4}$  pt., glass sprinkler stopper, doz. 7.00; No. 215, 1 pt., glass sprinkler stopper, doz. \$12.00.

From now until December 1, 1900, the manufacturers offer  $\frac{1}{4}$  doz. No. 206 free with a \$10.00 order for Amorilas Water.

#### New Items and Changes in Proprietary Goods.

**Aegopodium, Welch's,** for Rheumatism, doz. \$8.00.

**Anti-Phymin,** advanced, doz. \$15.00.

**August Flower, Green's,** advanced November 1 to \$5.50 doz.

**Beef, Wine and Iron, Nelson Baker & Co.'s,** 16-oz. Metropolitan or Taper bottles, doz. \$3.75.

**Bouillon, Maggi's,** 5-oz. size, doz. \$5.00; 32-oz. size, doz. \$28.00. Small size, full doz. lots, 5 per cent discount.

**Carbo-Cresol,** the ideal disinfectant—one pound makes 15 to 20 gallons. Sold in 1-lb. and 5-lb. bottles only. In 5-lb. bottles, i. c., lb. 30c; in 1-lb. bottles, i. c., lb. 35c.

**Celloidin, Schering's,** advanced, 1-oz. vials, i. c., oz. \$1.10.

**Chloridum, Crane's,** advanced, doz. \$2.25.

**Cordial, Nelson Baker & Co.'s Blackberry,** 3 oz., doz., \$1.50; Nelson Baker & Co.'s Blackberry and Ginger, 3 oz., doz., \$1.50.

**Cure, Shinkle's,** for dyspepsia, doz., \$6.00.

**Drops, Old Homestead Horehound Cough.**—The makers have succeeded in overcoming the tendency of the drops sticking together when exposed to higher temperature than is normal in the fall and winter months. Owing to the great advance in sugar, these drops cost the manufacturer more than last year, but they have not advanced their prices as yet. These drops were considered extra fine by the trade. Bbls. (300 lbs.) lb., 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ c; 100-lb. drums, lb., 11c; 50-lb. drums, lb., 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ c; 25-lb. drums, lb., 12c. Each drum contains several window posters and 100  $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. paper bags to each 25 lbs. of drops.

**Extract of Flalt, Wyeth's,** doz., \$2.45; 2-doz. lots doz., \$2.40.

**Guaiaquin, McK. & R.,** 1-oz. vials, incl., oz., \$1.75.

**Jellules, Nelson Baker & Co.'s Cascara,** doz., \$1.75.

**Liniment, buttermilk;** doz. \$1.50.

**Lozenges, Wampole's Elm,** pkg. of 40 boxes; pkg. \$1.00. Wampole's Elm, bulk, pkgs. 5 lbs.; pkg. \$1.25.

**Mentho-Glycerole, Chas. L. Baker's,** of Bismuth and Hydrastia; doz. \$16.80.

**Nip-It** (for pimples, boils, etc.), doz. 75c.

**Ointment, Agnew's,** doz. \$3.25.

**Powder, Agnew's catarrh,** doz. \$4.15.

**Old Rye and Rock Candy.**—We call your attention to this popular remedy for coughs and colds. It is

put up in tall ss, and composed of good rye whiskey, rock candy and tolu; case of 1 doz. \$6.50.

**Salve, Carpenter's Rocky Mountain**, has advanced and now sells at \$3.75 doz. The manufacturer has organized a stock company and is now arranging for advertising, etc.

**Sphenoids**, Antiseptic, advanced,  $\frac{1}{2}$  gro. in box, doz. boxes \$18.00; 1 doz. in box, doz. boxes \$4.20; 1 doz. in box (full doz. lots), doz. boxes \$4.00.

**Syrup, Bosche's German**, advanced November 1 to \$5.50 doz.

**Syrup, Nelson Baker & Co.'s White Pine Comp.**, 4 oz., doz. \$1.75; Nelson Baker & Co.'s White Pine Comp. and Tar, 4-oz., doz. \$1.75.

**Tablets, Schieffelin's Hay Fever**, No. 1, per 100 \$2.50; No. 2, per 100 \$2.60.

#### New Advertising Offers.

**Abbey Effervescent Salt Co.'s Window Display Offer.**—A cut-out card showing the Fourth Avenue Station of the New York Rapid Transit Tunnel, size 4 feet by 30 inches—see page 21, October issue, of MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST. The "cut-out" is furnished free with an order for 1 gro. Abbey's Salts, small size, or its equivalent in large sizes.

**Sutherland Medicine Co.'s Special Advertising Offer** permits the sale of \$24.00 lots at 5 per cent discount and freight allowed. In connection with this, a liberal supply of attractive advertising matter is furnished.

**Cascarets N. A. R. D. Offer.**—For 60 days, or until December 15, the Sterling Remedy Co. offer to give \$1.00 to the N. A. R. D. for each order they receive for a \$10.00 lot (net) of Cascarets, No-to-bac, and Hobbs' Sparagus Pills.

The orders must be signed by the retailer and must be for \$10.00 net after all discounts are taken off.

This is a most generous offer and every retailer helps his cause by purchasing in \$10.00 lots.

**Hood's Calendar Offer.**—This offer has been extended to November 20, owing to the delay in getting out their printed matter. Jobbers will be unable to supply calendars on orders received after that date.

**The Druggist's Clerk** is considered in a short story published in the *Century Magazine*. The writer says that the drug store smelled of quinine and many other things. Some of those who fail to pass board of pharmacy examinations on account of their inability to recognize the odor of drugs would appreciate having the ability to detect quinine odor in a drug store. The reference to a shelf bottle labeled Aq. Test. is probably a typographical error on the part of the printer who thus makes a test solution out of distilled water. The most interesting feature of the story is found in the account of the customer who finds that her child has recovered during her absence to the store, so returned with the bottle of medicine and asks the druggist to refund the money she had paid him. This he unhesitatingly did without explaining to her that his unregistered apprentice had dispensed in the prescription tincture of aconite in place of spirit of lavender.

## MARYLAND DEPARTMENT.

BY LOUIS SCHULZE, PH. C., BALTIMORE.

The Maryland College of Pharmacy resumed its work, on October 1, with well-attended courses, and the outlook for large classes during the session are very good.

The Baltimore Retail Druggists' Association is inactive at present, and it is the opinion of the leading druggists here that it will require an outside canvasser from the N. A. R. D. to again arouse interest in the national association, as the effort made by the State association to organize the retail trade has, up to the present time, proved a failure, owing, no doubt, to the fact that the N. A. R. D. executive committee have placed upon the list of accepted jobbers here the very men who are largely responsible for the existing trade demoralization, as well as those who have been persistent opponents to pharmaceutical legislation.

### A PROMINENT IRISH PHARMACIST.

**J. Charles C. Payne, Ph. C., J. P.**, proprietor of Oxford Building Medical Hall, Belfast. Mr. Payne is well known in British pharmacal circles. He is ex-president of the British Pharmaceutical Conference, of which he has been a constant attendant for the past quarter of a century.



J. CHARLES C. PAYNE.

He is a magistrate for Belfast who interests himself largely in philanthropic work. It may be added that his better half is a member of the

Poor Law Board, so that in municipal life they are in double harness.

**Ignorance Causes Prejudice.**—We have just heard from a prominent physician, who says: "Previous to my visit to the United States Pharmacopœia convention I was heartily opposed to the metric system. This was due simply, to say the least, to my ignorance of it. I had never paid more than passing attention to the system and knew very little about it. I graduated from a college which at that time did not teach the metric system, and I naturally followed in the footsteps of my instructors. I now recognize the metric system as up to date and scientifically accurate. I have been using it since my return from Washington and find it meets all my requirements." We are confident this would be the expression of 99 out of 100 intelligent physicians who will take the trouble to become acquainted with the metric system.

# Meyer Brothers Druggist

PUBLISHED MONTHLY IN THE INTERESTS OF THE ENTIRE DRUG TRADE.

VOL. XXI.

ST. LOUIS, DECEMBER, 1900.

No. 12.

Entered at the Post-Office at St. Louis, Mo., as second class matter in January, 1895.

## Meyer Brothers Druggist

PUBLISHED MONTHLY,  
C. F. G. MEYER, PUBLISHER.

E. M. WHEPLEY, Ph. G., M. D., . . . . . Editor.

### TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

United States and Canada, per year ..... \$1 00  
Foreign (Postal Union), per year ..... 1 25  
Single Copies ..... 10

Sample copies sent free on application.  
Please remit in funds that are bankable in St. Louis.  
To discontinue a subscription, notice must be sent to office of publication and all arrears paid.

### ADVERTISING RATES.

(WE HAVE BUT ONE PRICE.)

One-fourth page, 6 months, (2 5-6x4 1-4 inches) ..... \$ 45 00  
One-fourth page, 1 year, (2 5-6x4 1-4 inches) ..... 82 50  
One-half page, 6 months, (4 1-4x6 inches) ..... 87 00  
One-half page, 1 year, (4 1-4x6 inches) ..... 157 50  
One page, 6 months, (6 x8 1-2 inches) ..... 160 00  
One page, 1 year, (6 x8 1-2 inches) ..... 300 00

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO THE

MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST,

222 SOUTH BROADWAY, ST. LOUIS, MO., U. S. A.

### Familiar Chemicals.



$C_17H_{21}NO_4HCl$  as seen by Cecil W. Long, of Golconda, Ill.

**Perhaps Arsenic is Not an Element.**—Many of our readers are familiar with the opinions of those who believe that the so-called elements are compounds of simple matter. A scientific worker, M. F. Pittica, announces that he has been able to demonstrate to his own satisfaction that arsenic is a compound of phosphorus, probably nitrogen protoxide and phosphorus corresponding to the formula  $PN_3O$ .

## Editorial

L. T. Hoy, of Springfield, secretary of the Illinois Board of Pharmacy, is represented by the picture on the cover of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST for October.

**No Cure No Pay.**—The subject of handling patent medicines under the rule of “no cure no pay” is attracting the attention of pharmacists in some sections of the country. It is a question in the minds of many druggists to know just what they should do when the proprietor of an article advertises to the public that his medicine is sold with the guarantee “no cure no pay.”

Some druggists feel that customers will take undue advantage of them by returning to the store and demanding that the money be refunded. It is very difficult, indeed, to tell in every case whether or not the customer has recovered from his illness. It is a still more perplexing problem to solve when the pharmacist attempts to analyze the action of the remedy in question. Perhaps the patient recovered without the influence of the medicine.

We have always felt that the plan of selling goods on the “no cure no pay” guarantee is one to be avoided by conscientious and business-like pharmacists. We approve of the action of those dealers who plainly inform their customers when goods of that kind are called for that they do not do business in accordance with such questionable methods.

If medicine was an exact science the “no cure no pay” plan would still have many unpleasant features. As it is now, no medicine can be looked upon as an absolute specific. The most skilful physician in the world must admit that the element of uncertainty enters largely into the practice of therapeutics. Under such conditions, the manufacturer of patent medicines who depends upon the public to diagnose their own cases must often fail to obtain satisfactory results from the administration of even the best devised preparations. Thus it is from both a moral and financial standpoint that the pharmacist must avoid becoming the third party to the “no cure no pay” transactions.

**German Pharmacists and the Patent Medicine Business.**—Judging from the proceedings of the phar-

maceutical organizations and the pages of publications in Germany devoted to the drug business, the pharmacists are finding it impossible to make a decent living. A general revolution seems to be taking place all over the world and affecting economic conditions. Living is becoming more expensive and the supposed necessities of life multiplied. The pharmacists of Germany and Austria receive from their governments a concession or permit to practice pharmacy. This does not testify to their qualifications, but is really a protection against competition.

The governments endeavor to prevent the advertising of patent medicines, but the ingenious manufacturers succeed in one way or another to bring their goods to the notice of the public. Thus, the demand increases and cuts into the profits of the pharmacists who refuse to become mere traders or merchants.

Mr. George Hoffman, of Dresden, addressed the German Apothecaries' Association, at Stuttgart, recently, and endeavored to point out all of the conditions surrounding what we call the patent and proprietary medicine trade. He believes that many of the pharmacists of his country are endeavoring to steal other men's brains by themselves manufacturing preparations that simulate and are advertised to the public as a substitute for well-known patent and proprietary articles. It seems to be very difficult for the pharmacists of that country to adapt themselves to new trade conditions.

**Give Support to the Brosius Pure Food and Drug Bill.**—We have, on numerous occasions, called the attention of our readers to the certainty with which this country is to have pure food and drug legislation. Every one in any way interested in the drug trade should see to it that the bill is so framed that it will, when placed in operation, avoid working a hardship upon legitimate members of the drug trade. The *Pharmaceutical Era*, for November 22, comments editorially on the bill, and among other things, says:

There is imperatively needed pure food and drug legislation for the country at large. While the Brosius Bill is by no means perfect, it is infinitely better than nothing, and so far as we can see, from a careful study of it, it will work no injury to the interests of any honest merchant, but it is calculated to make it rather warm for the wilfully dishonest adulterator of foods and medicines. In the matter of labeling foods and drug products it requires nothing more than the purchaser has a right to demand—a true statement of the composition of the article on sale. The present status of the bill is that it has been reported favorably to the House, with the recommendation by the committee of the Interstate Commerce that it be passed. It is now on the calendar and would not be reached in the coming session in the regular order of business and must, therefore, be made a special issue. The promise has been made to get the Committee on Rules to introduce a special order to have this bill considered before the holidays so that it can pass the House and go to the Senate. If our leading business men would write to Mr. Brosius, to Speaker Henderson and to the honorable members, John Dalszell, Charles H. Grosvenor, James D. Richardson and Joseph W. Bailey, urging them to secure immediate action on this bill, it would have a very favorable effect. There is no doubt the bill would pass by a large majority if it can be brought up for consideration.

"Those Wicked Pennsylvania Druggists" is the description which a detective agency of that commonwealth feels like applying to the pharmacists of the

Keystone State. It seems that the board of pharmacy employed detectives to investigate and report upon the condition of the drug trade in relation to the pharmacy law of Pennsylvania. The report goes into details, but states in a general way that flagrant violations of the law are common. It says that the agents found no difficulty in purchasing poisons from various classes of unqualified salesmen and women, from a scrub girl to the pharmacist who had simply neglected to register. In one case the proprietor of the store was unable to speak English, so he allowed the detective to help himself, but the salesman knew how to count money and make the proper change.

It is likely that the true condition of affairs is greatly exaggerated by the agency report. Detectives are given to making the best possible showing for their labors. We trust that the board of pharmacy in pushing prosecutions will give attention only to wilful violations of the law. A pharmacy law is established for the purpose of protecting the public life and health, and prosecutions should never be based upon purely technical points. A properly enforced pharmacy law will have the respect and co-operation of all competent and well meaning pharmacists.

#### **Why She Lived More Than One Hundred Years.**

—While our newspapers record a list of suicides which reaches alarming proportions, it is true that the general public eagerly reads everything that is said about the lives of those who reach a ripe old age before succumbing to the ravages of disease. A Chicago newspaper took up the case of an old lady in that city who died at the advanced age of over one hundred years. As usual, the reporter made much of the alleged reasons for her attaining such a great lease on life. The most prominent explanation given was that she lived without the aid of physicians or the use of medicine.

The enterprising editor of the *Journal of the American Medical Association* investigated the case and learned that, while it was true that this woman passed the century mark, it was anything but correct to state that she lived independent of physicians and medical agents. He found that she had been under the care of the same physician for twenty-seven years previous to her death. This doctor, for the past fifteen years, had attended her for illness at least every three months. In fact, for more than a quarter of a century she had regulated her life by his advice. We mistrust that the reporter who wrote up the article for the newspaper was of the same ilk as those who find evidences of the use of chloroform in many of the burglaries.

**Looking For a Cheap and Poor Diploma.**—We have a letter from a reader who asks us to name the college of pharmacy which we believe will grant him a diploma on the lowest grade of requirements. The kind of diploma he seeks is similar to the cheap medical diploma mentioned by the *Medical Fortnightly* when it says:

We trust the physicians will show a little sound sense in keeping from this "seeming wise" scheme. Be honest workers, and assume not to bunco patients with meaningless certifi-

cases, which, though they may be ornamental, do not represent a thing, except your outlay of money in their purchase. Physicians should not forget their purpose in life, nor forget that advance to perfection is not by false routes. "You should purge your will, and correct that faculty which makes use of the appearances of things." "Do not be captivated by expression, syllogisms nor sophisms," and thus waste your substance, but cultivate strength to resist such weaknesses. To succeed in medicine we must force ourselves to work, work honestly, truly and cultivate each successive day, for by so doing we find a new supply of strength. Honest work opens up the possibilities of professional success. Each honest step makes possible the next, and thus step by step honor and glory are achieved. Bogus heavy royal linen paper or sheep-skin certificates cannot give strength nor build power. The charm of success is to be found only in doing your best, and in doing it honestly.

**The Elevator Disease.**—Medical students of today do not hear as much about housemaid's knee as did their preceptors in earlier college days. New diseases, however, are coming to the front and we read about the typewriter finger and the bicycle face. The latest addition to the list is the elevator disease, not of the "lift" as it is called in England, but of the boy who runs it. An architectural journal claims that his rapid trips through space produce a peculiar disease, but it fails to mention the symptoms, and the medical profession is anxious to learn them.

Manufacturers of pharmaceutical preparations will have an opportunity of placing a new patent medicine on the market as soon as the disease is well defined; thus, pharmacists will become directly interested in the affliction. The publication creating this new disease is probably far from the mark in its statements. It reminds us of those who objected to railroad trains when these means of conveyance were first used, claiming that it would be injurious to human life to be carried through space at the rate of thirty or forty miles an hour.

**"Those Horrid Doctors"** is what novelist Ouida must think when she has occasion to refer to the members of the medical profession—at least we judge so from some of her recent writings. She says that physicians are scientists who teach men and women to see possible or probable death in everything that approaches them. She imagines that the medical profession would have the entire world live in a stench of disinfectants. She charges them with teaching people to slink with fear of contamination from the rosy lips of a child and flee from the good-natured gambols of a merry dog. If Ouida was the wife of a physician she would soon learn that one of the greatest trials of a doctor's life is that of teaching people the necessity of living in accordance with the laws of nature, of making them value sunlight, fresh air, proper exercise and wholesome diet. She would soon find out that the majority of human ills are imaginary and due not to physicians' teaching but existing in spite of their efforts to eradicate such misconceptions.

**The Metric System in Materia Medica.**—Prof. John V. Shoemaker, author of a work on materia medica and therapeutics, unhesitatingly puts to practical use his faith in the metric system. The new

edition of the volume just from the press of the F. A. Davis Co. contains the following paragraph in the author's introduction:

"The metric system of weights and measures is now used almost exclusively in works of pure science and is becoming more general in medicine. It is, no doubt, destined eventually to supersede the older system so long employed in English-speaking countries. The metric system has the important advantage of establishing a uniformity of notation throughout the civilized world. In order to facilitate its universal adoption, it is desirable that the student should be trained in its use from the beginning of his professional course. In this edition the doses in the text are all given in the decimal terms, together with their equivalents in the English system."

The Internal Revenue on medicines is carefully considered by Commissioner Wilson in his annual report. There have been found on the market a large number of medical preparations which have been held by the United States courts to be exempt from taxation under the clause exempting uncompounded chemicals, which are, nevertheless, put up under a patent or trade-mark, and for which proprietary rights are claimed. It is believed, says the report, that Congress intended to tax all patent, proprietary or trade-mark medicinal preparations alike, and it is recommended that the law be changed so as to effect this end.

If our readers are doing their duty as pointed out by the N. A. R. D. and writing to their representatives at Washington, the changes will be more sweeping than the commissioner anticipates. Do not fail to let the Congressmen know that the tax on patent medicines should be removed or a similar tax imposed on all patent and proprietary articles.

**Five Hundred Dollars for a Dose of Alum.**—A New Orleans pharmacist has been sued by a street car conductor of that city, who claims that the druggist dispensed powdered alum for epsom salts. The conductor took a dose, and, as a result, was obliged to pay a physician \$5.00 for medical services, lose seven days' work at \$1.65 each, and was caused suffering and fright amounting to \$500.00. This bill the druggist refuses to pay, so the conductor has entered suit. It seems that it will be difficult for the customer to prove the dispensing accident.

**Practical Questions** are what attract attention at State meetings. The associations proposing such problems as, "What advantage has a freshly made pill over one already made?" "What advantage has a freshly made emulsion over one which is ready-made?" strikes the happy medium between the extremes of highly scientific and purely commercial. The committees on papers and queries should increase the proportion of questions like the ones just mentioned.

**Only Nine Months** to the A. Ph. A. meeting in St. Louis, September 16, 1901.

## STRAY ITEMS AND COMMENTS.

**The Hall of Fame** on University Heights, New York, includes the name of Prof. Asa Gray, the botanist, whose work is so familiar to the pharmacists of this country.

**Patent Medicines** form an important item of commerce at the Cape Coast of Africa. A pharmacist located there regrets that their sales are by no means confined to the drug trade.

**A Prominent Pharmacist** retired from the drug business on account of spasmodic asthma. Whenever he handled powdered ipecac or Dover's powder, it brought on attacks of the disease.

**The Teeth of School Children** in Russia are attended to by the Public Health Society, which has appointed a committee for the purpose. This applies to the school system of the entire empire.

**Colleges of Pharmacy** are decidedly a creation of the nineteenth century. In 1812 no college of pharmacy existed in London, and it was not until 1844 that laboratory work was added to colleges then existing in the English capital.

**Commercial Pharmacy** is reaching the importance of a paramount issue in some of the colleges of pharmacy. The Minnesota State University Pharmacy College announces that it has been giving a series of lectures on practical pharmacy since 1893.

**Do You Buy** for cash and sell for cash? If so, many of the readers of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST would be pleased to learn just how you accomplish such a desirable practice. If you care to give them the secret it will be much appreciated.

**A Test for Living Tissue** has been devised by M. Augustus Waller. It depends upon the principle that living matter responds to electric excitation by a current in the same direction. The same matter killed by an elevation of temperature does not respond to this excitation.

**Mummy Wheat Will Not Germinate.**—It is now definitely shown that the wheat found with mummies has long since lost the power of growing. The pictures which were published some years ago showing what was supposed to be wheat grown from seed found with mummies are now pronounced fake illustrations.

**The Code of Ethics** of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy has not been altered since 1840. An exchange says this is a testimonial to the farsighted men who then composed and adopted a code of ethics that has stood as a model ever since. We have not seen the code, but venture to assert that it is violated by fully as large a proportion of pharmacists as it was in 1840.

**Not Well Posted.**—The percentage of qualified pharmacists appearing before the West Virginia Board of Pharmacy at its recent meeting was ex-

tremely small—only one out of five passing. This simply emphasizes the statement we have so frequently made that candidates waste time and money in appearing before the board without properly qualifying for the examination.

**The Pan-American Exposition**, at Buffalo, N. Y., 1901, will give special attention to the drug exhibits. It is the intention of the managers to illustrate the method of manufacture of different drugs, giving in detail the difference between genuine and spurious articles, as well as the method of determining different qualities. As an example: One exhibit will show the manufacture of bay rum, from the gathering of the shoots to the finished product as placed on the retail market. Mr. Alger M. Wheeler will have charge of the department devoted to medicines.

**Drug Store Spices.**—The *Druggists Circular*, says: "The ordinary grocery store spices are far from satisfactory. I know one druggist who has a very large sale on cinnamon, especially, at four times the grocery store prices. How does he get this trade? He sells cinnamon bark from cultivated shoots of the second year's growth. The ordinary grocery store bark is from wild trees of from ten to thirty years' growth. The fact is, as he has demonstrated to the satisfaction of many of his lady customers, that such a cinnamon is worth four times as much as the cheap woody stuff. If druggists want to maintain the high standard of their profession, why not take hold of a few things like this, and show that they can give a better service than grocery stores give? This is better than talking against department and grocery store competition."

**The Tarrant & Company Disaster.**—Our readers are already familiar with the newspaper reports of the destruction of the Tarrant & Company building, of New York City. This well-known wholesale, retail manufacturing and importing firm was burned out a few years ago. The original building was occupied by the founder of the firm, James Tarrant, in 1834, and remained the home of the firm until the fire of 1892. The handsome eight-story building which replaced the burned building is the one which was destroyed by fire and explosions October 29. The loss to property is in the neighborhood of \$1,500,000.00. The destruction of the building and goods owned by the firm is placed at \$225,000.00. This is fully covered by insurance which, we understand, the insurance companies will be obliged to pay. At the present writing, no satisfactory explanation has been given for the cause of the explosions. The bare facts are that a fire broke out which later resulted in a series of explosions. The victims of such accidents always have the sympathy of allied trades. Mr. Thomas F. Main, president of the Tarrant Company, is an exceptionally popular person, and has been showered with letters and telegrams of sympathy from all sections of the country. He desires to publicly acknowledge the receipt of them and return thanks for the kind and thoughtful messages.



## PRESCRIPTION CASE DEPARTMENT.

BY PROF. J. M. GOOD, PH. G., HON. M. D., DEAN ST. LOUIS COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

**Sulphate of Cinchona.**—"F. H. W." asks: "What shall I dispense for sulphate of cinchona?"

Cinchonia is undoubtedly meant. It is official now as cinchonine. The sulphate is official also.

**Solution of Arsenic and Gold Bromide** is an article with which some of our readers are unfamiliar. The question is asked, "What is it?" The inquirer will find the formula and directions as to manipulation in preparing it in the last edition of the National Formulary. It is formula No. 221; title, "Liquor Auri et Arsenii Bromidi." The original of this is a proprietary preparation, "Arsenauro," controlled by Chas. Roome Parmele Co., New York.

**Anisated Spirit of Ammonia** was ordered in a prescription. A subscriber asks information as to the article to be dispensed.

This is Liquor Ammonii Anisatus, of the German Pharmacopœia. It is made as follows:

R Oil of anise..... 1 part.  
Alcohol ..... 24 parts.  
Mix and add—  
Water of ammonia .... 5 parts.

Parts by weight, it is understood, are to be used in the above formula.

**Powdered Asafoetida.**—A subscriber asks for the "most practical way of reducing asafoetida to powder."

The answer, briefly, is "don't."

Asafoetida, in proper condition, is a soft mass, owing to the solvent action of the volatile oil upon the resinous constituent. It cannot be powdered without first depriving it of its oil and afterwards adding an inert powder. In this condition it is nearly valueless. In substance, it may be administered in the form of pills.

**Incompatibility.**—"C. & V.," of Texas, write: "How should the following prescription be prepared to make an emulsion to hold and render it permanent? We find it difficult and the result unsatisfactory."

R Bal. copaiba..... ʒiii.  
Syrup sarsaparilla compound..... ʒiii.  
Tinct. ferric chloride..... ʒii.  
Tinct. opium..... ʒi.

Sig. Teaspoonful three times a day.

Ask the physician to make a separate prescription of the tincture of iron. It is the disturbing ingredient in the above, especially if acacia be used as the emulsifier.

**Spirit of Sulphur.**—A number of answers have been sent us in response to the query: "What is spirit of sulphur?" The consensus of opinion seems to be in favor of sulphuric acid as the substance meant. This explanation has its analogy in spirit of nitre for nitric acid. Being obtained by the process of distillation they were not inappropriately called "spirits" in the days when the nomenclature of chemistry was in

a somewhat chaotic condition. On this subject, "A. B." of Texas, writes: "Schwefel Spiritus or schwefel alcohol is the common name, in Germany, for bisulphide of carbon. In the National Dispensatory the name alcohol sulfuris is given for this article."

**Vaseline Lead Ointment.**—An inquirer asks for a formula for this. In preparing it, the form of lead used is "diachylon," properly called lead plaster.

The process is as follows:

R Lead plaster..... 1 part.  
Petrolatum..... 1 part.

Melt these together in an evaporating dish over a low flame. Strain the mixture through muslin and stir it gently while cooling.

The odor of it is rendered more agreeable by the addition of oil of lavender flowers, as in the case of the official "diachylon ointment." It is a more desirable preparation than the latter, because it is not so likely to become rancid.

**Fluid Extract Viburnum.**—A correspondent asks: "What should be dispensed when fluid extract of viburnum is called for in a prescription?"

Both "viburnum opulus" and "viburnum prunifolium" are official. There are other species of the genus used, hence, when designated as above, the dispenser is somewhat perplexed.

The directions and use to which the medicine is to be put might aid in arriving at a decision. In the absence of all hints and inability to communicate with the prescriber, it would seem to be allowable to dispense the fluid extract of viburnum prunifolium, as this is the only species in general use.

Speaking of viburnum opulus, the authors of the United States Dispensatory say: "This bark has been so little employed in medicine that we are at a loss to understand the reason for its introduction into the Pharmacopœia."

**Ethyl Sulphate.**—A subscriber wishes us to "give the complete reaction when sulphuric acid and ethyl alcohol are mixed in a prescription." We would prefer to have him ask us something easy. When an organic substance (of which alcohol is one) is broken up, various new compounds are formed. Upon standing, there is produced in the above mixture, ethyl sulphate (sulphovinic acid, sulphethylic acid and ethylsulphuric acid are synonyms). The following is the reaction:  $C_2H_5OH + H_2SO_4 = C_2H_5HSO_4 + H_2O$ . It will be seen that this new compound is an acid salt of the monad radical ethyl.

By the further addition of alcohol and distillation between the temperatures 266° and 280° F (130°—138° C) the most important substance produced is ether, the reaction being as follows:  $C_2H_5HSO_4 + C_2H_5OH = (C_2H_5)_2O + H_2SO_4$ .

While it is understood that the foregoing chemical formulas show the principal reactions, it must be borne in mind that the resulting product is quite complex in its composition.

In the manufacture of ether these undesirable products are eliminated, almost wholly, in the process of the purification of the distillate.

## QUIZ DEPARTMENT.

## Read This Before You Ask a Question.

Many questions are thrown in the waste basket each month on account of the correspondents failing to give name and address. The editor has a large basket for such questions. Write questions on separate sheets and on but one side of the paper. No questions will be answered by mail. Spell out in full every word; never abbreviate the names of medicines.

**Toluol Solution (184).**—Who can furnish us with a formula?

**It Is Not Necessary to Reregister in Missouri (185),** but you should record your certificate with the county clerk.

**Who Was the First Woman (186)** in Michigan that registered under the new pharmacy law? Geo. F. Stickney, Dexter, Mich.

**The Washington Pharmacy Law (187)** can be obtained by addressing J. W. McArthur, Spokane, Wash., secretary of the Board of Pharmacy.

**As a Practical Work on the Examination of Urine (188),** you will find nothing more serviceable for use in a drug store than the fifth edition of Practical Urinalysis by Purdy.

**Medical Diplomas by Mail (189).**—A subscriber asks for the address of one or more correspondence schools issuing physicians' diplomas. We are unable to give the information desired.

**Ansel's Ink for Glass (190).**—Ten parts of shellac (white) and four parts of Venice turpentine are dissolved in fifteen parts of oil of turpentine, to which are added five parts of lampblack.

**The New Mexico and Oklahoma Pharmacy Laws (191)** can be obtained by addressing W. C. Porterfield, Silver City, N. M., and F. B. Lillie, Guthrie, Okla., who are secretaries of their respective boards.

**Wood Lice (192),** known scientifically as "armadillo vulgaris," inhabit only damp places. One method of drying out places where a fire cannot be built is to heat sand and spread it over the spot, thus abstracting the moisture.

**Damp-Proof Wallpaper Paste (193).**—A paste which will adhere firmly to masonry or to wood may be obtained by boiling rye flour with water in the usual manner, and adding, after boiling,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  of good linseed oil varnish, and  $8\frac{1}{2}$  of turpentine to every 500 of the paste.

**—Mosquitoes and Fleas (194).**—"Circular No. 13, Second Series United States Department of Agriculture, Division of Entomology" is the title of the pamphlet which you desire. It can be obtained by addressing the secretary of the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

**Cold Cream (195).**—W. L. Cliffe recommends the following formula, in which cottonseed oil replaces the almond oil:

Cottonseed oil ..... 15 ozs.  
Spermaceti .....  $3\frac{1}{2}$  ozs.

White wax .....  $3\frac{1}{2}$  ozs.  
Oil lavender ..... 12 drops.  
Rose-water ..... 7 ozs.

**The Heller-Teichmann Test for Blood in Urine (196).**—Urine containing blood, when heated to boiling with a drop acetic acid, forms a brownish-red to blackish coagulum. If to boiling hot liquid a little caustic-soda solution is added, it becomes clear and yields a sediment of earthy phosphates that, from the adhering coloring matter of the blood, appears red to brownish-red in transmitted, greenish by reflected light.

**To Clean Door-Bells (197),** their mountings and similar articles.—The *Stein der Weisen* recommends plain ammonia water, or this mixed with whiting. Moisten a woolen rag, and with it rub the articles strongly, then rinse. Nothing cleans up old brass as quickly and as satisfactorily. When a large surface is to be cleaned, the best plan is to moisten the surface with ammonia, then with a good stiff brush rub strongly, and afterward rinsing it off with clear water and drying.

**Phosphorus Paste (198)** for the destruction of vermin is made as follows, says the United States Dispensatory:

Triturate six parts of phosphorus and one part of sulphur with six parts of water until they liquefy. Then mix in two parts of flour of mustard, eight parts of sugar and twelve parts of rye flour with the aid of ten additional parts of water, and stir the whole so as to form a soft paste, which must be kept in pots closely stoppered.

**Syrup of Gentian (199).**—The United States Dispensatory says: "A syrup may be prepared by forming a saccharated infusion by means of percolation, and incorporating this at a boiling heat with simple syrup; or, perhaps more eligibly, by dissolving two drachms of the extract of gentian, and afterward fifteen ounces of sugar, in half a pint of water. The porous property of the root causes it to expand with moisture, and it has been employed as a substitute for sponge tent in the enlargement of strictured passages."

**Janeway's Pills (200).**—*Pilulae Aloes et Podophylli Compositae*. Compound Pills of Aloes and Podophyllum. The National Formulary says:

	One Hundred (100) Pills contain.	Each Pill contains.
Purified Aloes (U. S. P.), six and one-half grammes.....	6.5 gm.	1 grain.
Resin of Podophyllum (U. S. P.), three and one-fourth grammes...	3.25 gm.	$\frac{1}{2}$ grain.
Alcoholic Extract of Belladonna Leaves (U. S. P.), one and six-tenths grammes.....	1.6 gm.	$\frac{1}{4}$ grain.
Extract of Nux Vomica (U. S. P.), one and six-tenths grammes.....	1.6 gm.	$\frac{1}{4}$ grain.

**Formaldehyde (201)** may be detected in milk or other solutions by dissolving one-tenth gramme of morphine hydrochloride, one cubic centimetre of concentrated sulphuric acid and adding an equal volume of the solution to be tested, without mixing; in the presence of formaldehyde, the aqueous solution will

become a clear red-violet color in a few minutes. For further information on the subject of formaldehyde, and special reference to the various tests, we suggest that you consult the proceedings of the American Pharmaceutical Association for 1896, pages 760 to 765. You will find the proceedings of this association of great service in looking up any subjects connected with pharmacy.

**Making Dry Mounts of Mosquitoes (202).**—We recently published a method of mounting mosquitoes in balsam. The *British Medical Journal* says that Dr. G. M. Giles recommends the following method for mounting mosquitoes:

"As microscopical specimens, mosquitoes should be mounted dry, and for this purpose Carpenter's foraminifera slide is best suited. This consists of a wood slip three by one inches, and one-sixteenth of an inch thick, with a hole about three-fourths of an inch in diameter in the middle. This hole is converted into a cell by means of a cover glass secured by gummed paper. The mosquito is spread out in the cell which is then closed by means of another coverslip, secured in the same way. By this dry-mounting method the color characters (only visible by reflected light) are preserved. When wet or balsam-mounted, the specific distinctions are lost.

**Viennese Metal Cement (203).**—J. H. Cooke, in *Knowledge*, says:

"The copper amalgam, known as Viennese metal cement, is well adapted for modeling the most delicate objects, and it is therefore of special value to the histological microscopist. The method of preparation is as follows: Copper is precipitated as a very fine powder from a solution of blue vitriol by means of strips of zinc, and after being washed and treated with a solution of mercurous nitrate, hot water is poured over the copper in a mortar, and the mercury, in the proportion of seven parts to three of copper, is added. The resulting amalgam becomes so soft under water that it can be used for modeling the most delicate objects from plaster casts. It hardens into a malleable mass that can be polished like gold and is not readily tarnished except by hydrogen sulphide, and it is a strong cement for metals. When impressions have been made on thin sheets the amalgam may be reinforced by pouring on molten type metal."

**The Latin Form of Modern Pharmaceutical Words (204).**—Prof. O. A. Wall, author of a new and very useful work on Latin for pharmacists, says:

In regard to the query "Which is the more correct Latin method of spelling quinine—with *qu*, as is the custom in this country, or with *ch*, as in Germany?"—it must be remembered that all such names for drugs, etc., are arbitrary, modern words and, therefore, there is no right or wrong so far as the Latin of them is concerned. If quininum were spelled *chininum* it should also be pronounced with the guttural *ch* and not with the *ch* as in *chin*. Few Americans could then pronounce it correctly. The people of different nations coin these words to suit

their ability to pronounce them. The United States Pharmacopœia prefers feminine forms for the names of alkaloids—therefore, *quinina*; in Germany they prefer neuter forms, and, therefore, *chininum* or *quininum*; in France they write *subsulfas quinicus* for quinine, and *quinquina* for cinchona. It is all a mere arbitrary matter of taste or preference, and, so far as the Latin of the words is concerned, all are equally correct. None of them were known to classical Latin.

**Nurse's Outfit (205).**—B. S. Cooban & Co., of Chicago, furnish customers the following list, and say:

"We are anxious to serve you in every possible way, and stand ready to keep a record whether you are in or out, deliver to your patient anything no matter how small, at any time, or how far from our place; and wish you to feel that we are interested in both you and your patient's welfare.

"Would be pleased to furnish you record sheets free."

Hot Water Bag.  
Irrigating Bag.  
Rectal Tube.  
Ice Cap.  
Oil Muslin.  
Hypodermic Syringe.  
Syringe for Saline Injection.  
Thermometer for baths.  
Fever Thermometer.  
Hypodermic Tablets.  
Nitroglycerine 1-100.  
Morphine Sulphate  $\frac{1}{4}$ .  
Morphine  $\frac{1}{4}$  and Atrophea 1-150.  
Strychnine Sulph. 1-60.  
Digitalin 1-100.  
Codeine  $\frac{1}{4}$ .  
Glass Douche Point.  
Glass Catheter.

**Who Owns the Prescription (206)?**—It is settled in the States named as follows:

**California**—Pharmacy Act, Chapter 85, Section 9 (1891).—"Every registered pharmacist shall file or cause to be filed all physicians' prescriptions compounded or dispensed in his store; they shall be preserved for two years, and he shall furnish a correct copy of any prescription upon the order or request of the attending physician. Violation of this section is made a misdemeanor," etc.

**Kansas**—Chapter 174, Section 4, Schedule C., etc.—"All prescriptions of practicing physicians shall be retained by the dispenser."

**Missouri**—Revised Statutes, 1889; Section 4622.—"Every druggist, proprietor of drug store or pharmacist shall carefully preserve all prescriptions compounded by him or those in his employ, numbering, dating and filing them in order in which they are compounded, and shall produce the same in court or before any grand jury whenever thereto lawfully required, and on failing, neglecting, or refusing to do so, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor," etc.

**Rhode Island**—Chapter 131, On Medicines and Poisons, Section 9.—"All prescriptions shall be carefully kept by the pharmacist on a file or in a book used for that purpose only, and numbered in the order in which they are received or dispensed, and every box, bottle, vial, vessel or packet containing medicines so dispensed shall be labeled with the name and place of business of the registered pharmacist so dispensing said medicines, and be numbered with a number corresponding with that on the original prescription retained by the pharmacist on such book or file. Such prescriptions shall be preserved at least five years, and shall be open to the inspection of the writer thereof, and a copy shall be furnished free of expense whatever, when demanded by either the writer or purchaser thereof."

## THE MICROSCOPE IN PHARMACY.

BY ALBERT SCHNEIDER, M. D., PH. D., NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF PHARMACY, CHICAGO.

[Continued from Page 356.]

(b), which correspond to the field lens of our modern

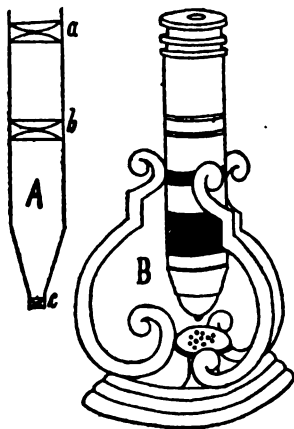


FIG. 7.

*Grindelin's Compound Microscope (1687)*

A, diagram of tube; a, eye-lens or ocular; b, field lenses; c, objective lenses; B, microscope.

Huyghenian oculars, were quite generally used.

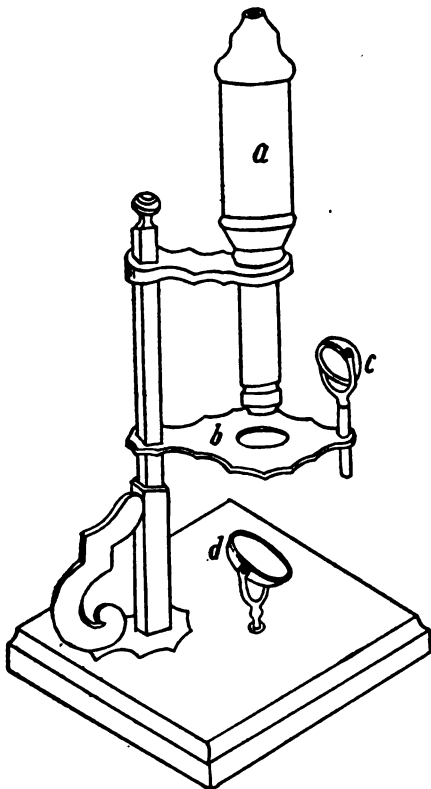


FIG. 8.

*Cuff's Compound Microscope (1774).*

a, body; b, stage; c, bull's-eye condenser; d, mirror.

While the arrangement of lenses in this particular instrument shows considerable improvement, the mechanical parts were defective as there was [neither condenser nor adjustable mirror. Cuff made a compound microscope in 1774 which was patented. This instrument was provided with a movable stage capable of receiving various attachments; a mirror capable of being set in any position, and a bull's-eye condenser. Dellabarre's microscope was doubtless superior to the preceding and more complete in its construction. The ocular consisted of a combination of six lenses, the objective of three lenses. There was a plano-convex adjustable mirror and a substage condenser. Dellabarre claimed achromatism for his instrument, but that was only partially true. The number of lenses employed greatly lessened clearness of images, hence in later instruments he reduced the number of lenses. Fig. 9 shows the mechanical parts, excepting the foot or base.

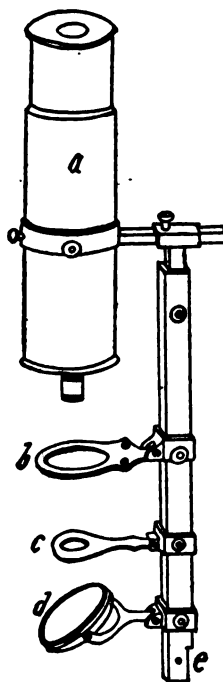


FIG. 9.

*Dellabarre's Compound Microscope (1778).*

a, body or tube; b, adjustable stage; c, substage condenser; d, mirror; e, attachment to base or tripod.

A point worthy of note is that as the simple and compound microscopes increased in scientific value, plainness of construction superseded the evidences of decorative fancies. Scrolls, conventional designs, etc., were omitted, and the mechanical construction was more effectually suited to the optical requirements. During the last half of the eighteenth century some very ornamental instruments were made, of which Martin's compound microscope (1780) was a good example; but in spite of their highly artistic finish they were, as a rule, very defective optically.

The highest magnification of the simple microscope possible with a maximum of correction of spherical and chromatic aberration was not sufficient to enable scientists to carry on efficient histological investigations. The compound microscopes in use up to 1800, or, perhaps, 1825, were in reality inferior to the simple microscopes. It is true they gave a higher amplification, but this apparent gain was more than neutralized by an increase in distortion and a decrease in clearness due to chromatic aberration and absorption of light. In consideration of these facts, we need not be surprised when we find that such eminent authorities as M. Biot, of France, and Dr. Wollaston, of England, declared that "the compound microscope will never excel the simple one."

The real improvement in compound microscopes began with the preparation of corrected lenses about

[To be Continued.]

## WORKING FORMULAS.

BY ALBERT E. EBERT, PH. M., PH. D., CHICAGO.

Correspondence solicited. Numbered items are answers to questions. Also see Quiz and Prescription Case Departments.

**Hematic Syrup of Hypophosphites (55).**—See page 195 of MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST.

**Unguentine (56).**—The manufacturers of Unguentine state the composition to be alum, carbolic acid and ichthyol. The ointment basis is most likely petrolatum.

**Hair Curling Fluid.**—

Alum.....	1 av. oz.
Borax.....	½ av. oz.
Glucose.....	1 fl. oz.
Water sufficient to make.....	16 fl. ozs.

Perfume and color if desired.

**To Kill and Prevent Screw Worms in Cattle (57).**—“I desire something better than carbolic acid and cheaper than chloroform. Would like a preparation which will keep away the flies, kill the worms and heal the wounds.”

Use Friar's Balsam (compound tincture of benzoin).

**Alum Ointment (58).**—

1. Aluminum sulphate.....60 grains.  
Petrolatum.....1 av. oz.

Mix.

2. Dried alum, very fine powder.....30 grains.  
Benzoinated ointment.....1 av. oz.

Mix.

**Lotion for Rough Skin (59).**—We can recommend to our readers the following formula as an excellent application for roughened skin, and one that proves a seller at this season of the year:

Tragacanth powder.....	60 grains.
Borax.....	60 grains.
Ammonium chloride.....	120 grains.
Glycerin.....	2 fl. ozs.
Water.....	10 fl. ozs.

Triturate the gum with the glycerin to a smooth paste; dissolve the borax and ammonium salt in portion of the water; filter the solution and add to the gum mixture, triturating until a thick cream is formed. Now add the perfume and coloring matter to suit; add the balance of water to make up measure of 16 fluid ounces. Let the preparation stand over night and strain through cheesecloth to prevent any possible lumps of gum in the preparation.

**Elixir Angelica (60).**—

1. Angelica seed.....60 grains.  
Angelica root.....30 grains.  
Bitter almonds.....30 grains.  
Sugar.....4 av. ozs.  
Alcohol.....7 fl. ozs.  
Water.....enough to make 16 fl. ozs.

Bruise the first three ingredients, macerate with the alcohol for seven days, agitating occasionally. Add the sugar dissolved in the water and filter through paper.

2. Oil of angelica.....5 drops.  
Oil of cassia.....1 drop.  
Oil of lemon.....1 drop.  
Rose-water.....½ fl. oz.  
Sugar.....4 av. ozs.  
Alcohol.....7 fl. ozs.  
Water enough to make.....16 fl. ozs.

Dissolve the oils in the alcohol and the sugar in the water. Mix and prepare like the preceding.

**Glycerin and Rose-water Lotions (61).**—“We have calls for ‘Glycerin and Rose-water’ and ‘Glycerin and Bay Rum,’ but in mixing we nearly always get too much glycerin or too much of the other ingredient. We have tried a formula for a lotion for roughened skin, of glycerin 1 part and rose-water 9 parts, but, upon mixing, we find it contains too much diluent. What we want is a formula *each* for ‘Glycerin and Rose-water’ and ‘Glycerin and Bay Rum’ that contains enough of each diluent to remove the ‘stickiness’ of the glycerin but not to destroy its purpose as an emollient. Hope to see a formula or two for each preparation under head of ‘Working Formulas’ in MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST, next issue.”

We make these preparations in the following proportion:

**Glycerin and Bay Rum.**

Glycerin.....	1 part.
Bay rum.....	2 parts.

Mix.

**Glycerin and Rose-water.**

Glycerin.....	1 part.
Rose-water.....	3 parts.

Mix.

**Cements.**—**Casein Cement.**

[Continued from page 331.]

1. Casein, in powder.....5 av. ozs.  
Quicklime, in powder.....1 av. oz.  
Camphor, in powder.....120 grs.

Mix. This powder to be made into a cream with sufficient water before using.

2. Casein, in powder.....2 av. ozs.  
Borax, in powder.....1 av. oz.

Mix. Made into a paste with water when required.

3. Casein, in powder.....3 av. ozs.  
Quicklime, in powder.....½ av. oz.  
Salt of tartar, in powder.....½ av. oz.

Mix. Made into paste with water when required.

4. Freshly precipitated casein, sufficient..  
Caustic soda.....½ av. oz.  
Potassium bichromate.....½ av. oz.  
Boiling water.....4 fl. ozs.

Dissolve the caustic soda in the boiling water, maintain the heat for fifteen minutes, adding to it all the casein it will dissolve, and allow to get cold. Rub the bichromate of potash to a powder in a wedgewood mortar and mix intimately with the cold casein solution.

Put in tin can with tight-fitting cover, and keep in cool place.

In using the casein cements, the edges of the articles must be perfectly clean and the thinnest possible coating put on both surfaces and put together with as much pressure as possible and set aside in a dry place for several days.

## NOTES ON PHARMACOGNOSY.

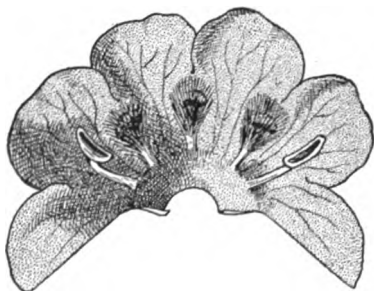
BY OTTO A. WALL, M. D., PH. G.

[Copyrighted.]

[Continued from page 335.]

## Verbasci Flores.

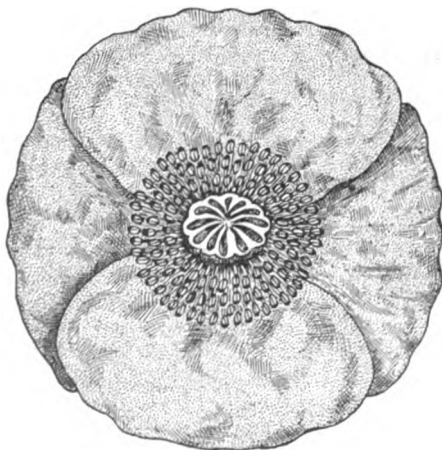
**N. Mullein Flowers.** — **O.** and **H.** The corollas (with stamens), or more rarely the entire flowers of several varieties of *Verbascum*; the common mullein of America is *Verbascum thapsus*; *Scrophulariaceæ*. The two



varieties *V. thapsiforme* and *V. phlomoides* are common weeds in Europe, where *V. thapsus* also occurs. All three varieties furnish the drug, although *V. thapsiforme* has the largest flower and therefore furnishes the showiest drug. — **D.** The illustration shows the corolla of *V. thapsiforme* laid open to show the stamens. The hairy 5-lobed calyx is generally absent in the drug; the corolla is rotate or wheel-shaped, 2 to 4 cm. broad, bright golden yellow, with five roundish lobes, and with five stamens inserted in the tube of the corolla, three of which are shorter and woolly and two longer and naked; odor faintly aromatic and taste sweetish mucilaginous. The corollas of the American variety, *V. thapsus*, are similar but smaller, being only about 15 mm. in diameter. — **C.** Trace of volatile oil, a fatty substance, mucilage, etc. — **U.** Demulcent; used mainly as a showily colored ingredient of pectoral teas.

## Flores Rhœadæ.

**N. Poppy Flowers.** — **O.** The petals of *Papaver*



*Rhœas*; *Papaveraceæ*. — **H.** A European annual, but

generally cultivated as a showy garden flower. — **D.** The entire flower is shown in the drawing in natural size; the petals are very thin and delicate, broadly oval, broader than long, dark-red, with a blue-black spot at the base where they are inserted on the receptacle (hidden in the flower by the stamens and pistil); odor faintly narcotic, taste bitterish mucilaginous. In the drug the petals are much shrunken. — **C.** A deep-red coloring principle, rheadic acid, soluble in water and in dilute alcohol etc. — **U.** Coloring agent; used like Flores Malvæ.

For description of Flores Althææ, Flores Malvæ, Carthamus and Flores Cyanæ, see previous group.

## GROUP LVII.

## STIGMAS.

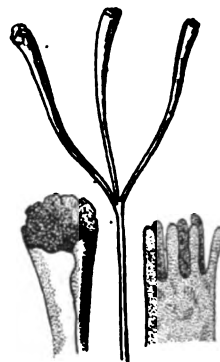
This group includes two drugs only; these drugs consist of the styles and stigmas of the plants from which they are derived, the stigmas being the important part in Crocus and the styles in Zea. The group is called "Sexual Organs" by some authors, but this is evidently wrong because only parts, and not even the essential parts, of only the female organs are present; and moreover, there would be just as much reason to call Flores Verbasci "Corollas with Sexual Parts" as to call these drugs "Sexual parts". The group has also been called "Styles with Stigmas", but as in the Latin titles for these drugs, as used in different works, the word "Stigmata" has so long been used, it is deemed inadvisable to change the custom, and this word is therefore preferred as the most appropriate title for this group of drugs.

Separate stigmas, or three attached to a style, linear tubular, about 3 cm. long, deep orange-brown with reddish tinge... **Crocus**. Tufts of soft, silky, thread-like, yellowish hairs, about 15 cm. long; the ends of the tufts often dried or shriveled together and dark-brown... **Zea**.

## Crocus.

**N. Saffron, Spanish Saffron, True Saffron.** — **O.** The stigmas of *Crocus sativus*; *Irideæ*. — **H.** Cultivated in Asia Minor and in Southern Europe; most of the saffron sold in this country is from Spain and France.

— **D.** The illustration shows the stigmas in natural size, with a short piece of the style attached, but in the drug they are crumpled and shrunken; also, on the left, the end enlarged and on the right a portion of the margin, very much magnified.



To examine the drug, drop a few shreds on warm water, when it will regain its fresh form. The stigmas are usually gathered so that a small portion of the style remains attached, and the three stigmas of a flower thereby remain attached as in the drawing, but occasionally they are pinched off shorter and

are then single stigmas; the drug should contain very little of the styles. The stigma is about 3 cm. long, flattish-tubular, almost thread-like where it joins the style, broader and split on the inner side of the free end, which is notched and shows papillose margin under a lens; a good grade of saffron is of a rich orange-brown color with reddish tinge, somewhat deeper at the end and lighter toward the style, flexible and soft, not dry and hard, with a peculiar strong odor and an aromatic bitterish taste, and when chewed it stains the saliva a deep golden yellow. — **c.** Coloring matter, gum; wax, etc. — **u.** Seldom employed otherwise than as a coloring agent. It is mildly diaphoretic, slightly sedative and antispasmodic. Dose: 0.3 to 2 grams, in infusion or tincture.

The genuine drug is necessarily very high-priced as the stigmas from 60,000 flowers must be picked to make one pound of the drug; owing to this high price the drug is often adulterated, or cheaper substances bearing more or less resemblance to it are used as substitutes or admixtures.

The ray-florets of *Calendula*, flowers of *Carthamus*, petals of pomegranate or other deep-red flowers cut in shreds, shreds of smoked or dried beef, and other similar substances are readily distinguished when the suspected drug is placed on warm water, which causes the different parts to spread out and show their shapes.

The stigmas of some other varieties of *Crocus* are occasionally added; they are smaller, more flaring and more deeply notched at the upper ends, and have a yellowish color.

A deceptive adulteration is the addition of true saffron from which the coloring matter has been extracted by maceration; the exhausted stigmas have a pale and uniform yellowish color, and the whole drug has a less rich and bright appearance.

It is sometimes loaded with mineral matters to increase the weight; when soaked in water this pulverulent substance is deposited.

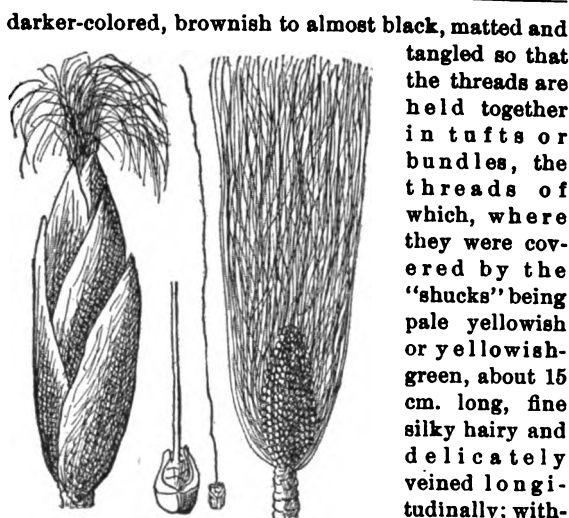
Although saffron feels greasy to the touch, it does not contain fixed oil. It should not leave a greasy spot when pressed between two thicknesses of filter-paper.

On drying saffron it should not lose more than fourteen per cent of moisture (showing absence of water fraudulently added) and when thus dried it should not leave more than 7.5 to eight per cent ash on burning (absence of foreign mineral substances).

Saffron bleaches in the light and loses its odor when exposed to the air; it should therefore be kept in well-closed opaque containers, or in a dark closet, in a cool place.

#### Zea.

**N.** Corn-silk. — **o.** The styles and stigmas of *Zea Mays*; *Gramineæ*. — **H.** Indigenous to the tropical parts of America, but now cultivated in all tropical and sub-tropical parts of America and in some few places on the other continent. — **D.** Corn-silk consists of the threads projecting from the ears of corn, and is gathered when the corn is "shucked" or "husked"; the projecting ends of the styles are



darker-colored, brownish to almost black, matted and tangled so that the threads are held together in tufts or bundles, the threads of which, where they were covered by the "shucks" being pale yellowish or yellowish-green, about 15 cm. long, fine silky hairy and delicately veined longitudinally; without odor, taste sweetish. — **c.** Sugar, mucilage, etc. — **u.** Reputed to be diuretic, nephritic and lithontriptic. Dose: 2 to 10 grams, in infusion or fluid extract.

The figure on the left shows the "ear" of corn, a spadix surrounded by spathes that form the "shucks" when mature, and from the ends of which the long styles with their stigmas project; the right hand figure shows the spadix with its female flowers and the styles and stigmas, while the two small figures show single female flowers, one enlarged; all the other figures are much smaller than in nature.

#### FRUITS.

This group includes not only whole fruits, but parts of fruits as well. In the trade the terms "fruits" and "seeds" have not been sufficiently accurately differentiated, as many drugs are called "seeds" which in reality are fruits, as for instance, "anise seed", "caraway seed", etc. In pharmacognosy such inaccuracies are not permissible, and the student should make an effort to learn as soon as possible to use scientific words only in their correct meaning.

Strictly speaking, a fruit is the ripened ovary with all that it contains; this may be thought of as a "true fruit" to distinguish it, for purposes of pharmacognosy, from "spurious fruits". It is common to call the matured ovary with all that is attached to it a fruit, although in some fruits of this kind the bulk of the fruit may thus be formed by a calyx tube that was adherent to the ovary, as in the apple, or of woody or leathery scales that were not part of the flower at all, as in cones and strobiles, or of the thickened end of the stem, or receptacle, as in the strawberry or fig; such a structure is a "spurious fruit" and the true fruits may be enclosed within, as in rose hips or figs, or they may be on the outside, as in the strawberry.

Fruits are divided into three groups: *Fleshy Fruits*, in which the seeds are inclosed in a more or less soft and juicy flesh; *Stone Fruits or Drupes*, in which the outer part (under leaf surface) of the ovary becomes soft and fleshy and the inner part (upper leaf surface) of the ovary hardens into a stony shell which



envelopes the seed, like a nut; and *Dry Fruits*, having no fleshy part at all, the entire ovary hardening into a stony, leathery, hard or tough structure which envelopes the seeds and in some kinds becomes permanently united to the outer seed coat, while in other kinds the ovary opens or dehisces and allows the seeds to fall out.

Fruits may be further divided into *Simple Fruits*, when a single pistil of a single flower develops into one fruit, and *Compound Fruits* (also called *multiple* or *collective*) when a large number of pistils of one flower produce a cluster of fruits, as in raspberry, or when a number of single flowers develop so that the fruits are united into apparently one fruit, as in mulberry.

Some authors make a distinction between different kinds of compound fruits, thus: An *Aggregate Fruit* is one in which the individual fruits were all developed from the carpels of the same flower, while a compound fruit resulting from a consolidation of the carpels of several or many flowers is called a *Collective* or *Compound Fruit*.

Fruits which are not used to make medicinal preparations, or which are not recognized in some pharmacopœia or other, but which are only used for making "crushed fruits" or "fruit syrups" for the soda water fountain, or for similar purposes, as strawberry, blackberry, cherry, grape, pineapple, etc., are not drugs and therefore are not described in these notes.

Fruits....	Fresh.....	Spurious.....	58.
		Fleshy.....	59.
		Stone Fruits....	60.
	Dried or prepared..	Spurious.....	61.
		Dry.....	62.
		Fleshy.....	63.
	Parts of Fruits.....	Stone Fruits....	64.
			65.

#### GROUP LVIII.

##### FRESH SPURIOUS FRUITS.

The fruits of this group are seldom employed, partly perhaps because one of them is not easily obtainable, and the preparations made from the other are not often prescribed.

The *pome* is a fruit in which the fleshy mass, which constitutes the principal thickness, is formed by development of the calyx, as in the apple, pear and quince. Pitcher-shaped or ovate berry-like fruit, about 2 cm. long, bright glossy red, bristly hairy within..... *Rosa Canina*. Globular or subglobular pome; green, russet, yellow, red or varicolored; acidulous sweet..... *Malum*.

##### *Rosa Canina*.

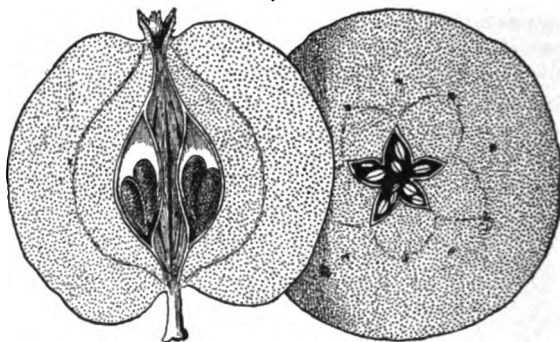
*N. Cynosbata*, Rose Hips, Hips. — *o*. The spurious fruit of *Rosa canina*; *Rosaceæ*. — *H*. Europe. — *D*. Pitcher-shaped or ovate receptacle, about 2 cm. long, bright glossy red, fleshy, inclosing a number of brown dry fruits or akenes with bristly hairs; odor slight and taste sweetish acidulous. —



*c*. Malic acid, citric acid, sugar, gum, etc. — *U*. Mild refrigerant; when used, the interior akenes and hairs are first removed.

##### *Malum*.

*N. Fructus Mali, Pomum*, Apple. — *o*. The fruit of



*Pyrus Malus*; *Rosaceæ*. — *H*. Cultivated in temperate zone. — *D*. The apple consists of five leathery carpels each enclosing several seeds, arranged in a stellate manner, forming the "core" of the apple, and surrounded by a large fleshy mass which is the developed calyx; there are many varieties of apple in cultivation, varying in color and flavor, green, russet, yellow, red, striated, varicolored, and from very sweet and mealy to sour and juicy; for medicinal use only a sour and juicy apple is available. — *c*. Fruit acids (malic, etc.), sugar, etc. — *U*. The only medicinal use made of the apple is in preparing *Extractum Ferri pomatum* (from which in turn *Tinctura Ferri pomata* is made; the word *pomatus*, *a, um* being a Latin adjective meaning "made from apples"); cider made from sour apples is poured over iron filings in a stone jar and after maceration the liquid is decanted and evaporated to solid extract consistence. This preparation is tolerated by the most sensitive stomachs, and is a chalybeate preparation that deserves more consideration at the hands of American physicians than it is receiving.

#### GROUP LIX.

##### FRESH FLESHY FRUITS.

Fleshy fruits are also called *berries*; this group therefore comprises the berries which are used in the fresh condition. Berries proper are fleshy throughout; the lemon and orange are berries with leathery rind; a *gourd* is a berry with a hard rind, and a *pome* is a fleshy fruit resembling a berry, but formed mainly of a fleshy calyx, as the apple, etc.; therefore the pome is really a spurious fruit, but because the apple would likely be looked for in this group it is also mentioned here. (See previous group.)

The raspberry is usually called a berry, but is really an aggregate or multiple fruit, each little fruit being a drupe, similar in structure to a plum, although of course much smaller. See next group for description.

Oval, bright yellow fruits, with very acid juice..... *Limon*.

Globular or subglobular, orange-colored fruits, with acidulous sweet juice.....**Aurantii Fructus.**

Globular green berry, about 2.5 cm. in diameter, with 4-lobed persistent calyx and about five seeds.**Diospyrea.**

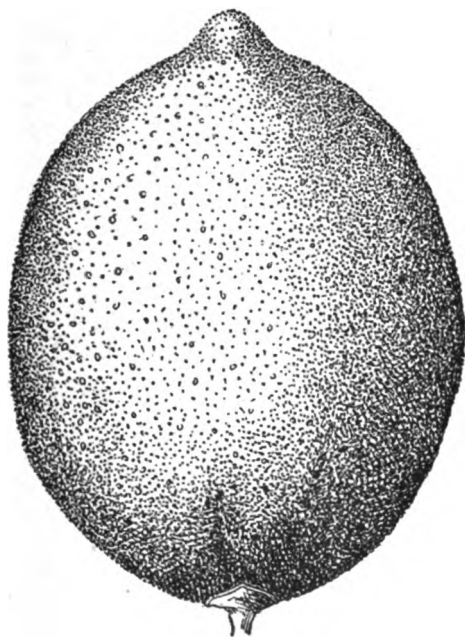
Globular or subglobular pome; green, russet, yellow; red or varicolored; acidulous sweet.....**Malum.**

A collective or multiple fruit, composed of numerous small drupes; red or black.....**Rubus Idæus.**

Small round fruit resembling a berry, about 5 mm. in diameter, brownish-black with bluish bloom.....**Juniperus.**

#### Limon.

**N.** *Fructus Citri*; Lemon. — **O.** The fresh fruit of *Citrus Limonum*; *Rutaceæ* (*Aurantiaceæ*). — **H.** Cultivated in sub-tropical countries. — **D.** The illus-



tration shows the fruit in natural size; oval, with nipple-shaped apex, glandulous bright-yellow ("lemon-yellow") rind; contains an agreeably acid juice. The section of the lemon closely resembles that of the orange (see next figure), but the rind is closely adherent so that it must be peeled off with a knife; the rind is fragrant, bitter. The fruit must be fresh and sound. — **C.** The rind contains a volatile oil and the juice contains from 7 to 9% citric acid. — **U.** The juice, or the acid, is much used as an antiscorbutic; it is also used as a refrigerant drink in the form of lemonade. In the form of lemon juice it enjoys the popular reputation of curing and preventing "biliousness".

[To be Continued.]

Chemical Lecture Notes, postpaid, \$1.50.

## NECROLOGY.

**Arthur Stephens Cron** died of consumption at the home of his parents at Gallatin, Tenn., on November 5, in his twenty-second year. Mr. Cron was one of Gallatin's most exemplary and promising young men and an able and efficient young druggist.

**Major A. G. Anderson**, for more than a score of years traveling salesman for the J. S. Merrell Drug Co., died October 26. Mr. Anderson was a Kentucky gentleman whom the word major well fitted, and it is not surprising that he won the same by rising from the ranks in defense of the Confederate cause. The announcement of his death brings sorrow to the hearts of all of our readers who knew him.

**Dr. Edward R. Squibb** died at his home in Brooklyn, October 26. The Doctor graduated from the Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, when a young man, and was appointed surgeon in the United States Navy. He subsequently became surgeon in charge at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. During the civil war he gave up military life and opened the factory in Brooklyn which still bears his name, being conducted by his two sons. The Doctor retired from active business duties more than a dozen years ago, but has never ceased to take an interest in pharmaceutical and medical affairs. His name is closely associated with pharmaceutical manufacturers, and his pen has contributed much to the practical knowledge on this subject. The Doctor had reached the ripe old age of eighty-two years, but with such useful citizens the end is never delayed too long, so that all who knew him mourn his decease.

**Dr. Thomas A. Quayle**, Professor of Pharmacy in Tulane's Medical Department, New Orleans, La., died November 16. Dr. Quayle was single. He is mourned by a brother, J. W. Quayle, and two sisters, Mrs. Dr. J. M. Matter and Mrs. Dr. J. R. Adams. Drs. Matter and Adams are prominent New Orleans gentlemen, the former being a druggist and the latter a physician.

Dr. Quayle was born in New Orleans thirty-one years ago. His early life was spent in studying medicine and pharmacy. When he was thoroughly versed in this, his chosen profession, he was graduated as an M. D. at Tulane College in 1891. He was awarded his diploma as pharmacist two years later. From assistant instructor in pharmacy he was elevated to the professorship. He was an able teacher and was held in high esteem by his associates. He was a valued member of the A. Ph. A., and anticipated being present at the St. Louis meeting next September.

**Glass Stoppers as Labels.**—A correspondent calls attention to the convenience of using the rough surface of ground glass stoppers for writing notes relative to the contents of the bottle. He uses an ordinary lead pencil. The writing can be easily removed with a damp cloth.

## MISSOURI DEPARTMENT.

The Missouri Pharmaceutical Association meets at Pertle Springs, June, 1901. J. V. Murray, of Warrensburg, local secretary.

Missouri Board of Pharmacy will hold its next examination at Sedalia, the second Monday in January, 1901. A. T. Fleischmann, of that city, is secretary.

Missouri Pharmaceutical Association members who have not yet received the volume of proceedings for 1900, communicate with the treasurer, Wm. Mittelbach, Boonville, and learn how their account stands.

We Acknowledge the Receipt, through the courtesy of Secretary H. M. Whelpley, of the Proceedings of Missouri Pharmaceutical Association, 1900—the twenty-second annual meeting, held at Pertle Springs, June 12 to 15; President Dr. H. M. Pettit in the chair. The Missouri association, which has a membership of over 300, is one of the strongest associations in the country, and is noted for the good fellowship that prevails throughout its membership.—[*California Druggist*.

To Graduates of Pharmacy registering in Missouri: The following is the blank form which must be signed and the corporate seal attached by the dean or secretary of the college of pharmacy from which you were graduated. It is not necessary to send your diploma. The blank remains on file in the secretary's office as authority for issuing a certificate of registration without submitting to an examination, according to Section 3040, Revised Statutes of Missouri:

MISSOURI DEPARTMENT

State Board of Pharmacy

MISSOURI

To Dr. S. T. Fleischmann  
Secretary State Board of Pharmacy Missouri

Cite Certificate, That \_\_\_\_\_  
was graduated by the \_\_\_\_\_ College of Pharmacy,  
Incorporated under the laws of the State of \_\_\_\_\_, and that four years  
Pharmaceutical experience was and is required to be proven before graduation.

Signed \_\_\_\_\_  
Dean or Secy.

A Few of the Druggists and "Apotheker" of Missouri.—Mr. Theo. J. Bolton, of Clinton, Mo., is the author of the following sketches. Mr. Bolton does not attempt to cover the entire State. He is simply mentioning those with whom he is well acquainted personally or by reputation, and they are limited to Southwest and Central Missouri. He leaves for someone else those many bright lights in every part of the State who deserve mention.

Henry P. Long, Hannibal, Mo., began the drug business in Paris, Mo., 1868, the firm name being Smith & Long. At the end of the first year he purchased the interest of Dr. Smith and continued the business in Paris until August 15 of this year, when he sold to O. P. Vaughn & Co., and bought the stock of W. B. Humrich, of Hannibal, Mo., where he is prospering and

building up a substantial trade and making friends, as he always does wherever his lot is cast. This will be good news to his many friends in all parts of the State.

Dr. Louis Bergau, Jefferson City, Mo., who will be remembered by most of the old druggists of the State, came from Syracuse, N. Y., in 1858, in which city he had practiced medicine. He located in Jefferson City and established a drug store, in which he remained until the beginning of the Civil War, when he closed out and enlisted in the Federal Army, serving until the close of the war, 1865. In that year he entered the firm of Heyer & Collier, at Rolla, as partner, and at the end of three years the firm dissolved. He then moved to St. Clair, Franklin County, starting the first drug store in that section of the country and successfully conducting the same for four years. At the end of that time he entered the office of Register of Lands, at Jefferson City, as Assistant Swamp Land Commissioner, remaining six years. He afterwards held the same position in the General Land Office at Washington, D. C., until 1868, when he again embarked in the drug business at Jefferson City, where, on March 5, 1888, a sudden and untimely death overtook him, closing a most active and honorable life.

Thornton & Stone, wholesale and retail druggists, Clinton, Mo.—One of the largest, most popular and best-known firms that ever did business in Southwest Missouri was the above. Dr. W. T. Thornton, the senior member, was born and educated in Virginia, and was a typical Southern gentleman. After graduating in medicine, he came West, and, after a few years, retired from the practice with a competency and moved to Clinton from his large farm. About this time, W. S. Stone, a thorough young business man, married his only daughter, Carrie, who possessed many of the qualities of her father—as high an encomium as could be bestowed upon her. About this time the firm was established. The doctor was never active in the store, leaving it to Mr. Stone, who was a shrewd, sagacious business man. Their business, the first year, was \$4,000.00; the last year, 1874, over \$50,000.00. They were large buyers, as some of the ledgers of old drug houses will attest. The firm was burned out in 1874, and never again went into business, the doctor retiring and W. S. Stone embarking in business in St. Louis, under the firm name of Dyar, Hewitt & Stone, wholesale grocers. Both died in Clinton some years since, mourned by the whole community, and they will be remembered until time is no more.

You may break, you may shatter the vase; if you will,  
But the scent of the rose will hang around still.

A. Brandenberger, Jefferson City, Mo.—While the State Capital has had some of the most experienced druggists and



A. BRANDENBERGER.

apotheks in the early years of its history, who have been an honor to the community in which they lived, to their profession and to their country, their mantles have fallen on younger men whom they have fitted handsomely and will ever protect. One who deserves especial mention is A. Brandenberger, the efficient

president of the State Board, who is a thorough pharmacist, a competent officer and a progressive citizen. Mr. Brandenberger enjoys the fullest confidence of the craft and the citizens of his city, and guards their interests as the eagle does its young.

A. W. Rogers, Lucas, Henry County, Mo., came to Henry County from Palmyra, in the early 70s, and located in the above place, buying out Wm. Lillie (another old-timer). There is no one better known in Henry County than "Doc" Rogers. He is known as the champion laughter in this section of the country. As soon as he arrives in Clinton, his advent is heralded by his laugh, which can be heard for blocks. "Doc" tells a good story of his laughing. When a young man he went to California, and in San Francisco, one night, he sat by a gentleman at the theater, and both being of a genial nature they soon became friends and spent a very pleasant evening. At the close of the performance they separated, never expecting to see each other again. Twenty years afterward, "Doc" was attending a play in St. Louis, which had not progressed very far when a gentleman made his way over to "Doc" and said, "how are you?" Rogers broke out in a laugh and said: "You have me; I don't know you." The other replied, "I met you twenty years ago in 'Frisco, and I knew you were here by that laugh." With his genial nature he attracts friends. He is fortunate in having an estimable wife who is well versed in the culinary art, and it is a pleasure to visit this happy home where the latch-string is always out.

### Missouri Items.

*Martin & Norwood* are succeeded at Russellville, Mo., by Dr. J. B. Martin.

Dr. M. H. Cochran, Pleasant Hope, Mo., is successor of the Cochran & Klingner Co., of that place.

Paul L. Hess, president of the Missouri Pharmaceutical Association, is enjoying an extended vacation. In company with a congenial party, he is hunting in Southern Arkansas.



S. JACKSON BROWN.

S. Jackson Brown, a graduate of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, is doing relief work for H. C. Garrett & Co., of Caruthersville, Mo., while Mr. Carl Hamilton takes the senior course in the college.

William Oscar Baker, of Centralia, Mo., a member of the graduating class of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, spring of 1900, was married, October 25, to Miss Lida Jane Taylor, of Huntsville, Mo.

Mr. Baker is a bright young man as well as a thorough pharmacist, and his bride is described by a local paper as one of the brightest feminine jewels of that city.

A Mineral Well of real medicinal value exists in Appleton City, Mo. It is a veritable fountain of health, flowing nearly one hundred gallons per minute. The pharmacists of that city, in common with the enterprising citizens, take a special interest in the well and are giving publicity to this boon for the afflicted.

D. R. Brown succeeds Crawford & Brown, at Memphis, Mo.

Alfred O. Herpolsheimer, of St. Joseph, Mo., who was a member of the senior class of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy last year, is now on a ranch near Colorado Springs, recuperating his health. On account of lung trouble physicians advised him to seek that climate.

Mr. J. W. Potter, a member of the Missouri Pharmaceutical Association, who has long resided in California, is now located with A. F. Resterer, at St. Joseph, Mo., and, of course, keeps good his membership in the State Association.

Casein is now largely used in the manufacture of cold water paint.



A. O. HERPOLSHMEIER.

## N. A. R. D.

**The Last of His Race.**—It is a pleasure to note that the last cutter, in Stephenson County, Illinois (Freeport, county seat), has restored prices. This is due to the benign influence of the vigorous Northern Illinois Association.

**Ohio.**—In the territory covered by the Northern Ohio Association, three aggressive cutters have recently restored prices on proprietaries. The work of this society is a credit to the tireless and unselfish men who are directing its efforts.

**The Secretaries of the Associations** in membership are requested to write to the national secretary without delay as to the action taken by their respective bodies concerning the letters to the affiliated societies issued August 7 and October 1.

Since Bulletin No. 9 was issued, the following manufacturers, in addition to those given therein, have adopted a definite list of wholesale distributors: A. C. Meyer & Co., Baltimore; B. O. & G. C. Wilson, Boston; The B. J. Kendall Co., Knosburg Falls, Va.

**From Ocean to Ocean.**—A good illustration of the truly national character of the N. A. R. D. is the fact that the last two associations to become affiliated are those of Charleston, S. C., and Burlington, Vt. These associations represent practically the entire drug trade of the two cities.

**At a Meeting of the Illinois Druggists' Association** held in Elgin, October 16, the decision was reached to put an organizer into the field to form local societies, and in every other way increase the organization's effectiveness. The meeting was marked by unusual enthusiasm. The secretary and the treasurer of the Chicago association were present.

President J. A. Lockie, of the Erie County (N. Y.) Pharmaceutical Association, telegraphed Secretary Wooten, October 31, that his society is to be reorganized on the plan of the Northern Ohio Association. There is no doubt of the association's increased usefulness under the new arrangement, and the N. A. R. D., as well as the Erie County Association, is to be congratulated on the change.

**The Committee on National Legislation** is receiving many encouraging letters from druggists and others interested in the stamp tax on medicinal preparations. From present indications, this measure will receive attention early in the approaching session of Congress. The members of the national association are urged to call on their Senators and Congressmen previous to the assembling in Washington and insist upon the immediate repeal of this burdensome and discriminating tax.

**The Chicago Retail Druggists' Association** now has a competent organizer in the field, and the association is growing rapidly. The city is being divided into districts, each of which is a component part of the city organization. The work is progressing in a very satisfactory manner. In this association there are determined men (and they are not a few) who have decided that the conditions of the drug trade in Chicago can be and shall be improved.

**A Hint to Pharmaceutical and Other Writers.**—Say what you have to say and stop. Do not beat about the bush in order to have a paper fill forty-five minutes instead of fifteen. Some papers have as many twists in them as the parody of "Hiawatha," which follows:

With the skin he made his mittens;  
Made them with the fur side inside,  
Made them with the skin side outside.  
He, to get the warm side inside,  
Put the inside skin side outside;  
He, to get the cold side outside,  
Put the warm side, fur side, inside.  
That's why he put the fur side inside,  
Why he put the skin side outside,  
Why he turned them inside outside.

—[Bulletin of Pharmacy.]

## ST. LOUIS LOCALS.

**The Alumni Ball** and entertainment will be held at Liederkrantz Hall, Thursday evening, January 31, 1901. The entertainment portion of the occasion is being looked after by Wm. H. Lamont, who, we are informed, is preparing a special dramatic piece for the evening.

**St. Louis Drug Clerks, Attention!**—An international congress of pharmacists' assistants has recently held a convention in Paris. It is not likely that the organization is international to the extent of having membership in the United States, but such a staunch old organization as the St. Louis Drug Clerks' Society should investigate the matter and take part in any national movement for the betterment of drug clerks.

**The St. Louis Drug Clerks' Society** gave their annual ball at the Pickwick Hall early in November. The organization has about concluded that the Alumni Association gives sufficient attention to this form of entertainment to supply the demands of the local profession. The drug clerks' society has a handsome financial balance and expects to make use of its ready money along other lines. Many of its members also belong to the alumni, and are quite ready to see both organizations co-operating in the matter of social entertainment.

**Druggists' Cocked Hat League.**—The following is the record for the first forty games, as prepared by Secretary Paul Schneider. The J. S. Merrell Drug Co.'s team is four games ahead of the Moffitt-West Drug Co.'s bowlers. The Eli Lilly team is trying hard to get out of the rear.

Name of Player.	No. Games.	Per cent of Cock Pins.	Per cent of Missed Pins.	Average.
Runderle.....	40	1.25	3.32	52.10
David.....	40	0.92	3.58	50.60
Brenner.....	40	1.35	3.68	49.78
Kahre.....	40	1.22	3.52	48.65
Nieman.....	40	1.02	4.60	48.55
Kunz.....	40	0.98	5.10	48.30
Neu.....	40	1.35	5.00	46.48
Aszman.....	35	1.20	5.20	46.43
Helbig.....	40	1.32	5.60	45.32
Wetzel.....	40	0.82	6.28	45.32
Reisse.....	40	1.36	5.95	44.85
Nay.....	40	1.02	5.88	44.30
Dieknite.....	40	1.25	5.72	44.12
Pange.....	40	0.95	6.22	43.70
Decker.....	40	0.87	6.48	43.28
Schneider.....	40	0.85	6.87	43.15
Bruen.....	40	1.12	6.72	42.82
Severson.....	40	1.17	7.45	42.78
Ernst.....	40	1.00	7.20	42.25
Hobbs.....	35	1.14	7.86	42.14
Lawrenz.....	40	0.85	7.12	41.67
Woehrlin.....	35	1.14	6.90	41.56
Blitz.....	40	1.40	6.18	41.47
Hocken.....	40	1.00	8.22	40.82
Graham.....	40	0.75	8.12	40.78
Parrish.....	25	1.04	7.64	40.56
Waldeck.....	39	0.98	8.50	39.46
Self.....	40	1.25	7.82	39.45
Bernays.....	35	1.07	9.14	37.60

### League Records.

High single game, individual, Brenner, 89.

High single game, team, Moffitt-Wests, 289.

High five games, individual, Aszman and Kunz, 300.

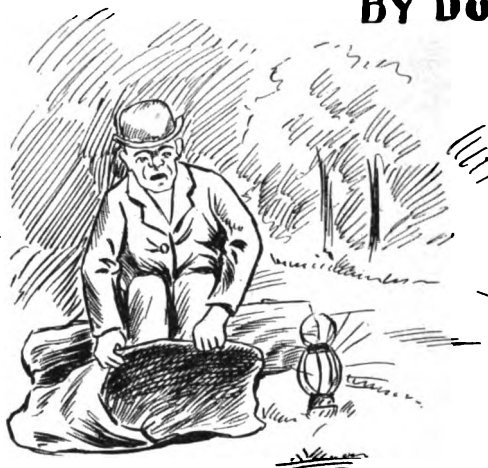
High five games, team, Moffitt-Wests, 1244.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Club.	Won.	Lost.
J. S. Merrells.....	29	16	Meyer Brothers.....	22	23
Moffitt-Wests.....	25	20	Mound City.....	20	25
Searle-Hereth.....	23	22	Eli Lillys.....	16	29

**A Pharmaceutical Quail-Bagging Party.**—Those who are acquainted with the sport of bagging quail or snipe can appreciate the following illustrations:

## BAGGING QUAIL—

BY DOC



Any of our readers who have not a thorough knowledge of this method of hunting game can only



obtain it through the regulation methods of initiation. The party pictured consisted of Messrs. Tontz, Har-

roun, Obermiller and the hero of the occasion, "Doc." We believe that the artist sufficiently tells the story in the illustrations.

*Mr. Otto Sassmann* is clerking for W. R. Grant, 3718 Olive Street.

*Mr. G. H. J. Andreas* has sold his drug store at Mississippi and Park Avenues to Dr. Otto F. Claus. Mr. Andreas finds that his store on Shenandoah and Vandeventer Avenues requires his entire time and attention.



A. E. RIVES.

*Mr. A. E. Rives*, the popular young East St. Louis druggist, was married, on November 7, to Miss Maud I. Boyles, a charming young lady of that city. Mr. Rives is a recent graduate of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy. He has a host of friends on this side of the river and they all extend their hearty congratulations.

*Mr. Joseph Kurka*, the well-known young druggist at Seventh Street and Geyer Avenue, is smiling over the arrival of a son and heir in his family.

*Mr. F. G. Kring* has sold his drug store at 3110 Easton Avenue to Dr. Fitzpatrick.

*Mr. Eben Lilly*, of Eli Lilly & Co., spent a few days in this city on his way West.

*Mr. Ernst Delicate* is now clerking for M. J. Noll, at the Good-fellow Avenue Pharmacy.

*Miss Annie Jenger* is the popular young lady clerk at Funcke's pharmacy, East St. Louis.

*Mr. J. J. Evans*, of the Belt Avenue Pharmacy, is just recovering from a severe illness.

*Dr. Enno Sander* arrived in St. Louis November 25, looking hale and hearty after his European trip.

*Mr. Henry Schmidt*, chief clerk for R. H. Schnietz, was recently married to Miss Carrie Louzetel, of the North Side.

*Mr. Max Dekne*, the well-known local relief clerk, was recently married to Miss Minerva Frank, of South St. Louis.

*C. F. Allen*, resident agent for Parke, Davis & Co., is making many friends among both physicians and pharmacists.

*Mr. Alex. Crusius*, formerly with the Owl Pharmacy, desires to purchase a drug store if he can find one that suits him.

*Messrs. Heller & Duncan* are embarking in the drug business with a new store at Ninth Street and St. Clair Avenue, East St. Louis.

*The Silver Bells* of the recent anniversary of the Alumni Association of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy continue to jingle.

*The American Pharmaceutical Association* will meet in St. Louis, September 16 to 21, 1901. It has been thirty years since the last meeting in this city.

*Dr. John Bonewitz*, at one time a local drug clerk, has been appointed lecturer on osteology at the Barnes Medical College.

*Mr. Otto F. Trauble* has been out near Winfield, Mo., on a ten days' hunting trip.

*J. F. Hasselbrock* has been hunting down near Bonne Terre, Mo.

*Mr. B. H. Plumpe*, of North St. Louis, puts in all his spare evenings hunting coons up near the Chain of Rocks.

*Mr. Ed. Molles* is clerking for F. C. Christman at the new store.

*Mr. A. C. Funcke*, the popular East St. Louis young pharmacist, was recently married to Miss Lilly Schifferdecker, of that city.

*Mr. A. C. Skinner*, formerly with Judge & Dolph, has bought the drug store at Easton and Taylor Avenues from Mr. Schrier. This is considered to be one of the best stands in the West End.

*G. W. Schen*, a bright young man well advanced as an ap-



DR. JOHN BONEWITZ.

prentice in the drug business, has been located with Chas. Herbert, Park and Jefferson Avenues, for many months past.

*Walter Wittenberg, Ph. G.*, represents the photo-engraving and electrotyping departments of Woodward & Tiernan Printing Company. While he is no longer engaged in the drug business, he has not forgotten his friends in that calling and will be glad to serve them in his new capacity.



WALTER WITTENBERG.

"*Essential Oils and Their Manufacture*" was the subject of an extremely interesting and very practical lecture by Dr. Emil Grebe. The address was delivered to the Alumni Association of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, November 20. Dr. Grebe reviewed the subject of manufacture and testing of the identity and quality of oils. The lecture

was illustrated by blackboard drawings and the liberal use of such apparatus as is actually employed in such work.

*Mr. Jack Schottler*, chief clerk for A. J. Hoenny, of the Fair Grounds Pharmacy, has a great assortment of new hats since the election.

*Mr. Chas. Milne* has been placed in charge of the drug store at Vandeventer and Washington Avenues recently purchased by I. Reinholdt.

*Miss Erma Brown*, of Atlas, Ill., is a special student at the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, taking the department of practical pharmacy.

*Mr. Chas. Bieser* has left the Moffitt-West Drug Co., and returned to his old position with R. A. Medler, Twentieth and Ferry Streets.

*Mr. Ed. Roberts*, of East St. Louis, is moving his store from Collinsville and Pennsylvania Avenues to St. Clair and Collinsville Avenues.

*Mr. I. Reinholdt* has sold the drug store at Vandeventer and Washington Avenues to Mr. J. J. Evans, proprietor of the Belt Avenue Pharmacy.

*Mr. Theo. Runge*, the well-known local relief clerk, has gone to his old home at St. Charles, Mo., where he will engage in the real estate business.

*Clyde O. Gill*, 1628 South Grand Avenue, is a recently registered pharmacist and prospective member of the Missouri Pharmaceutical Association.

*J. A. Morlan*, a graduate of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy class of 1898-99, has for some months past been in charge of the Flat River Pharmacy, at Flat River, Mo.

*Dr. H. D. Hoeffken* does not pose as an athlete, but when footpads tackle him they go upon him in pairs and it is a question who will get the worst of it. In the experiment a few weeks ago the two footpads were certainly as much surprised as the doctor, who knocked one of them down and put both to flight.

*The Ick Brothers Pharmacy*, at Leffingwell Avenue and Wash Street, has been purchased by Dr. B. J. Ludwig.

*Fred Burkhardt* is a member of the Burkhardt family which furnishes an additional and competent pharmacist to the profession with every few graduating classes.

*The Leo. J. Beeley Drug Store*, at Fourteenth and O'Fallon Streets, was totally destroyed by fire on the night of November 17. There was only a small insurance.

*Mr. J. H. Ewing*, the well-known box label man, has opened an office at 311 Lucas Avenue. He will still retain his office at his residence, where he has a telephone.

*The Drug Store* at Fourteenth and O'Fallon Streets was destroyed by fire on the night of November 17. The store was owned and managed by Mr. Leo J. Beeley.

*Mr. G. Carlander*, formerly in the outfitting department of



J. A. MORLAN.

the Meyer Brothers Drug Co., is now to be found in the city department of the Moffitt-West Drug Co.

**Mr. Max J. Heinrichs** has purchased the drug store at Fourteenth Street and Clark Avenue. The stand will hereafter be known as the Heinrichs Pharmacal Company.

**Dr. F. C. Simon, Ph. G.**, has opened an office at 1835 Cass Avenue. When not busy with patients you can catch him over Kinloch A 1549 or Bell Tyler 302. He will be glad to hear from his friends.



DR. F. C. SIMON.

*The Marion-Sims-Beaumont College of Medicine* is the name given the consolidated institution resulting from the union of the Marion-Sims College of Medicine and the Beaumont Hospital Medical College. The agreement becomes effective May 1, 1901. The new institution will not only combine the teaching facilities of the former colleges but is preparing to greatly increase its laboratories, clinics

and corps of instructors. Every physician and pharmacist truly interested in the advancement of medical education will approve of the steps taken by those responsible for the consolidation of these two well-known medical colleges.

**Mr. O. W. Klee**, formerly of the City Hall Drug Store, has left for Kansas City. He and his brother recently purchased the J. S. Huber drug store, at 1901 Vine Street, that city.

*The St. Louis Reading Public* is taking an unusual interest in "Stringtown On the Pike." Local dealers inform us that the demand for this new book by Prof. Uri Lloyd is very great.

**Mr. Chas. Lips**, the popular city salesman for the Moffitt-West Drug Co., has been quite sick for the past few days. In his absence, Mr. Harry Sommers is looking after his customers.

At the *St. Louis College of Pharmacy* Board of Trustees meeting, November 20, two five-hundred-dollar bonds were purchased and cancelled, thus reducing the bonded indebtedness of the institution one thousand dollars.

**E. L. Martinis** has returned from a short business and hunting trip in Missouri, and is now doing relief work. He was formerly clerk for L. F. Abel, of the Spalding Pharmacy. His phones are: A1398 and Forest 132.

*The Serious Illness* of Julius E. Koch was reported at the meeting of the Board of Trustees of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, November 20, and special resolutions adopted wishing this ex-member of the board a speedy and complete recovery.

**Sidney Pockels**, of the junior class at the College of Pharmacy, is the son of Herman Pockels, one of the best-known pharmacists of the city. The senior Mr. Pockels has long been a member of the College of Pharmacy and interested in educational affairs.

**Mr. T. J. Huhn** has purchased the O. W. Heyer drug store at Jefferson Avenue and Olive Street. Mr. Heyer has been in the drug business in this city for the past forty-seven years and will now retire. Mr. Huhn has been chief clerk at this stand for the past five years.

*A Certain Amount of Humor*, if not political sentiment, exists in the postal department. We have evidence of this in the naming of a sub-station postoffice opened some time ago at W. E. Krueger's drug store, 2837 Chouteau Avenue. It is known as the Transvaal Station.

*Photographs of Pharmacists* are wanted by Chas. W. Stockhausen, Mississippi and Park Avenues. He is registrar of the Alumni Association of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, and desires the pictures of all the members who have not previously furnished their photographs.

**F. R. Scharlach**, chairman of the committee on membership of the M. Ph. A., was in St. Louis recently. He reports an unusual amount of interest in the association at this season of the year. Mr. Scharlach is a popular representative of the J. S. Merrell Drug Co., in Missouri.

**Chas. A. Reilly**, of the junior class at the College of Pharmacy, is the brother of Robert C. Reilly, proprietor of the pharmacy at

Meramec Street and Virginia Avenue. Robert graduated at the college a few years ago, making a high record, and his brother is following in the same footsteps.

**H. F. A. Spilker** has always kept metric weights and measures in his drug store. He, however, made good an opportunity while in Europe this summer to purchase a complete set of weights and measures for use in manufacturing. The number of St. Louis druggists using metric weights and measures is continually growing.

**Mr. E. J. Habegger** and Miss Florence Mathews were married at the bride's home, on Thanksgiving Eve. Mr. Habegger has for several years occupied the position of assistant cashier of the Meyer Brothers Drug Company. His happy young wife has for some time past been the efficient stenographer in the city sales department.

**B. F. Wulfman** has for some weeks past been installed as pharmacist at Prof. Good's Pharmacy, 2348 Olive Street. Mr. Wulfman was the second knight of the pestle in the Omega Phi Society of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, last winter. He is now busy putting into good service his knowledge of the use of the mortar and pestle.

**Mr. F. H. Fricks**, the prosperous and energetic young proprietor of the drug stores at Nineteenth and Madison Streets, and Eighteenth and Washington Avenue, has decided to launch in business in the West End. He is having a new building erected at Page and Union Boulevards. This he will use as a residence and also a store building, in which he intends to open one of the finest drug stores in the city.

*The Scientific Meetings* of the Alumni Association of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy are held on the third Tuesday of each month. They occur in Prof. Wall's lecture hall of the college. All interested parties are invited to attend. Arrangements are not perfected sufficiently far ahead to enable us to announce each lecture in advance, but we are requested to ask our St. Louis readers to remember the date and place.

**Miss Nellie R. Foster** has resigned her position at Raboteau's store in order that she may return to Bottineau, N. D., and look after the government homestead which she pre-empted some months ago. But few persons find a course in the college of pharmacy lead to the proprietorship of a valuable farm, but Nellie R. Foster and Mary E. Elliott are among that number. They both have homesteads in North Dakota, which, as soon as the deeds are recorded, will grow in value to the amount of a fair-sized drug store.



NELLIE R. FOSTER.

**H. F. Hoch**, of Fleming & Hoch, proprietors of the drug stores at Seventeenth Street and Washington Avenue and Nineteenth and O'Fallon Streets, is an expert fisherman. He usually takes with him a party of friends and gives them pointers on the art of angling. Messrs. H. L. Coffman, O. A. Gustafson and Will Young accompanied Mr. Hoch on his recent trip to Chouteau Slough. The result, as usual, was a large catch.

**An English Quaker Druggist** died recently at the age of 90 years. He was always opposed to war. When amorphous phosphorus was first being experimented with in the production of safety matches, this druggist, Mr. Arthur L. Albright, declined to sell the chemical, stating that he, as a member of the Society of Friends, disapproved of war, and that such large quantities of phosphorus could only be used for war purposes.

**Cocoa Butter** was firm during the hottest days of August, according to an exchange. Our good exchange refers not to the consistency, but the price of this drug.



## A PHARMACIST'S STORY.

"Stringtown On the Pike," by Prof. John Uri Lloyd, is a story which appeals strongly to pharmacists on account of the author having served his apprenticeship, received the degree of Ph. G., and being for many years a member of the faculty of a college of pharmacy and interested in a large manufacturing business. Prof. Lloyd has long been an



JOHN URI LLOYD.

industrious contributor to pharmaceutical literature. He has added much of real value to the sum total in this department of knowledge. He has, in conjunction with his brother, established the Lloyd Library which is becoming a monument to the name and easily stands alone as the foremost pharmaceutical library of the country.

But, leaving out of consideration the personal element entering into the story on account of the author's associations, we find within the pages of "Stringtown On the Pike" much which appeals strongly to pharmacists, physicians and scientists. Space does not permit of our going into detail, nor is it necessary, as each one of our readers should peruse the entire work from cover to cover.

As a novel, "Stringtown On the Pike" is a model of good English, fascinating from chapter to chapter and carrying throughout a high moral tone.

The typographical appearance of the book is of the first order. The cover is unusually attractive, the paper of a high grade and the type exceptionally clear. The fact that advance orders entirely exhausted the first edition before it was placed upon the market speaks well for the work and the foresight of the reading public.

The illustrations have been carefully selected and the photographs taken by Mrs. Lloyd at the scene where the plot of the story is laid.

We have arranged with the publishers to furnish "Stringtown On the Pike" and the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST for one year to new subscribers at the price

of the book, \$1.50. Those who are already subscribers can obtain the work from any newsdealer, or we will have it forwarded upon receipt of \$1.50.

### Number of Bones in the Human Body.

How many bones in the human face?  
Fourteen when they are all in place.  
How many bones in the cranium?  
Eight unless you've mislaid some.  
How many bones in the ears are found?  
Three in each to catch the sound.  
How many bones are in the spine?  
Twenty-four, like a clustering vine.  
How many bones in the chest are found?  
Twenty-four ribs, to the sternum bound.  
How many bones in the shoulder blade?  
Two in each—one before, one behind.  
How many bones are in the arm?  
The top has one; two in the forearm.  
How many bones are in the wrist?  
Eight if none of them is missed.  
How many bones in the palm of the hand?  
Five in the palm, pray understand.  
How many bones in the fingers ten?  
Twelve bones plus two, and repeat again.  
How many bones are in the hip?  
One in each where the femurs slip.  
With sacrum and coccyx, too, to brace  
And keep the pelvis all in place.  
How many bones are in the thigh?  
One in each, and deep they lie.  
How many bones are in the knee?  
One, the patella, plain to see.  
How many bones are in the shin?  
Two in each, and well bound in.  
How many bones in the ankle strong?  
Seven in each, but none is long.  
How many bones in the ball of the foot?  
Five in each, as the palms were put.  
How many bones in the toes, all told?  
Just twenty-eight, like the fingers hold.  
There's a bone at the root of the tongue to add,  
And sesamoids eight, to what you've had.  
Now, adding them all, 'tis plainly seen  
That the total number is 214,  
And in the mouth we clearly view  
Teeth upper and under, thirty-two.

**Quaint Epitaphs.**—An exchange has collected the following somewhat unusual tributes to deceased friends, found on tombstones:

Hic jacet:

"Here lies the body of Susan Lowder,  
Who burst while drinking a sedlet powder  
Called from this world to the heavenly rest  
She should have waited till it effervesced."

"Died when young and full of promise,  
Of whooping cough—our Thomas."

"Sacred to the memory of three twins."

"Here lies Jane Smith, wife of Thomas Smith, marble cutter. This monument was erected by her husband as a tribute to her memory and a specimen of his work. Monuments of the same style are two hundred and fifty dollars."

**A Workman Burned** his hands with hot glue, which was removed by a liberal application of glycerin, which acted as a solvent.

**May the New Year** have many good things in store for the profession.

## THE MARKET REVIEW.

Business during the first part of November was comparatively small, the interest in the election the first week of the month being the prime factor in diverting the attention of the trade.

Since November 10 a very much improved condition has existed, and, at this writing, business has assumed the prosperous tone which was prevalent during October and the early fall months.

The net results of the business of November show a satisfactory increase over the same month of the previous year. The market shows about an even condition considering the advances and declines.

We give below the more important changes which have occurred.

Advanced.	Declined.
Almond, Bitter,	Acid, Pyrogallie,
Berries, Prickly Ash,	Albumen,
Cantharides,	Cocoa Butter,
Cudbear,	Cumarin,
Cuttle-Fish Bone,	Leaves, Buchu,
Ergot, German,	Sage,
Gum Gambler,	Oil, Cod Liver,
Opium,	Linseed,
Lozenges, Licorice,	Potassium, Ferrocyanide,
Lycopodium,	Quinine,
Madder, Dutch,	Sal Nitre,
Menthol, Crystals,	Soda,
Oil Cake,	Seed, Canary,
Oils, Essential—	Flax,
Camphor,	Hemp,
Erigeron,	Soap, Castile, Conti's,
Peppermint,	Starch, Powdered.
Rhodium,	
Sassafras,	
Wintergreen,	
Wormwood,	
Santonin,	
Seed, Colchicum,	
Millet,	
Mustard, Yellow,	
Rape, German,	
Thymol,	
White Lead.	

**Quinine.**—An unexpected large supply of bark offered at the auction this month has resulted in a decline of about 10% in the crude material; in consequence, manufacturers have reduced their prices as follows:

P. & W. now quoted in 100-oz. cans at 36c.; oz. vials at 43½ to 45c as to quantity. N. Y. and M. B. at 35c in 100-oz. cans; 42½ to 44c in oz. vials.

**Opium.**—The continued drouth the latter part of October and the fore part of November has caused a very firm feeling and prices have advanced on account of it. The drouth has been broken by bountiful rains in most localities, and there is now an easier feeling in the primary markets, although there has been very little weakening in prices. Now quoted at \$3.55 to \$3.65 per lb.; Powdered, \$4.50 to \$4.60.

**Morphine** has not changed during the month; still quoted at \$2.50 for P. & W. in ½s; N. Y. and M. B. 10c less.

**Acid, Pyrogallie,** Schering's, has been reduced to \$3.45 in lbs.; \$3.55 in ½s; \$3.70 in ¼s.

**Albumen, from Eggs,** in Crystals.—The heavy supply has induced lower prices. Now quoted at 80c to \$1.00 per lb. as to quantity; Powdered, 10c per lb. higher.

**Almonds, Bitter,** Shelled, have been advanced to 50c; Sweet now quoted at 45c.

**Berries, Prickly Ash,** have advanced since our last quotations to 70c per lb.

**Cantharides, Russian,** still very scarce, and on this account prices have been marked up to 90c.

**Cocoa Butter** is weak, a decline of 2c having been noted. Now quoted at 50c in boxes; 53 to 60c in smaller quantities.

**Cudbear, Powdered,** has advanced to 25c per lb.

**Cumarin** is now offered at \$6.25 per lb.; in oz. vials at 75c; Schering's, Crystals, at 85c.

**Cuttle-Fish Bone, Jeweler's,** has been in active demand with small stocks on the market; 53 to 60c are the ruling figures.

**Ergot, German,** has been in good demand and is now quoted at 80c. The light supply of Spanish has stimulated the price.

**Gum Gambler (Japonica),** is now ruling at 9 to 12c.

**Leaves, Buchu, Short,** now quoted at 35 to 40c per lb.; Long, 45 to 50c.

**Sage, American.**—The new crop is now being marketed; prices are ruling from 21 to 25c.

**Lozenges, Licorice,** Sugar-coated.—A very active demand and the advanced price of sugar has caused manufacturers to raise their figures. 25-lb. lots now quoted at 15c; 10 lbs., 16c; smaller quantities, 17 to 20c.

**Lycopodium.**—The market on this article continues firm with an active demand; usual quantities are now offered at 65 to 70c.

**Madder, Dutch,** 13 to 18c, as to quantity.

**Meal, Cottonseed,** Ground, is offered at \$26.00 a ton or 2c per lb., as wanted, in lots of 100 lbs. or over.

**Menthol, Crystals.**—The market has experienced a further advance to \$4.75 per lb.; \$5.00 per lb. in less quantities.

**Nutmegs, Whole,** Penang, 1058-1108 are offered at 36 to 43c; "Pure Food," Powdered, at 45 to 50c; "Pure Food," powdered, in ½-lb. cans, \$2.00 per doz.

**Oil Cake, Advanced.**—Whole or Ground is now quoted at \$28.50 per ton; 200-lb. lots at 2c.

**Oils, Heavy, Cod Liver,** Norwegian.—The new crop is now being marketed; lower prices are ruling; \$28.00 will buy in bbls.; \$1.20 to \$1.50 in smaller packages.

**Linseed.**—A decline of 6c per gallon was noted on November 16. The future course of this article is not easy to predict on account of manipulations which are going on. Now 66c for Raw; 67c for Boiled.

**Oils, Essential.**—*Camphor* is very firm; higher prices are ruling which today are 21 to 25c.

*Erigeron* has advanced to \$1.50 per lb.

*Horsement* advanced to \$2.25.

*Peppermint,* Redistilled, has also been marked up to \$1.75 to \$1.85; Hotchkiss', \$2.15; Western Oil can be bought for \$1.45 to \$1.55.

**Rhodium.**—There is very little true Oil of Rhodium brought to this country which is distilled from.

**Rhodium Wood.** True oil is being quoted at \$3.75 per oz.; Commercial (a mixture) is offered at 75c.

**Sassafras,** True, has again been marked up to 60 to 65c; Artificial, 52 to 55c.

**Wintergreen** is marked up to \$2.25 to \$2.35.

**Wormwood,** \$6.50 in lbs.; \$6.75 in ¼s; \$7.00 in ½s.

**Oleoresin, Cubeb,** \$2.50 per lb.; oza., 30c.

**Potassium, Ferrocyanide (Yellow Prussiate)** has declined to 24 to 28c.

**Putty.**—On account of the increased cost of material, makers have advanced their prices to \$2.75 to \$3.00 in bulk; \$2.00 to \$2.50 in original packages, Strictly Pure. Standard Putty is quoted at \$1.75 to \$2.50 in bulk.

**Resin Scammony, Pure, 95% True Resin.**—On account of the common practice of adulterating this article, true Resin will be much appreciated by those who desire a first-class article. Quoted at \$3.50 per lb.; 40c per oz.

**Sal Nitre (Saltpetre)** has been marked down as follows: Large Crystals, 6¼c in bbls.; kegs, 6¼c; 7 to 9c for smaller quantities. Small Crystals, 5¼c in bbls.; 6c in kegs; 6½ to 8c for smaller quantities. Granular, 5¼c in bbls.; 5¼c in kegs; 7½ to 10c in smaller quantities. Powdered, 6¼c in bbls.; 6¼c in kegs; 7½ to 10c for smaller quantities. Commercial, 3¼c in bbls.; 3¼c in kegs; 5 to 7c in smaller quantities.

**Sal Soda, Crystals,** in bbls., now quoted in bbls. at 85c; kegs, \$1.10. Granular, in bbls., 95c; kegs, \$1.20.

**Santonin.**—On account of an advance in crude material, prices have been marked up to \$5.50 per lb.; 37c in oza.

**Seed, Canary,** is lower, 4 to 6c, as to quantity; in bags of 225 lbs., at 3c; Recleaned, bags, at 3¼c.

**Colchicum** has advanced from 40 to 45c.

**Flax** is weaker—prices have been marked down. Whole or Ground, in bbls., now quoted at 4c; smaller quantities are from 4½ to 6c.

**Hemp, Russian,** can now be bought for 4c in bags; 5 to 7c in smaller quantities. There is no Domestic Hemp Seed on the market.

**Millet,** Imported, has been marked up to 2¼c in bags.

**Mustard, Yellow, California,** has experienced an advance to 7c in bags; 10 to 12c in the usual broken quantity lots.

**Rape, German,** has advanced to 4¼c in bags; 7 to 10c in smaller quantities. There has been no change in English which is still offered at 6c in bags; 9 to 12c in smaller quantities.

**Soap, Castile, Conti's,** owing to the large arrivals, is being offered at 11 to 11¼c in boxes.

**Starch, Powdered,** lower, quoted at 4 to 7c.

**Thymol** is now quoted at \$5.50 in lbs.; \$5.60 in ¼s; \$5.75 in ½s.

**Turpentine.**—On November 24 Turpentine declined to 45¼c in bbls.

**White Lead.**—Manufacturers of Pacific Lead are now offering it at 5¼c; ton lots, 5¼c; Planter's, at 4¼c; XXX and Red Star, at 3¼c, which prices are for 500-lb. lots and over, with the usual advance for small quantities.

### Changes and Additions in Sundries.

**Applicator, The Salus Aseptic Cotton.**—Price reduced to \$2.00 doz. These instruments do away with the filthy use of the Sponge and Camel's Hair Probang, the use of which, in many instances, conveys contagion (oftentimes the same probang being used on different persons), while in the Salus Applicator the patient can use a fresh aseptic swab for every application.

**Atomizers, E. & G. No. 462, Throat and Nasal,** doz. \$6.00; E. & G. No. 1900; "Platinpoint," Oil or Water, with 3 platinum pointed tips, doz. \$9.00.

**Bed Pans, No. 1, Geneva, White Porcelain, Decorated,** same style and shape as the regular No. 1, doz. \$9.00.

**Belts, Berliner Electric,** price reduced, doz. \$15.00.

**Bust Developer, Hoover's,** made on the order of the Hoover Breast Pump, doz. \$18.00.

**Bottles, Hot Water.**—We give below a new line of a cheap grade, but an extraordinary quality for the price. This line is just the thing for the druggist whose trade demand cheaper goods. "E," all Rubber—1 qt., doz. \$5.00; 2 qt., doz. \$5.50; 3 qt., doz. \$6.00; 4 qt., doz. \$6.50. "B," Flannel Covered—1 qt., doz. \$5.50; 2 qt., doz. \$6.00; 3 qt., doz. \$6.50; 4 qt., doz. \$7.00.

**Box Paper.**—A line of fancy colored and plain, to retail from 5 cents to \$1.00 per box. These goods have a big sale at Christmas time, and the retailer should get his share of this business if he has a good assortment. For convenience in ordering this assortment has been made up, which costs the retailer \$10.00 and retails for \$17.60, giving him a good profit and a nice assortment; each retail value contains the long and square shapes, ruled and plain, white and tints. Not an old number in the assortment; all this season's goods. If this assortment is too much for the small dealer he can order one-half the quantity for \$5.00.

#### \$10.00 Assortment of Fancy Box Paper—

1½ doz. 10c box paper.....	\$0 75	\$1 25	Retails for..	\$2 00
¼ doz. 15c box paper. ....	1 00	50	Retails for..	90
½ doz. 20c box paper.....	1 25	62	Retails for..	1 20
¾ doz. 25c box paper ....	1 60	75	Retails for..	1 50
1 doz. 25c box paper.....	1 75	88	Retails for..	1 50
½ doz. 35c box paper.....	2 00	1 00	Retails for..	2 10
¾ doz. 40c box paper.....	2 50	1 25	Retails for..	2 40
1 doz. 50c box paper.....	3 50	1 75	Retails for..	3 00
¾ doz. 50c box paper.....	4 00	2 00	Retails for..	3 00

Costs retailer, \$10 00      Sells for \$17 60

**Brooms, Whisk.**—A complete line of fresh new goods. No. 4, doz., 85c; No. 0, black handle, doz., \$1.25; No. 01, hurl handle, doz., \$1.25; No. 6, hurl handle, 2 strings, length, 7½ in. from shoulder, plush top, doz., \$1.25; No. 25, hurl handle, 2 strings, length, 6 in. from shoulder, plush top, doz., \$1.25; No. 26, hurl handle, 2 strings, length, 7½ in. from shoulder, plush top, doz., \$1.50; No. 27, hurl handle, 2 strings, length, 8½ in. from shoulder, plush top, doz., \$1.75; No. 28, hurl handle, 3 strings, length, 8½ in. from shoulder, doz., \$2.00; No. X Cased, hurl handle, 1 string, length, 5½ in. from shoulder, plush top, doz., \$1.75; No. 110, hurl handle, 2 strings, length, 7½ in. from shoulder, plush top, doz., \$1.75; No. 245, braid, hurl handle, 2 strings, length, 5½ in. from shoulder, plush top, doz., \$1.75; No. 246, braid, hurl handle, 2 strings, length, 6 in. from shoulder, plush top, doz., \$2.00; No. 247, braid, hurl handle, 2 strings, length, 7 in. from shoulder, plush top, doz. \$2.25; No. 248, braid, hurl handle, 8 strings, 8 in. from shoulder, plush top, doz., \$2.50; No. 249, braid, hurl handle, 3 strings, length, 9 in. from shoulder, plush top, doz., \$8.00; No. 300, celluloid handle, 1 string, length, 6 in., from shoulder, doz., \$2.00; No. 492, hurl handle, 2 strings, length, 7½ in. from shoulder, plush top, doz., \$2.00; No. 591, hurl ring handle, 2 strings, length, 6 in. from shoulder, plush top, doz., \$2.00; No. 266, wood handle, 1 string, length, 6 in. from shoulder, doz., \$2.00; No. 257, wood handle, 2 strings, length, 7 in. from shoulder, doz., \$2.25; No. 258, wood handle, 2 strings, length, 8 in. from shoulder, doz., \$2.50; No. 259, wood handle, 8 strings, length, 9 in. from shoulder, doz., \$2.75; No. 210, celluloid ring, 2 strings, length, 6½ in. from shoulder, doz., \$3.00; No. 220, celluloid ring, 2 strings, length, 8 in. from shoulder, doz., \$3.50; No. 476½, bone ring, 1 string, length, 5½ in. from shoulder, doz., \$3.00; No. 476½, bone ring, 2 strings, length, 6½ in. from shoulder, doz., \$3.50; No. 477½, bone ring, 2 strings, length, 7½

in. from shoulder, doz., \$3.75; No. 700, fancy bone handle, 1 string, length, 6 in. from shoulder, doz., \$3.00; No. 710, fancy bone handle, 2 strings, length, 7 in. from shoulder, doz., \$3.50; No. 720, fancy bone handle, 2 strings, length, 8 in. from shoulder, doz., \$3.75; No. 1310, fancy bone ring handle, 2 strings, length, 7 in. from shoulder, doz., \$3.50; No. 1320, fancy bone ring handle, 2 strings, length, 8 in. from shoulder, doz., \$3.75.

**Barber.**—No. B, braided handle, 2 strings, length, 17½ in. from shoulder, doz., \$1.50; No. 415, braided handle, steel bound, length 14 in. from shoulder, plush top, doz. \$2.00; No. 51, hurl handle, 3 strings, length 14 in. from shoulder, plush top, doz. \$2.50.

**Tampico.**—No. 200, hurl handle, 2 strings, length 4½ in. from shoulder, plush top, doz. 75c; No. 84, wood handle, 2 strings, length 4½ in. from shoulder, plush top, doz. \$1.25.

**Candy for the Holidays.**—Plows' Cameo Package, sells at 30c each. Contains ¼ pound Plows' best assorted chocolates—retails at 40c. This is a very handsome box at a reasonable price, and as but 6 boxes are packed in a carton, even the small dealer can afford to invest. These chocolates are of a superior grade for the best trade.

**Cleaner, Bon Ami,** for cleaning all surfaces and polishing all metals. Put up 3 doz. in wood box, doz. 85c.

**H. B. & Co.'s Japanese,** doz. 90c.

**Diamond Dye Offer.**—A copy of their advertising slips have been mailed to every druggist in the United States. This offer should catch the small as well as the large buyer. It is arranged for 3 doz., 6 doz. and 12 doz. purchases and is extremely liberal.

**Essences, French's** ¼-lb. bottles, for making Colognes and Toilet Waters.—Bay Laurel, lb. 2.50; Florida Water, Lavender, Lillac and Violet, lb. \$4.00; White Rose, lb. 6.00.

**Gauze, Sublimated** (M. B. D. Co.'s), in 1 meter packages, doz. \$1.00. Same quality and style as furnished to the U. S. Army. This is a first-class article, and, at the price offered, should meet with a ready sale.

**Gum, Chewing, Cudahy's Rex Pepsin.**—New prices. 1 carton (5 boxes), carton \$2.35; 1 box (20 5c packages), box 55c. Cudahy's Silver Chimes Pepsin—1 case (15 boxes), case \$8.55; 1 box (40 packages), box 70c.

**Gum, Chewing, Wrigley's Diamond Ring Offer,** consists of 8 boxes of Wrigley's Juicy Fruit (assorted flavors) and a Kinzie Diamond Ring, all for \$2.25. The gum alone retails for \$3.00.

**Hy-Jen, Breath Perfume,** 45 5c packages in box, per box, \$1.00; 10-box lots, less 10%.

**Jars, Show, the New Century.**—The latest Show Jar on the market. It is very attractive and should meet with a large sale. Flint glass. 16 in. high, capacity 2 pints, net doz. \$6.50; 21 in. high, capacity 5 pints, net doz. \$14.00; 26 in. high, capacity 9½ pints, net doz. \$20.00.

**Kairos, or Japanese Warmers** will be in demand shortly; calico covered, doz. 66c; velvet covered, doz. \$1.00. Fuel for same, 6 sticks in package, per doz. packages 40c.

**Nebulizer, "Oleoline."**—The new idea in treating diseases of the nose, throat and lungs. These instruments produce a vapor very much finer than the ordinary atomizer, and are becoming quite popular with the medical profession and the trade. Doz. \$7.50.

#### The London Crown Perfume Co.'s Goods.—

1245, Small Lavender Salts.....	doz	2 25
1246, Standard Lavender Salts.....	doz	4 50
10, ¼-oz., Crab Apple Blossoms Extract.....	doz	5 25
A1, 1-oz., Crab Apple Blossoms Extract.....	doz	7 00
A2, 2-oz., Crab Apple Blossoms Extract.....	doz	12 50
A4, 4-oz., Crab Apple Blossoms Extract.....	doz	21 00
A8, 8-oz., Crab Apple Blossoms Extract.....	doz	41 00
A18, 18-oz., Crab Apple Blossoms Extract.....	doz	82 00
1920, 1-oz. cartons Violette de Parme.....	doz	9 00

**Piver's Perfume, LeTrefle Incarnot,** the new odor, lbs., per lb. \$8.50.

**Soap, Booth's Hyomei,** Toilet Soap, ¼ doz. in box, doz. \$2.00; Toilet Soap, small, 10 cakes on display card, doz. cards, \$4.20; Shaving Stick, in tins, doz. 2.00; Shaving, round cakes, doz. 50c.

**Brown's Juniper Tar,** ¼ doz. cakes in box, doz. 75c.

**Cosmo Buttermilk,** per gross \$8.00; per ¼ gross \$8.50; 1 to 6 doz., doz. 75c.

**Fould's Arsenic,** doz. \$4.50.

**Mexican Amole Shaving,** put up 1 doz. or 2 lbs. in a box (gross lots less 10%), doz. 60c.

**Moorish Bouquet.**—The largest cake of soap on the market for the price. Per gross \$4.00; per doz. 40c.

**Stalling's "Eye See" Vegetable Toilet,** doz. \$1.00.

**Tule Tide Bouquet Christmas Box** (Waltke's), gross \$8.00; ¼ gross \$8.50; doz. 75c. This package comes put up in four colors and makes a handsome Xmas novelty. Each box contains two cakes soap and one bottle perfume.

**Syringes, Hypodermic.**—The latest pattern on the market. No. 100, leather case, 1 bottle, 2 needles and wires, each 60c; No. 101, leather case, spring catch, 2 bottles, 2 needles and wires, and finger rest, each 75c; No. 102, leather case, spring catch, 2 bottles, 2 needles and wires, solid metal piston and finger rest, each 90c; No. 103, leather case, flexible folding, 4 bottles, 2 needles and wires, with finger rest, each \$1.00; No. 104, leather case, spring catch, 2 bottles, 2 needles and wires, solid metal barrel and improved solid metal piston, with finger rest, each \$1.00; No. 105, aluminum case in a kid pouch, 4 vials, 2 needles and wires, with finger rest, each \$1.10; No. 106, aluminum case in a kid pouch, 6 vials, 2 needles and wires, with finger rest, P. D. & Co. style, each \$1.25; No. 107, aluminum case in a kid pouch, 6 vials, 2 needles and wires, with finger rest, solid metal barrel and improved solid metal piston, each \$1.50.

**Needles, Hypodermic.**—N. P., 25, 26 and 27 gauge, doz. 50c; Green's Gilt, 25, 26 and 27 gauge, doz. 50c; Reinforced, N. P., 25, 26 and 27 gauge, doz. 75c; P. D. & Co. style, 25, 26 and 27 gauge, doz. \$1.00.

**Syringes, Lander's Improved Vaginal Douche,** doz. \$21.00.

**Toy Assortments.**—\$10.00 and \$20.00 Assortments of Toys, all packed in shipping order. Sell at list. A general and practical assortment of good selling toys, all new goods and full value, just the thing for druggists to put in for the holidays.

**Violets, Warner's Fragrant Breath Perfume,** in metal boxes, 2 doz. in a carton, doz. 75c.

**Whiskey, Sunlight Bourbon and Camera Offer.**—A mild, smooth, pure, old Bourbon Whiskey, aged in the wood, distilled under sunny skies in the blue grass region of Kentucky. Per dozen quarts (8s) \$7.75; 6-case lots, 50c per case less. To introduce this product, it is offered with the first order for 6 cases, a complete photographic outfit free, consisting of: 1 Cycle Camera for 4x5 plates, 1 Cycle Camera Leather Carrying Case, 1 Telescoping Tripod, 1 Developing and Printing Outfit complete, with utensils, chemicals and everything needed to take and make a finished picture.

The Camera alone is listed at \$10.00 and will make a very desirable present which many dealers, clerks or members of their families will no doubt appreciate.

#### Paints.

**Mixed Paints, M. B. Strictly Pure.**—The manufacturers had refrained from raising their prices on this brand as long as possible, but now, having to pay higher prices for all ingredients, they ask a small advance. These paints are still considerably below other standard brands. Net prices now as follows: Ordinary shades, including black and white, gal. \$1.20, ½ gal. \$1.25, ¼ gal. \$1.30; Green (No. 66), or Blue (No. 50), gal. \$1.70, ½ gal. \$1.75, ¼ gal. \$1.80; Vermilion (No. 40), gal. \$2.10; ½ gal. \$2.15, ¼ gal. \$2.20. It may be noted that all other manufacturers of Strictly Pure Mixed Paints have advanced their prices on ordinary shades as follows: Gals. \$1.35; ½ gals. \$1.40; ¼ gals. \$1.45 per gal.; other shades accordingly; these comprise the following list: F. W. Devoe & Co., John W. Masury & Son, Heath & Milligan, Wadsworth & Howland, Senour M'fg Co., Detroit White Lead Co., Acme White Lead Co., Harrison Bros., Lowe Bros., Mound City Paint and Color Co., Platt & Thornburg and Kent & Purdy.

**Wagon and Implement Paints** "Crown," made with good varnish, Blue, Wine, Yellow, Green, Red and Black, gals. \$2.10; ½ gals. \$1.10; qts. 60c; pts. 35c. Discount, 40%.

**Paints and Colors in Oil,** John W. Masury & Son's.—The following items of their manufacture, besides their ready-mixed aints, have advanced.

*Carriage Colors, Masury's*, all shades, qts. \$1.15; pts. 65c; ½ pts. 45c. Discount, 80%.

*Wagon Colors, Masury's*, New Yellow, Red, Green, White and Blue, ¼ gallons, each 60c. Discount, 40%.

*Floor Paint, Masury's*, all shades, gal. cans, gal., net \$1.10; ½-gal. cans, gal., net \$1.15; ¼-gal. cans, gal., net \$1.20.

*Colors in Oil, Masury's*, all colors advanced 1c per lb.

*Granite Floor Paints, Acme White Lead Co.'s* advanced twice during the month; now quoted: All shades, gals. \$2.10; ½ gals. \$2.20; qts. \$2.30. Discount 50%.

*Floor Paints, Senour's*, advanced. Net prices now as follows: All shades, gal. cans, gal. \$1.00; ½ gal. cans, gal. \$1.05; qt. cans, gal. \$1.10.

### Proprietary Goods, Changes and Additions.

*Aromatin*, doz. \$7.50.

*Castor, Robbins' Aromatic*, large, doz. \$4.00; small, doz. \$2.00.

*Ca-Tal-Oline*, trial size (new size), doz. 75c.

*Cure, Caldwell's Cold*, doz. \$2.00.

*Coke Dandruff*, 5-pt. bottles (new size), each \$3.00

*Crystal Cough*, small, doz. \$2.00.

*Fleming's Lump Jaw*, doz. \$18.00.

*Lindsey's Pink Chill*, small, doz. \$1.75.

*Rhode's Dandruff*, doz. \$4.00.

*Dr. Scott's Dyspepsia and Indigestion*, doz. \$3.75.

*Shoop's Rheumatic*, advanced, doz. \$3.50.

*Drops, Lyon's Periodical*, advanced, doz. \$7.50.

*Ergo-Aptol, Smith's*, doz. \$12.00.

*Essence, Caroid*, pints, doz. \$12.00; ½ pints, doz. \$8.00.

*Extract, Quaker Herb*, doz. \$8.00.

*Extractor, Gavitt's Pain*, doz. \$4.00.

*Flora, China, Tasteless*, reduced in price, 1-oz. tins, oz. 50c.

*Glyco-Herola, Smith's*, doz. \$18.00.

*Hæmoglobin and Arsenic, Chapman's*, doz. \$9.60, less 20%.

*Hair Auxiliator, Westphall's*, now put up in two sizes; large, doz. \$6.50; small, doz. \$3.50.

*Heptol*, doz. \$2.80.

*Herbs, Bliss' Our Native*, doz. \$9.00.

*Quaker*, doz. \$7.50.

*Lotion, Rhodes' Astringent Hair*, doz. \$4.00.

*Matt-Marrow*, pints, doz. \$1.85.

*Manola, Luyties'*, doz. \$8.50.

*Neuraline*, doz. \$1.75.

*Oil, Quaker*, doz. \$1.75.

*Osmoline, Carnrick's*, doz. \$8.00.

*Pills, Dad's Quinine*, doz. 84c.

*Dref's Rheumatic*, doz. \$4.50.

*Plasters, Honest John's Corn Killing*, doz. \$1.50.

*Powder, Garfield's Headache*, doz. \$2.00.

*Remedy, Foster's Croup*, doz. \$1.75.

*Salts, H. K. Mulford's Granular Effervescent, Vichy*, 4 oz. bots., doz. \$2.00; Kissingen, 4-oz. bots., doz. \$2.00; Sodium Phos., 4-oz. bots., doz. \$2.00.

*Salve, Carpenter's Rocky Mountain*, advanced, doz. \$3.75.

*Peruvian Horse*, doz. \$1.80.

*Solution, Oleoline Spray*, 1-lb. bottles, lb. 75c. Specially recommended for spraying catarrhal affections of the nose, throat and lungs. This solution with its basis of Oleoline is a combination of Camphor, Thymol, Menthol, Carbolic Acid, Oil of Eucalyptus and Oil of Pinus Pumilio.

*Succarnis (Dried Extract of Beef)*, 2-oz. pkgs., doz. \$5.40; made by St. Louis Dressed Beef Co.

*Syrup, Garfield's Fig*, (new size; doz. \$4.00; doz. \$2.00; doz. 80c.

*Tablets, Our Native Herb, Bliss'*, doz. \$9.00.

*Tea, Hanover*, doz. \$2.00.

*Tonic, Black*, now put up in one size only, doz. \$15.00.

*Tonic, Ellert's Pepsin*, large, doz. \$3.50; small, doz. \$1.75; Dr. Scott's Female, doz. \$3.75.

*Tooth Paste, Wright's Dento-Myrrh*, doz. \$2.00; doz. lots or over, less 10%.

*Tooth Powder, Wright's Dento-Myrrh*, doz. \$2.00, doz. lots or over, less 10%.

*Vapo-Cresoline*, now put up in the following sizes. Complete, doz. \$12.50; Liquid, family size (new size), doz. \$12.50; Liquid, large, doz. \$4.20; Liquid, small, doz. \$2.10.

*Vitogen, Harvey's*, advanced, 4 oz., doz. \$10.00; 2 oz., doz. \$5.00.

*Wonder, Quaker's White*, doz. 75c.

**Calendar Offer**—Grosvenor's Bellicapsic Plasters, Large calendars, handsomely lithographed, 50 calendars with 2 dozen, doz. \$1.70; 100 calendars with 4 dozen, doz. \$1.70; 150 calendars with 6 dozen, doz. \$1.66%; 350 calendars with 12 dozen, doz. \$1.57½.

**True Oil of Rhodium** is a novelty; in fact, most dealers deny it exists, and almost all the oil sold in the United States under this label is a composition.

A St. Louis firm has just received a direct importation of the *true* oil distilled from rhodium wood (root), and with the same shipment received some of the rhodium wood from which it was distilled.

The price of the true oil is \$3.75 per ounce, while the price of the mixtures usually sold for oil of rhodium is 50 to 75c per ounce, and it is needless to add this price is high for the goods supplied, as is usual in such cases.

Rhodium wood—or root, which it really is—is probably one of the hardest woods known. It is necessary to have specially constructed saws to saw and reduce it for distilling, as the sharpest knife makes little or no impression on it.

The same firm also imported this year *true* oil of origanum, an oil that was heretofore practically unknown to the trade, although thousands of pounds of oil of origanum (so-called) were sold annually.

The Interstate League has been organized to protect isolated individuals and local associations who in themselves are not strong enough to cope with conditions that retard business prosperity. It is a means of utilizing latent power which is now wasted, for "in union there is strength."

The benefits of such membership include:

1. Protection from lawsuit.
2. Protection of individual rights.
3. Adjustment of difficulties.
4. Maintenance of established prices.
5. Securing of all legitimate profits.
6. Advantages of general information bureau.
7. Affiliation of members for interchange of business.

The officers of such association consist of a board of directors (appointed by districts), a managing secretary and a treasurer.

Dues are 25 cents per month, payable annually in advance. Upon loss of membership or withdrawal, any unapplied amount to be returned.—[E. R. COOPER, Managing Secretary, Lakewood, O.]

**The Metric System.**—In the annual report of the chief officer of the Public Control Department of the London County Council, it is stated that "there is as yet little indication of the adoption of the metric system in general trade. By chemists and in export trades metric weights and measures have been in use for some years, but the Board of Trade do not consider that at present it is necessary to frame model regulations for the guidance of inspectors.—[*Chemist and Druggist*.]

**Fifty Tons of Condemned** tinned goods were recently disposed of in England by feeding them to hogs. The law requires that such goods must be burned.

## AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

The A. Ph. A. Meets in St. Louis, September, 1901. The council is now voting upon the day of the month. It is likely that Monday, September 16, will be selected for the opening session.

Dr. Enno Sander will probably be the veteran member of the A. Ph. A. attending the St. Louis convention next September. This ex-president of the association will be within a few months of eighty years of age. It is very certain that no one of his age will appear more hale and hearty on the occasion.

**A Good Suggestion.**—The Illinois Pharmaceutical Association has not fixed upon a date or place for its next annual meeting. The American Pharmaceutical Association will hold its 1901 meeting in St. Louis. Now, here is something to think over. Why could not the Illinois association hold a two days' meeting in East St. Louis and then give its members an opportunity to go across the Mississippi to attend the A. Ph. A. meeting?—[*Western Druggist*.]

**The September Meeting of the A. Ph. A., 1901,** in the city of St. Louis, should be the best attended one that flourishing association has had in years. The committees are already in the field laying their plans and making arrangements for this great gathering. We again offer the suggestion that the Colorado association meet one day at Manitou in September and adjourn in a body to St. Louis and there mingle with our brethren from all parts of the United States and Canada, receiving from them new ideas, brush off the rusty edges and return home better fitted to start anew in the battle for bread.—[*Rocky Mountain Druggist*.]

**Perplexing Pharmaceutical Preparations** causing trouble in dispensing were the subject of special study by H. P. Hynson, chairman of the section of practical pharmacy in the A. Ph. A. last year. Out of seventy-eight prescriptions difficult to fill, reported from all sections of the country, fifty-two were for mixtures; eight for hard capsules; five for suppositories; five for pills; three each for ointments and powders; one for a dusting powder and one for soft capsules. Mr. Hynson concludes that mixtures present more than half of the difficulties that come to the average dispensing pharmacist. He feels that this is largely due to existing incompatibilities, to bad prescribing and occasionally to indifferent compounding which is not easily obscured in mixtures.

**The Model Pharmacy Law,** known as a general form of pharmacy law, as amended and approved by the American Pharmaceutical Association at Richmond, Va., May, 1900, has been issued in a neat pamphlet form under the direction of a special committee consisting of J. H. Beal, S. A. D. Sheppard and William C. Alpers. Copies can be obtained by addressing the chairman of the committee, J. H. Beal, Scio, O.

## SEASONABLE GOODS.

Now is the time to contract for your 1901 supply of paint brushes and mixed paints.

Acetanilid,	Liniments, all kinds,
Acid, Carbolic,	Lozenges, Chlorate Pot.,
Acid, Tannic,	Lozenges, Licorice,
Adeps Lanæ,	Manicure Sets,
Ammonia, Muriate,	Menthol,
Antipyretica,	Mustard,
Atomizers, Medicinal,	Oil Almond, Sweet,
Atomizer Sets,	Oil Amber,
Balsam Fir,	Oil Capsicum,
Balsam Peru,	Oil Cedar,
Balsam Tolu,	Oil Cloves,
Bark, Wild Cherry,	Oil, Cod Liver,
Brush and Comb Sets,	Oil Cubebs,
Brushes for the Toilet,	Oil, Fusel,
Caffeine, Citrated,	Oil Hemlock,
Cameras,	Oil, Juniper,
Camphor,	Oil Lavender, Spike,
Camphor Ice,	Oil Origanum,
Card Cases,	Oil Rosemary,
Catarrh Cures,	Oil Sassafras,
Catarrh Remedies,	Oil Skunk,
Catarrh Specifics,	Oil Tar,
Chest Protectors,	Oil Wintergreen,
Chewing Gums,	Oils, Cod Liver, Krone's,
Chloroform,	Ointments, Healing,
Cigars,	Oleoline,
Cocoa Butter,	Oilphane,
Codeine,	Pain Killer,
Cold Creams,	Perfume, in Holiday Pkgs.,
Cold Cures,	Perfumery, all Kinds,
Comb and Brush Sets,	Petrolatum,
Cork Screws,	Rheumatic Remedies,
Cough Balsams,	Photographic Supplies,
Cough Candles,	Plasters, Porous,
Cough Cures,	Pocket Books,
Cough Lozenges,	Potassium Chlorate,
Cough Remedies,	Puffs and Puff Boxes,
Cough Syrups,	Purses,
Cubeb Cigarettes,	Quinine,
Emulsions, Cod Liver Oil,	Root, Comfrey,
Ether, Spirits Nitrous,	Root, Elecampane,
Extract Licorice, Palermo,	Root, Gentian,
Face Balms,	Root, Ginger,
Face Creams,	Root, Ipecac,
Face Lotions,	Root, Licorice,
Fancy Atomizers,	Root, Marshmallow,
Fine Writing Papers,	Root, Seneka,
Flowers, Arnica,	Seeds, Fennel,
Fountain Syringes,	Seeds, Flax,
Glycerin,	Seeds, Quince,
Goods for Holidays,	Shaving Sets,
Goose Grease,	Strychnine,
Gum, Benzoin,	Syrup Ipecac,
Gum, Tragacanth,	Syrup Senega,
Handkerchief Extracts,	Syrup Squill,
Herb, Boneset,	Syrup White Pine,
Herb, Coltsfoot,	Syrup Wild Cherry,
Herb, Horehound,	Tar, Pine, in cans,
Honey,	Tartar Emetic,
Honey, Bell's,	Toilet Creams,
Honey, Hale's, and others,	Toilet Soaps,
Hot Water Bottles,	Vaccine Virus,
Hydrogen Peroxide,	Vaselines,
Iron Chloride, Solution,	Whisk Brooms,
Lard, Benzozated,	Witch Hazel, Distilled.

Mice are Frightened away if oil of peppermint is sprinkled around their haunts—at least, so says a German authority.



# MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST



PUBLISHED MONTHLY

IN THE INTERESTS  
OF THE ENTIRE  
DRUG TRADE.

VOL. XXI.

ST. LOUIS, DECEMBER, 1900.

NO. 12.



# COLUMBIAN SPIRIT!

TRADE MARK.

## THE EQUAL OF ALCOHOL,

FOR ALL PURPOSES EXCEPT  
INTERNAL USE.

MANHATTAN SPIRIT CO.,

SOLE MANUFACTURERS,

BUFFALO, - - NEW YORK.

**EVERY DRUGGIST** has a shelf full of unsalable remedies. But you will not see WINE OF CARDUI among them. That popular medicine is well advertised every day in the year. It is a quick seller.

**FOR CASH IT COSTS ONLY:** { \$7.84 in One-Dozen Lots  
\$7.60 in Three-Dozen Lots  
\$6.84 in Twelve-Dozen Lots

(Thedford's Black-Draught may be included to make up the quantities.)

For a fine assortment of Ladies' Birthday Almanacs, Cardui Books, Weather Prophet Books and Show Cards.

Address

THE CHATTANOOGA MEDICINE CO.,  
CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

**NO DRUGGIST SHOULD  
BE WITHOUT**

## ESTERBROOK'S STEEL PENS..

BUSINESS PENS: 14, 048, 130.

FINE PENS: A1, 128, 333.

STUB PENS: 239, 313, 442.

VERTICAL WRITERS: 556, 570, 646.

TURNED-UP POINTS: 256, 477, 531.

Makers of the Celebrated Falcon No. 048.  
THE ESTERBROOK STEEL PEN CO.,  
Works: Camden, N. J. — 26 John St., New York.



## ST. LOUIS COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

### OFFICERS:

H. T. ROHLFING.	- - - -	President.
THRO. F. HAGENOW,	- - - -	Vice-President.
SOLOMON BOEHM,	- - - -	Treasurer.
W. C. BOLM,	- - - -	Recording Secretary.
J. C. FALK, M. D.,	- - - -	Corresponding Secretary.

### BOARD OF TRUSTEES:

E. P. WALSH,	CHAS. GIRTNER,	H. W. SCHEFFER,
LOUIS SCHURK,	THOS. LAYTON,	H. F. A. SPILKER,

### FACULTY:

O. A. WALL, Ph. G.,	Professor of Pharmacognosy and Botany.
JAMES M. GOOD, Ph. G.,	Professor of Pharmacy.
FRANCIS HEMM, Ph. G.,	Professor of Practical Pharmacy.
H. M. WHELPLEY, Ph. G.,	Professor of Microscopy.
GUSTAVUS HINRICHS, LL. D.,	Professor of Chemistry.
WM. ILHARDT, Ph. G., Ph. C.,	Demonstrator in Microscopy.
CARL G. HINRICHS, Ph. B., Ph. C.	Instructor in Chemistry.
O. H. ELBRECHT, Ph. B., Ph. G.	Assistant in Microscopy.
O. A. WALL, JR., Ph. B.,	Instructor in Pharmacognosy.

For Prospectus, address the Dean, J. M. Good, No. 2348 Olive Street.



## ADVERTISING TERMS.

## If You Do Not Find Your Advertisement, Carefully Observe:

1. Only subscribers are entitled to free advertisements and these notices must not exceed fifty words in length. 2. All advertisements from non-subscribers must be accompanied by one cent per word; otherwise no attention will be paid to the correspondence. 3. Free advertisements for subscribers are only for requests for positions or clerks, announcements of drug stores for sale, or the desire to purchase a business. 4. A charge of three cents per word will be made for all advertisements not coming under the above specifications. 5. No attention is paid to anonymous communications. 6. Write the advertisement on a separate sheet and on but one side of the paper. 7. To prevent delay, have answers directed to the advertiser's address, and not to this office. 8. No letters will be forwarded from this office unless the advertiser sends postage for same. 9. Spell out every word in full; never abbreviate. 10. Copy for advertisements must reach us not later than the 25th of the month.

## HELP WANTED.

## Inclose Postage to Insure Delivery of Answer.

**PHARMACIST**—Man registered in Arkansas, or one who can register; good position assured. Address J. C. Davis, Harrisburg, Ark. [12]

**DRUG CLERK**—Registered or registered assistant in Illinois; must be diligent, sober and honest. Address 45, care Meyer Brothers Druggist. [12]

**PHARMACIST**—A registered pharmacist to take charge of drug store in a good county seat town; must be sober, moral and a man of integrity; would like, if able, to take stock in the business. Address H. L. J., Lock box 63, Cordell, Okla. [12]

## FOR SALE.

## Inclose Postage to Insure Delivery of Answer.

**DRUG STOCK AND FIXTURES**—About \$1,200. Address 49, care Meyer Brothers Druggist. [12]

**DRUG STORE**—With good paying office practice. Address 55, care Meyer Brothers Druggist. [12]

**DRUG STORE**—Good paying drug store in East St. Louis. Address 44, care Meyer Brothers Druggist. [12]

**DRUG STORE**—In Mokone, Mo.; stock \$2,000; good business; easy terms. Address E. K. Stucker, Mokone, Mo. [12]

**DRUG STORE**—Small drug store in an oil town in Ohio; good corner location and rent reasonable; can give good reasons for selling. Address 30, care Meyer Brothers Druggist. [12]

**DRUG STORE**—In good Missouri town of 2,000 population; invoice about \$4,000; no dead stock; it takes the cash; sickness, reason for selling. Address 46, care Meyer Brothers Druggist. [12]

**DRUG STORE**—Iowa drug store located in the heart of a rich territory, with established trade, invoicing between \$2,000 and \$4,000; investigate. Address 54, care Meyer Brothers Druggist. [12]

**DRUG STORE**—In Northern Ohio, within twelve miles of Lake Erie; fruit belt; town of 4,000; to other stores; best of reasons for selling; a bargain; will bear investigation. Address 39, Meyer Brothers Druggist. [12]

**DRUG STOCK**—Clean drug stock and fixtures; in town of 2,500; centrally located; good farming country; full prices; invoice \$2,500; reason, ill health of proprietor. Address Lock box 235, McLeansboro, Ill. [12]

**DRUG STORE**—Good paying drug store, \$2,500; in very finest agricultural district in Indiana; elegant new oak fixtures; rent reasonable; terms easy; best reasons for selling. Address Charles Wolfe, Dana, Ind. [12]

**DRUG STOCK**—In one of the best towns in Central Missouri; population 1,500; will invoice about \$2,250; best location in town; doing a fair business; satisfactory reasons for selling. Address 61, care Meyer Brothers Druggist. [12]

**DRUG STORE**—That will invoice about \$2,000; in a town of 1,000 population; on the Rock Island Railway; good trade; two drug stores; business average sales \$15; good reason for selling. Address 54, care Meyer Brothers Druggist. [12]

**DRUG STORE**—Located at county seat in New Mexico; good opening for physician; new stock; invoice \$1,500; cash \$1,000, balance on time; buildings rent for \$15 a month, and include four good living rooms. Address C. C. Miller, Hillsboro, New Mexico. [12]

**DRUG STORE**—Doing good business; only drug stock; good location, everything new; latest improved fixtures; stock about \$2,500; new building; \$1,500 corner lot; will rent or sell building. For particulars, address E. E. Lorton, Cambridge, Idaho. [12]

**DRUG STORE**—A nice little drug store; the only one in a thriving Indiana town of 500, and the only one within six miles; doing a good business, but my practice demands my time; invoice \$300; terms to suit. Address 48, care Meyer Brothers Druggist. [12]

**DRUG STOCK**—In Oklahoma, thirty miles from Oklahoma City; town two years old; about 600 population; only drug store in town; average cash sales \$20 daily; price of stock and fixtures \$1,800;

do not answer unless you mean business and have the cash. Address 47, care Meyer Brothers Druggist. [12]

**DRUG STORE**—\$5,000 drug store for one dollar; including soda fountain, fixtures, National cash register and everything complete; store is doing a good paying business; this is no fake, but a plain business proposition; inclose stamp for full particulars. Address C. McClanahan, Elgin, Ill. [12]

**FOR SALE, ETC.**—Drug stores and medical and dental practices and properties bought, sold, rented, exchanged; competent clerks furnished druggists free of charge; situations found for clerks; partnerships arranged; assistants and substitutes provided; "Monthly Bulletin," 10 cents. Address Dr. H. A. Mumaw, Elkhart, Ind. [12]

**DRUG STORE AND STOCK**—Located in a pretty town in the garden spot of Southwest Missouri; only drug store; nice trade; clean stock of drugs, paints, oils, notions; invoice about \$1,600; building reasonable; fine opportunity for a doctor or druggist. For further information, address Lock box 125, Ianta, Barton Co., Mo. [12]

**DRUG STOCK AND FIXTURES**—In Texas town, in cross timbers belt; thickly settled country; will invoice about \$800; expenses very light; good location for doctor; stock is new, and good prescription business; reason for selling, owner has other business. If you want a good store cheap, address Pecos Valley Drug Co., Roswell, New Mexico. [12]

**DRUG STORE**—One of the prettiest drug stores in Western Illinois; brick building, 15x26 feet, with good cellar 15x26 feet, small wareroom besides; all new and in good order; oak fixtures, show cases and counters; will sell stock and rent building or sell both; this will bear investigation; poor health is reason for selling. Address 50, care Meyer Brothers Druggist. [12]

**DRUG STORE**—In a beautiful city of 7,000, in Central Illinois; paved streets; elegant schools, machine shops, oil well, coal mine, great railroad center, etc.; store consists of drugs, paints, oils, wallpaper, soda fountain and a patent medicine department manufacturing twelve specialties; no cutting; only three other stores; price \$5,000; cash or its equivalent. Address with stamp, 53, care Meyer Brothers Druggist. [12]

## WANTED—SITUATIONS.

## Inclose Postage to Insure Delivery of Answer.

**SITUATION**—As salesman in the drug line. Address 51, care Meyer Brothers Druggist. [12]

**SITUATION**—In St. Louis retail drug store. Address Miss Erma Brown, 2736 Lucas Avenue, St. Louis, Mo. [12]

**WANTED**—German with cash, knowledge of general business and good references, seeks connection with good pharmacist in medium-sized drug store. Address 2, Box 235, Joplin, Mo. [12]

**SITUATION**—By Ph. G., registered in Illinois and Missouri; 27 years experience; strictly sober and attentive to business; best of reference. Address 53, care Meyer Brothers Druggist. [12]

**SITUATION**—By registered pharmacist; aged 34; ten years experience; single man; sober; can give best of reference from present employer; registered in Illinois and Indiana. Address Box 64, Hanover, Jo Daviess Co., Ill. [12]

**SITUATION**—By registered pharmacist, who is also a physician, in Colorado, Utah, Wyoming or California; married; age 39 years; can give references as to ability and character. Address W. M. Cowell, 39 1-3 Granger Street, Cleveland, O. [12]

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## Inclose Postage to Insure Delivery of Answer.

**FOR SALE**—Drug fixtures in good condition. Address 55, care Meyer Brothers Druggist. [12]

**INDIAN RELICS**—If you have any for sale or exchange, address 55, care Meyer Brothers Druggist. [12]

**CURTMAN'S CHEMICAL LECTURE NOTES**. Price, \$1.50. Address Meyer Brothers Druggist, St. Louis. [12]

**WANTED**—To buy a small drug store in Southwest or Central, Mo. Address 45, care Meyer Brothers Druggist. [12]

**MICROSCOPICAL MOUNTS**.—For complete list and prices, address Dr. H. M. Whippley, 2543 Albion Place, St. Louis. [12]

**DRUG STORES**—In every State; lists furnished free. Address Interstate Druggists' Agency, 585 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. [12]

**WANTED**—United States Dispensary; first and second editions; state condition and price. Address 40, care Meyer Brothers Druggist. [12]

**BOOKS**—A lot of duplicate archaeological books in good condition for sale at less than cost. Most of the standard authors. W. E. Moorehead, Saranac Lake, N. Y. [12]

**WHELPLEY'S THERAPEUTIC TERMS** (the metric system in a nutshell); price \$1.00, postpaid. Address the Meyer Brothers Druggist, 223 South Broadway, St. Louis, Mo. [12]

**FOR SALE, BOOKS**—Fenner's Formulary, Remington's Pharmacopoeia, United States Dispensary and others; good as new; send for list. Address L. W. Marshall, Lexington, Mo. [12]

**WANTED**—Drug stores: If you want to sell your drug store, send for particulars of our successful and inexpensive method. Address Interstate Druggists' Agency, 326 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. [12]

**FOR SALE**—My practice, in suburbs of city of nearly 25,000, at cost of office fittings; with good will and introduction of successor; fine location. Address "Doctor," care Lock Box 245, Cedar Rapids, Ia. [12]

**PASS ANY STATE EXAMINATION**.—Use Star Quizzer on Pharmacy.—Questions asked at State examinations with answers; sent postpaid, \$1.25 money order. Address Stevens & Mallory, Ada, O. [12]

**WANTED**—To trade some Greene County village property for \$3,000 stock of drugs, patents and sundries; one that can be moved in good shape preferred; wouldn't object should stock include books and stationery. Address with particulars, E. Lane, Neosho, Mo. [12]

**WANTED**—Doctor and pharmacist wishes to hear of place where there is good opening for a physician and drug store; will enter into partnership with merchant or others having desirable location, or will engage services to one already established. Address B2, care Meyer Brothers Druggist. [12]

**WANTED**—A good location for a live druggist in a thickly populated St. Louis residence district; eight physicians in neighborhood; all write prescriptions; room 52x44 feet; rent \$35 per month, including water license and plate glass insurance; no substitutes need apply. Address B3, care Meyer Brothers Druggist. [12]

**ADVERTISE IN AFRICA**—Manufacturers of proprietary medicines desiring to advertise in Mombasa, British East Africa, by means of hand-bills and show-cards, should correspond with the Eastern Advertising Agency, Mombasa, British East Africa. Mombasa contains a very large English-speaking population. Address Eastern Advertising Agency, Mombasa, East Africa. [12]

### BUSINESS FOR SALE.

J. A. Jones, Cliquot, Mo.  
R. Mayers, Shelby, Miss.  
Wm. Swan, Franklin, Ky.  
Charles Wolfe, Dana, Ind.  
W. A. Elder, Chelan, Wash.  
J. R. Vandolah, Kahoka, Mo.  
C. D. Pautler, Evansville, Ind.  
Dr. G. C. Bock, Smithton, Ill.  
H. A. Hickman, Alden, Kan.  
D. A. Falvey, Highland, Cal.  
A. R. Hendricks, Sterling, Ill.  
O. Lee Crigler, Santa Fe, Mo.  
F. P. Stiles, Millersburg, Ind.  
Mrs. V. C. James, Ironton, Mo.  
W. S. Winget, Farmington, Ill.  
Geo. M. Lydick, Herman, Neb.  
J. H. Brawner, Crittenden, Ky.  
Basalt Pharmacy, Basalt, Colo.  
Helmer Drug Co., Helmer, Ind.  
J. S. Elerick, Muchakinock, Ia.  
E. E. Lorton, Cambridge, Idaho.  
H. T. Davis, Mulberry Grove, Ill.  
John Pumphrey, Bakersfield, Mo.  
F. L. Freeland & Co., Nokomis, Ill.  
J. F. Pickerel, M. D., Beverly, Kan.  
Mrs. L. K. Jasper, New Madrid, Mo.  
A. H. Bressler, M. D., Raymond, Kan.  
Pecos Valley Drug Co., Roswell, N. M.  
G. R. Lewis, 1002 Elm street, Quincy, Ill.  
C. M. Hudgins & Son, Thompsonville, Ill.  
M. Carter, M. D., Burlington, Junction, Mo.

### SITUATIONS WANTED.

J. S. Mills, Harlan, Ia.  
J. D. Adams, Monett, Mo.  
W. C. Bair, Box 162, Scio, O.  
Lewis H. McMillan, Sunbeam, Ill.  
J. P. Arnold, 2812 Lucas avenue, St. Louis, Mo.  
John D. Weir, P. O. Box 354, North Platte, Neb.  
L. C. McAmis, 2927 Lucas avenue, St. Louis, Mo.  
L. M. Burns, 116 E. Fifth street, Kansas City, Mo.  
Oscar C. Horne, 516 Hanover street, Baltimore, Md.

The Illinois College of Photography has moved into its own home at Effingham, Ill. The new quarters are commodious and handsome. The institution is the only one of its kind in the world, and draws students from all over the United States and a number of foreign countries. At present several from Japan are in attendance. Those interested should address the college for further information.

Curtman's Chemical Lecture Notes, postpaid, \$1.50.

A Book for Every Druggist.

**CURTMAN'S CHEMICAL LECTURE NOTES.**

PRICE \$1.50.

**LEARN THE ART SCIENCE OF PHOTOGRAPHY**

*Taught according to the most approved methods, in the shortest possible time and at smallest expense. For full particulars and finely illustrated catalogue*

—SEND—**ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF PHOTOGRAPHY**  
EFFINGHAM, ILLINOIS.

HIGH GRADE PHOTOGRAPHY TAUGHT. GOOD POSITIONS SECURED FOR GRADUATES



## Hunter's Cyclone Emulsifier

is the old, reliable stand-by, and needed in every drug store. The price has been reduced to \$5.00. It will pay for itself many times over.



**J. H. DAY & CO.,**

MANUFACTURERS OF  
**LABORATORY MACHINERY**

1144 (MB) Harrison Avenue,  
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

New York Office: 76 (MB) Park Place.

**NICHOLS'**

## CARBOLIC DENTIFRICE

**FOR THE TEETH**, has no equal. It not only cleans, whitens and polishes the teeth, but has proven an infallible remedy for soft, swollen and spongy gums. Unlike many other tooth preparations it is very agreeable to the taste, and leaves a delightfully cool and pleasant sensation in the mouth. It contains nothing whatever injurious, being the result of many years' experiment and use by a dentist of high standing.

**Leading Dental Professors Recommend It.**

Prices and sample free upon application to

**DR. M. S. NICHOLS,**

CENTRAL VILLAGE, CONNECTICUT.

—♦— TRADE SUPPLIED BY —♦—

**MEYER BROTHERS DRUG CO.,**

**ST. LOUIS, MO.**

## INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS.

## A

Abbey Effervescent Salt Co.....	87
Abbey Co., The P. L.....	86
Acme White Lead Co.....	87
Adamson Typewriter Co.....	81
Akin & Co., W. M.....	45
Aluminum Mfg. Co.....	86
Anglo-American Drug Co.....	50
Anhydrosine Co.....	48
Armour & Co.....	57

## B

Banes Med. Co., A. V.....	40
Beaver Soap Co.....	79
Beeson, Dr. E. B.....	3rd page cover
Berry Bros.....	84
Blanke Bros. Candy Co.....	85
Boland Book & Stationery Co., J. L.....	23
Bremer & Co., A. E.....	85
Brown, Jno. I.....	50
Burkhart, Dr. W. S.....	46

## C

Canton Rubber Co.....	80
Carlstedt Medicine Co.....	24
Centaur Co., The.....	53
Chattanooga Med. Co.....	2d page cover
Chestnut & Co., Chas. O.....	88
Chichester Chemical Co.....	48
Clarke Brothers.....	48
Coca Cola.....	86
Cole, Dr. J. W.....	25
Columbia Vaccine Co.....	86
Commercial Oil Co.....	29
Cranitonic Hair Food Co.....	29

## D

Davol Rubber Co.....	84
Day Rubber Co.....	79
Dentacura Co.....	25
Detroit White Lead & Color Co.....	88-89
Disinfectine Soap Co.....	8
Dromgoole Co., The J. P.....	19
Duffy Malt Whiskey Co., 4th page cover	

## E

Ebert, Dr. A. E.....	27
Elmendorf, Geo.....	48
Emmert Proprietary Co.....	27
Espey's Oream.....	40
Esterbrook Steel Pen Co.....	2d page cover

## F

Fac-Simile Letter Co.....	4th page cover
Fay & Schueler.....	19
Fennel Cream Co.....	84
Fould, H. B.....	81

## G

Garfield Tea Co.....	43
Gerstendorfer Bros.....	41
Giant Chemical Co.....	21
Gill, W. A.....	40
Gillott & Sons, Joseph.....	21
Globe Mfg. Co.....	25
Goodrich Co., B. F.....	17
Graves Tooth Powder Co., Dr. E. L.....	29
Gundlach Optical Co.....	3rd page cover

## H

Halford, Robert.....	88
Harris & Co., J. N.....	27
Heil Chem. Co., H.....	21
Herr-Frerichs Chemical Co.....	44
Himrod Mfg. Co.....	41
Hoehn Co., The E.....	24
Hoffman, G. W.....	89
Hubert, Prof. I.....	19
Huron Rubber Co.....	21
Hussey & Co., E. J.....	21

## I

Ingram & Co., F. F.....	24
International Arithmachine Co.....	89
Italian-Swiss Agricultural Colony.....	86

## J

Jones, Miss Flora.....	84
------------------------	----

## K

Keys, P. B.....	40
Kidd & Co.....	19
Kondon Mfg. Co.....	48

## L

Lanahan & Son.....	88
Larkin & Scheffer.....	4th page cover
Lee Broom and Duster Co.....	21
Leininger Chem. Co., Dr. Geo.....	51
Levy & Co., Ben.....	40
Lightning Med. Co.....	42
Loring & Co.....	44
Lucke & Co., J. H.....	27

## M

Major Cement Co.....	80
Malydor Mfg. Co.....	80
Manhattan Spirit Co.....	2d page cover
McAllister Co., M. A.....	29
McGill, Dr. J. A.....	89
McKesson & Robbins.....	45
Meredith & Co., G. W.....	58
Merkel, H.....	19
Metcalf Co., Theo.....	79
Miller Rubber Mfg. Co.....	50
Montreal Pharmaceutical Journal.....	15
Mound City Can Co.....	80
Moxon Liniment Co.....	28
Munyon H. H. B. Co.....	83
Murine Co.....	28
Murphy Trunk Co.....	4th page cover
Murphy Varnish Co.....	19

## N

Needham's Sons, -D.....	87
N. Y. Quinine & Chem. Works.....	54
Newcomb Bros.....	83

## O

Overholt & Co., A.....	28
------------------------	----

## P

Paris Medicine Co.....	28
Parker, Stearns & Sutton.....	26
Paul & Co., J. C.....	27
Pocono Biological Lab.....	3d page cover
Pond's Extract Co.....	85
Portuondo Cigar Mfg. Co., J. F.....	87

## R

Recamier Mfg. Co.....	87
Reed & Carnrick.....	86
Reliance Cabinet File Co.....	26
Richmond Co., The S. A.....	86
Robbins Varnish Co.....	19
Rochester Optical and Camera Co.....	3rd page cover
Roesler & Hasslacher Chemical Co.....	86
Rudy, Martin.....	50
Ruge, O. G.....	17

## S

Schreier, Val.....	21
Scofield, Shurmer & Teagle.....	86
Scudder, S. V. & P. L.....	24
Shallenberger & Co., A. T.....	81
Sherrouse Medicine Co.....	88
Smith-Premier Co.....	55
Smith & Co., W. H.....	44
Stearns & Co., Fredk.....	22
St. Louis Carbonating & Mfg. Co.....	90
St. Louis College of Pharmacy.....	2nd page cover
Standard Varnish Co.....	41
Swiss-American Co.....	81

## T

Taber Mfg. Co., Dr.....	89
Texas Co.....	27

## V

Van Culin Mfg. Co., John.....	19
Vapo Cresoline Co.....	42

## W

Waltke & Co., Wm.....	88
Ware, Walter F.....	21
Warner & Co., Wm. R.....	15
Weber & Co., F.....	17
Wells & Co., S. O.....	86
Wheeler Chem. Co.....	85
Williamson, W. F.....	42

## Y

Young & Smylie.....	47
---------------------	----

## NEWS FROM HERE AND THERE.

**Advocate** the N. A. R. D.

A Merry Christmas to all.

Send Questions for our Prescription Case Department.

A Pink envelope indicates that you should send us the subscription price.

The American Pharmaceutical Association, through its council, has adopted September 16 to 21, inclusive, for the meeting to be held in St. Louis in 1901.

"Clean Business" is the title of a very interesting and handsome pamphlet issued by Bauer & Black, Chicago. We feel that all of our readers will be interested in this artistic production.

The Canadian Pharmaceutical Journal is progressing rapidly under the present management. It has already added sixteen pages of reading matter, and the November issue announces that still further growth is contemplated.

• **Connecticut Board of Pharmacy.**—The following passed the board November 13.

E. U. Benedict, J. C. Cooper, J. A. Boist, E. J. Dwyer, M. J. Basury, J. H. Maher, E. F. Purigo.

Next semi-annual meeting, December 4.—[W. L. Mix, Secretary, New Haven.

"The Story of a Great City, in a Nutshell," by H. B. Wandell, has just been published, and the author is city editor of the *Globe-Democrat*. He writes in an interesting manner. Statistics are usually dry reading, but 500 facts about St. Louis are so presented that they furnish entertaining information. The volume is well illustrated and should meet with a large sale. The price in paper is 25 cents; cloth 50 cents.

**New Jersey Registered Pharmacists** examined at a recent meeting:

Julius Almour, Montvale, N. J.; Ellsworth Q. Anewalt, Phillipsburg, N. J.; George Walton Abrams, Orange, N. J.; Harry Clinton Anness, Brooklyn, N. Y.; John Wyckoff Bayles, Mount Holly, N. J.; George J. Holtzhauser, Philadelphia, Pa.; John Joseph Hubel, New York, N. Y.; William Howard Kneivitt, Rutherford, N. J.; Alexander Kunstlich, Passaic, N. J.; Achille V. Megare, Newark, N. J.; Kurt Reiter, Passaic, N. J.; Frank Leonard Seaman, Ithaca, N. Y.; Arthur Dumont Wyckoff, Newark, N. J.; Edwin Henry Young, Jersey City, N. J.

**Registered Assistants**—Theophilus H. Boysen, Jr., Egg Harbor City, N. J.; Edgar H. Patterson, Elizabeth, N. J.

Under the Auspices of the Alumni Association of the Chicago College of Pharmacy, the School of Pharmacy of the University of Illinois, Mr. A. D. Thorburn, Ph. G., '94, delivered an address to the students and alumni at the school, on Thursday evening, November 8, his subject being "Bookkeeping as Adapted to the Needs of the Retail Druggist." The lecture embodied many practical points and was well received. This was the first of a series of meetings which the association has planned for the present session. The second of the series will be held November 22, the subject being "Banking Forms,

Etc.," and the third is announced for December 6, and the subject, "Business Agreements, Contracts, Leases, Etc." Lectures upon the construction and arrangement of store fixtures, upon window-dressing, and similar subjects of practical importance to the retail druggist, will be features of the course.

The Louisiana State Board of Pharmacy held an



F. C. GODBOLD.

examination for registration on Saturday, November 3. There were nineteen applicants, of which number twelve passed. Those obtaining certificates as registered pharmacists were: Dr. L. C. Tebo, R. F. Carmouche, C. A. Groves, P. Arnold Troxler, John Paquette, E. J. Toupes, Mrs. H. J. Kelly, J. E. Laudry. Those passing as qualified assistants were: T. O. Darby,

John Pierson, Fulton Rogers, L. Lonaux.

The Louisiana State Board of Pharmacy held a meeting of the full board, on Saturday, November 10. At this meeting, Wm. M. Levy, who had been appointed to the board by the Governor, was admitted as the successor of N. E. De Monsabert, resigned.—[F. C. GODBOLD, Secretary, New Orleans.

### Various Items.

The New Orleans College of Pharmacy opened last month with thirty students.

C. K. McCrum & Co. are succeeded by the firm McCrum & Deary, at Boise City, Idaho.

The A. Ph. A. Proceedings of the Richmond meeting will probably be in the hands of the members early in December, so writes Permanent Secretary Charles Caspari, Jr.

Baummann & Baumann is the name of a new store at Grand Island, Neb., as successors to Dr. H. D. Boyden. These twin brothers are well acquainted with the trade, and are counted among the best posted pharmacists in the State. We feel that they are sure of success in their business enterprise.

J. F. Patton, of York, Pa., is one of the most progressive retail druggists in the country. His methods of advertising are very much to the point. What is more, Mr. Patton is one of those generous pharmacists who will give information to any of his fellow members of his profession who address him on the subject.

Mr. H. M. Mitchell, a graduate of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, class of 1899-1900, is now in the employ of the Evans-Smith Drug Co., at Kansas City. He was one of the brightest members of his class, taking all the advanced work possible in the institution. His many friends wish him well in his new location.

Rogers, Benton County, Ark., has become celebrated as a health resort. The Silver Springs of that place have recently been purchased by W. H. Harvey, and the pleasure resort will be called Monte Ne. The Frisco and Chicago & Alton railroads will help advertise the place, and many visitors are anticipated as soon as it has opened, early in April, 1901.

### Rhubarb.

O Rhubarb! what virtues are hid in thy root!  
Cascara may sneer, and Jalap may hoot:  
Synthetics and remedies new by the score  
Bow down in obeisance with praises galore.

—[F. W. VASEY, Reading, in *Chemist and Druggist*.

The M. Ph. A. meets at Pertle Springs, June, 1901.

# MONTREAL Pharmaceutical Journal

Is the Leading Publication  
of its kind in Canada.

The following taken from Printer's Ink, of April 26th, 1896, speaks for itself:—

"In all British North America consisting of British Columbia, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Northwest Territories, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Prince Edward Island, Quebec and Newfoundland, the largest circulation credited to any publication devoted to drugs, chemicals, pharmacy, paints, perfumery and soap, is accorded to the *Montreal Pharmaceutical Journal*, a monthly, published at Montreal, Quebec, and the publishers of the American Newspaper Directory will guarantee the accuracy of the circulation rating accorded to this paper by a reward of one hundred dollars, payable to the first person who successfully assails it.

We have the largest bona-fide circulation of any  
Pharmaceutical Journal in Canada.

Subscription, One Dollar Per Annum.

The Montreal Pharmaceutical Journal,  
P. O. Box 2362. Montreal, Que.

## Here's What You're Looking For !

No more time wasted mornings hunting for  
your shaving outfit. Our handy device  
bears out the old saying:

"A Place for Everything and Everything in its Place."



## The Cardinal SHAVING CABINET

made in Golden Oak or  
Mahogany finish, is 14 in.  
high by 12 in. wide and hangs  
on the wall or back of door  
always ready for use. Bevel  
French Plate Mirror in front  
of door for use while shaving, or as a dressing mirror.

You can get the Cabinet, a Cake of Williams' Shaving  
Soap, Torrey Razor Strop, Hard Rubber Shaving Brush,  
Porcelain Shaving Mug, Witch Hazel Lavender Cologne  
and a Cake of Magnesia—

**The Complete Outfit, \$6.50** Express  
Paid.

Cabinet without Outfit, \$4.50, Express Paid.

It Saves in Delays its Cost Many Times Over.

Cabinet is made to keep everything dust proof. Think  
of it! Here is a new convenience you can't afford to be  
without. Remit or write for further particulars to

**THE CARDINAL CABINET CO.,**  
ST. LOUIS, MO.

## WARNER'S

### BROMO SODA

The most efficacious  
"BROMO."

The "BROMO" for your  
fountain trade.

Can you use any of our  
"BROMO" Booklets.

## WARNER'S

### LITHIA TABLETS

Profit-Makers.

Quick Sellers.

The best LITHIA TAB-  
LET made.

Write for Booklets.

"Acid Diathesis."

## WARNER'S

### TONO SUMBUL CORDIAL.

A Spring Tonic.

A Tissue Builder.

Attractive Package.

Sells Well.

## ... Warner's Antiseptic Pastilles...

QUICKLY SOLUBLE !

ECONOMICAL !

CONVENIENT !

Furnish an easy method of making a standard  
Antiseptic Solution. Unsurpassed as a cleanser  
for purulent surfaces.

# W. R. WARNER & CO.,

PHILADELPHIA.

NEW YORK.

CHICAGO.

LONDON.

## TRADE TOPICS.

Compliments of the season.

Curtman's Chemical Lecture Notes, postpaid, \$1.50.

A Pink envelope invites you to pay your subscription.

**Suprarenal (Adrenal) Solutions.**—The following formulas for making aqueous extract of the adrenal substance have been employed extensively:

Suprarenals, powder (Armour's).....	30 grs.
Phenic acid.....	2 grs.
Eucaine B.....	5 grs.
Distilled water.....	2 drs.

Macerate ten minutes and filter.

This solution is permanent, retains its physiological activity for several months, and is especially adapted to nose and throat work. Applied locally, it controls inflammation and bleeding, and is of especial service in hay fever.

Suprarenals, powder (Armour's).....	1 dr.
Acid, boric.....	16 grs.
Cinnamon water.....	4 drs.
Camphor water, hot.....	1 oz.
Distilled water, hot.....	2 ozs.

Macerate and filter.

This solution, if kept in a cool place, will remain sweet for a week or longer.

Suprarenals, powder (Armour's).....	30 grs.
Boiling water.....	2 drs.

An aqueous extract made by the last formula is very powerful, and is of great aid to the surgeon in performing minor operations upon the eye, ear, nose and throat. It should be prepared fresh for each operation, however.

Literature on the use of suprarenal capsules in the treatment of disease may be obtained from Armour & Company, Chicago.

**Some Scintillating Features Regarding the Therapeutics of Eczema.**—By Wm. Hooker Vail, M. D., St. Louis, Assistant Editor St. Louis Hospital Bulletin; Visiting Surgeon to Mayfield Sanitarium; House Physician for Wm. Barr Dry Goods Co.; Physician for the Guardian Company.

Eczema, otherwise known as salt rheum, is a typical illustration of dermatic disease, superinduced by a catarrhal, scrofulous, gouty or rheumatic state of the blood, or due to blood humor. A mere taking cold or a slight chill may produce an internal catarrh of the head, lungs, inflammation of the joints, muscular rheumatism or eczema. When the blood is thrown thus into a feverish state, it is unknown what it is that determines the locality of the diseased action, but from its appearance as well as its relations it is quite clear that an eczematous eruption is a catarrhal inflammation of the skin, having no external irritation that is visible, but accompanied by serous discharge. It has been stated that true eczema cannot be induced in any form of external irritation in an individual who is perfectly healthy, but that it is caused by an excessive quantity of excrementitious material, accumulating and being retained in the blood, which the kidneys would eject as soon as formed under normal conditions.

This disease appears in many forms, and often lesions, in which are included pustules, papules, erythema, scales, cracks, vesicles, crusts, etc., and location, chance of local irritation and other factors determine its appearance; but nevertheless it is an inflammation accompanied by heat, swelling, redness, and discharge, the serum after it oozes from the surface cakes, then cracks, and fissures are formed which leave a raw, angry surface when the scales fall off. There is an intense itching, burning sensation attendant upon it, varying according to the degree of inflammation, the general condition of the patient, and the amount of surface involved. Some people can endure but a little of this disorder, while there are others who can tolerate much with very slight discomfort. It may attack all portions of the body, but the face, arms, hands, ears, scalp, joint surfaces, anus and genitals are its favorite locations, and when the latter two are assaulted one indeed is rendered most miserable, and the integument of these two parts, instead of remaining thin and tough, becomes thick and exceedingly tender; hence the functions which these parts of the human anatomy perform are accomplished with extreme pain, owing to the cracking of the skin under these trying conditions. It seems to me that if anything in the line of pain and torture would render one insane, it is to have these parts attacked by any form of eczema.

This multiform skin disease in its many different varieties is

the most frequently met with and heads the list of the myriad disorders of this name, constituting about one-third of all the cases that apply for relief, and it is exceedingly essential that the practitioner acquire as correct a conception of the disease as possible in order to distinguish it from other dermatic troubles as well as to treat it successfully, and it requires deep study and careful observation as well as genuine erudition to diagnose the several types, each with its different variations, for these types are the distinct stages of the affection—a mere smattering knowledge will avail nothing.

It is well to know that in eczema there are six general symptoms, some of which have been casually mentioned before in connection with other ideas, but I will mention them more lucidly again: itching, burning and tingling sensations, often accompanied with more or less pain; rubescence; erythema, pustules, papules, vesicles or exudation; scaling and crusting; infiltration, thickening, fissures. To describe these several symptoms would be impossible in a work of such limited scope, for each one could form the basis for volumes to be indicted upon it. This portion will have to be considered at some later date; suffice it to say that eczema appears to be transmitted from one generation to another. There are some, I am well aware, who will disagree with me; but be that as it may, such has been my opinion for some time, and from eminent authorities upon the subject together with my own personal experience, which is a very excellent teacher, I base my declaration. In this disorder of the skin we recognize two classes of causes—general and local, or in other words, external and internal; and practice and observation have taught me, and will do the same for others, that eczema may arise from any skin irritation, no matter whether it be toxic, functional, chemical or traumatic, while among the constitutional causes are the neurotic, gouty and strumous conditions; and it is also stated by renowned students of this branch that micro-organisms produce it as well as air and water. The most perfect and simplest manner of dealing with this complicated theme is to consider thoroughly the forms of the disease which assault the various organs of the body, which knowledge will enable one to become also familiar with the other diseases to which the integument is subject.

The diagnosis of eczema in its numerous forms is not an easy task by any means; hence my former statement regarding a thorough study and mastery of it, for nothing but this will enable the physician, especially the young, inexperienced one, to hold his own and combat the trouble as this measure. Indeed, many older practitioners would do well to devote a little more time to its study, if humanity is to be benefited by their labors, else the young, up-to-date physician who is ambitious to rise will step in ahead of him every time. When this disease is confined to the face it has the appearance of acne rosacea, erysipelas, and erythema; upon the lips, it resembles herpes labialis, or mucous patches; in the beard, tinea barbae, or sycosis; on the scalp, favus, pediculosis and the pustular syphilide, and the scaly variety resembles psoriasis, seborrhea, tinea tonsurans, and pityriasis and chronic favus; on the legs the disease is not unlike varicose veins caused by syphilis; on the dorsum of the hands, it is similar to papular erythema, scabies, lichen planus and dysidrosis, while on the palms or soles it is like psoriasis or squamous syphilide; in the axillae, it has an appearance of tinea of that portion; on the trunk, it is very suggestive of tinea, herpes zoster, psoriasis, pityriasis or syphilis; on or about the breast, it can easily be taken for epithelioma; while envolving the anus and the genitals, it is an easy matter to confuse it with pediculosis pubis, tinea cruris, scabies or syphilides. Thus it can be readily comprehended why it is that I have laid great stress on a profound understanding of the subject, which can only be gained by devoted attention to its study.

Perhaps just as difficult and important as the diagnosis is the treatment, in which the management plays an all-important part. Under the latter we would include diet and hygienic conditions, which should suit each individual case and be adapted to the general diseased state. The food must be nutritious and easily assimilated, sugars and starches must be eliminated; but sometimes fats are very beneficial, but not in all cases. One must not be overfed; this must be guarded against. Indeed, dieting in some instances will be found most efficacious. Alcoholic drinks must be eschewed and attention paid to the bowels and stomach. Locally this form of treatment varies also; but I have obtained most excellent results from the usage of Diamond Eczema Cure, no matter whether the conditions were irritated, acute or chronic, and I have employed it largely here of late in all forms of eczema and skin diseases, including pimples, blotches, pustules, psoriasis, intertrigo, and excoriation, chapped skin, hives, erythema, favus, ichthyosis, crusted tetter, ulcers, bruises, burns, wounds, etc., finding it an efficacious and infallible medication for the indications. It is a most powerful allayer of that intense itching and burning accompanying all forms of this disease, and not only is the relief temporary, but permanent if treatment is adhered to conscientiously and religiously. To authenticate my statements in regard to its great potency in the treatment of eczema and kindred skin diseases, as well as to demonstrate its utter harmlessness, I furnish the citation of several cases treated by me with this preparation, and which made most excellent recoveries.

CASE 1.—Mrs. James A. L., aged twenty-four years, five months pregnant, presented a most persistent case of pruritus vulvæ. The itching was continuous and almost unendurable, the vulva and envolving parts also being affected. She had used many medicaments without even a soothing, palliative influence, had lost in weight considerably, and was altogether a most distressed individual. I immediately began the treatment of Diamond Eczema Cure, applying it freely, and then thoroughly moistening a linen cloth and laying it on the portions affected,



but before doing this I had the parts cleansed with pure water to remove the remnants of the former medications she had employed. Diamond Eczema Cure afforded instant relief, and in four days she was entirely and permanently cured. I applied the remedy four times a day, and oftener if necessary.

CASE 2.—Mr. F. H. T., aged twenty-one years. The scrotum was very tender and irritable, and both testicles were quite sore, tender and extremely painful. He stated that he had been troubled with it for about three months, and had been using many remedies advertised for the cure of the disorder, with no relief, and, if anything, was worse than at first. I first cleansed the parts, as I do in every instance, bathing with hot water for about ten minutes, then applied Diamond Eczema Cure, bandaging the parts with linen cloths wrung from this solution, but leaving quite moist. This was at night, and the patient slept the entire night, not having done so for a long time. I ordered the parts dressed every day, t. i. d., and just before bed time, and in a week he was well in every particular, not having had any pain since the second application.

CASE 3.—A gentleman, aged forty-four years, called on me for treatment for an obstinate case of eczema of the hands, which had been troubling him for three years, and which had resisted every other form of treatment and medication. After carefully examining into the case, I diagnosed it as a case of eczema sclerosi, and began the use of Diamond Eczema Cure at once. He commenced to improve after the fourth application; slowly at first, but at that time it was quite perceptible. Treatment was continued constantly for ten days, morning and evening, and at the end of the tenth day I ordered him to discontinue its use, as it was unnecessary further, and discharged him as cured.

CASE 4.—An infant, aged four months, was the patient. There was a watery blister covering the entire head and face, accompanied with intense itching. Eczema was the trouble, so I had the little sufferer's face and head cleanse with pure soap and water once every day and applied Diamond Eczema Cure three times a day and before going to bed, and in a week there was the most remarkable result, and in twelve days there was no sign of an eczematous condition.

CASE 5.—A lady, aged forty-eight years, was afflicted with erysipelas. There was intense itching and burning of the right foot, and blisters were also present. She had suffered with this for about ten days, and nothing having given her even temporary relief, she was consequently in a very nervous state at this time. She had scratched the parts until they were raw and bleeding profusely. Having deterged the affected portions with pure soap and water, Diamond Eczema Cure was applied, bathing it in this solution for about ten minutes, then applying a good dressing of it and placed over all a linen cloth. In just exactly thirty minutes the itching and burning had entirely ceased, and on the third day the dressing was removed for good. She had no more trouble with it.

CASE 6.—A case of chronic salt rheum of two years standing, that had baffled a half-dozen good practitioners, was cured by me in a very short period with this remedy. He had lost the nails of his fingers quite a while before coming to me, and the hands were a collection of sores, which caused great pain when they would crack open, besides the itching was agonizing. I employed Diamond Eczema Cure profusely on this case, rubbing it in well each time it was dressed, and the result was that in less than two weeks the hands were completely healed, and from the first application of this remedy the itching ceased and the pustules and cracking began to diminish until everything was

in a normal state, and the skin pliable and soft. He is at this time entirely rid of the affection.

CASE 7.—A mechanic, aged forty-five years, suffered with pruritus and severely. He would scratch at the parts, until the surface would be left in a raw, angry state, when the pain succeeding would almost drive him distracted. With this exception he was a perfectly healthy person, but for many years he has been a sufferer from this trouble. Diamond Eczema Cure relieved him of the distressing itching, burning and pain after the second application, but it was kept up for ten days, making application twice a day, the last three days once a day.

CASE 8.—I had most marvelous success with Diamond Eczema Cure in two severe cases of wounds caused by rusty nails. After thoroughly cleansing the wounds with nothing but good soap and water, I saturated a pledget of absorbent cotton with Diamond Eczema Cure and applied it to the sores, letting it remain on for twenty-four hours, without disturbing it. One case was cured with this one application, but the other, having been neglected for two days before coming to me, required a second application to subdue it. Both made prompt and permanent recoveries.

CASE 9.—A case of hives in a child, aged three years, was most effectually relieved and eradicated by this eczema cure. This patient had been subject to this eruption ever since birth, more or less, and the mother had tried many remedies reputed to cure it, but without success. When the child was brought to me I prescribed Diamond Eczema Cure, and in two days the eruption had totally disappeared.

CASE 10.—A child aged two and one-half years was burned by overturning a pot of hot coffee on itself, the contents falling over the lower limbs from the pelvis down, and scalding it so badly that when the clothing, especially the shoes and stockings, were removed the flesh came away with it in large patches. The smarting and burning were intense, and I was fearful of convulsions, as it was a very nervous child, but the first application of Diamond Eczema Cure relieved the smarting and burning magically, and the child dropped off into a gently sleep. By applying this remedy carefully and promptly, it healed rapidly and left no scar nor other disfigurement.

CASE 11.—A young lady, aged twenty-one years, had an acne for the past three years. The eruption confined itself to her face, which was most disgusting to behold, and so mortified her that she refrained from appearing among people any more than she could help. A few applications of Diamond Eczema Cure cured the eruptions, and now more than a month has elapsed since the last application, and no more have appeared.

CASE 12.—An old gentleman, aged seventy-two years, had an old indolent ulcer on the left leg, and this had bothered him for the past twenty-five years. It was an obdurate one, and had been treated by many able physicians, besides he himself had used various medications on it, but all to no avail. He came to me, and I prescribed Diamond Eczema Cure, and it furnished a cure most speedily, and which was permanent. Six months have gone by since I pronounced him cured, and he reports no relapses of any nature.

In all skin troubles, whether functional, constitutional or accidental, I make it a point to carefully regulate the diet, prohibit spirits of any nature, advise plenty of fresh air and sunshine, and try to improve the environments, making them as sanitary as possible where it is requisite, and, last but really first, in my treatment, after the relief of the pain, evacuate the bowels and keep them open during the whole time of treatment.

## F. WEBER & CO.,

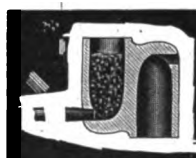
Artists' Material and Draughtsmen's Supplies,

No. 709 LOCUST STREET,

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

## EVERY SMOKER SHOULD TRY THE



### TWIN TOBACCO SMOKING PIPE

the only anti-nicotine pipe, made of French briar wood. Patented. Ask your dealer for it, or sent free for 25c.

O. G. RUGE, 3200 N. 19th Street,  
ST. LOUIS.

Reference: Any wholesale drug house in St. Louis.

## MADE OF PURE PARA RUBBER.

## FULL OF STRETCH AND LONG LIFE.

## ERASERS, SLING SHOT RUBBERS, SPONGE RUBBER, ETC.

Give your jobber a trial  
order for these goods.



## THE B. F. GOODRICH COMPANY, AKRON RUBBER WORKS,

NEW YORK,

AKRON, OHIO.

CHICAGO,

BOSTON,

SAN FRANCISCO.



## TRADE TOPICS.

**Compliments of the season.**

**Pink Envelope**—"pay your subscription."

**Gray's Recurrent Syringe** No. 2 is the best seller for retail druggists. Costs but a trifle more than the ordinary fountain.

**Floor-Shine.**—The increasing demand for Floor-Shine, Natural Wood Floor Colors, show that these colors are meeting a long-felt want of the people. Heretofore it has been necessary to call in a painter when a floor needed finishing. This was unsatisfactory as some used one thing and some another, all unsatisfactory and expensive. Floor-Shine colors are made for handsome effect, durability, and are prepared ready for use. If your dealer does not have it he will order it for you.

**Success in Business** is always the result of close attention and untiring industry, but one must not lose sight of the fact that conditions have greatly changed in recent years, and the process of revolution is still going on.

It is only by keeping abreast of the times—by employing modern and up-to-date methods—that success can be assured. In the past, druggists have been satisfied to string their prescriptions on cards and wires, while others have adopted the laborious method of pasting them in cumbersome books. It has been conceded for many years that some practical plan ought to be devised to properly take care of prescriptions in a way that they can be referred to expeditiously. We believe the "Reliance" Cabinet Prescription File fills this long felt want. See it illustrated in our advertising columns.

**The American Soda Fountain Company** was incorporated in 1891, taking over at that time, among several other large concerns, the business of the A. D. Puffer & Sons Manufacturing Company. At that time A. D. Puffer, A. D. Puffer, Jr., Daniel J. Puffer and Luther W. Puffer, with other incorporators, agreed to refrain from competing business for a period of ten years, for which period Daniel J. and Luther W. Puffer were retained by the American Soda Fountain Co. to manage the Puffer business. It being the intention of the Messrs. Puffer to retire and again start in business for themselves at the termination of their engagement, said engagement was concluded September 29, 1900, by mutual arrangement between the American Soda Fountain Company and the Messrs. Puffer.

The business of the Puffer Manufacturing Company was established about three years ago by two grandsons of A. D. Puffer (the founder of the Puffer business in 1842), and to this firm both Daniel J. and Luther W. Puffer have attached themselves.

The Puffer Manufacturing Company have moved to large and commodious quarters, are independent of any combination, and are now in the old Puffer factory which has been remodeled throughout and fully equipped with new and modern machinery for the manufacture of a full and complete line of carbonating machinery, such as heretofore offered by the Puffers. They are the only Puffers manufacturing soda water apparatus or beverage machinery. Respectfully, Daniel J. Puffer and Luther W. Puffer.

**The Liquid Carbonic Acid Mfg. Co.**—We believe it was Solomon who said, "There is nothing new under the sun;" but it might do well to bear in mind that Solomon did not live at the end of the nineteenth century. The advertising insert of the "Liquid Company" showed something new last month, at least in the line of soda fountains.

The first page is devoted to their "Purity" system of soda water dispensing. The "Purity" system is a novelty and a very enchanting one at that. The "Kohinoor" for use in this manner is built without draft arms, and is used as a syrup-serving apparatus. These are set in batteries with any number desired, with the "Kohinoor" and "1900" soda drafts alternated. The "Kohinoors" are finished as desired, either in highly polished heavy silver plate, or oxidized silver and fine selected pedrara onyx, surmounted with a handsome onyx ball. The "1900" soda drafts are of highly polished heavy silver plate and selected pedrara onyx. One great advantage of this system is that it may be arranged to fit any space, however small or great. For limited room, the kohinoors and drafts are set closely together, and where the space to be covered is larger, they are more widely separated.

This system also possesses another important advantage over the old style fountain, as by the use of the "Purity" the rotting wooden counters and bases are done away with, and the soda water and syrups are brought into contact only with porcelain and pure block tin, thus entirely obviating any danger of contamination of either soda water or syrups, a point worthy the consideration of every careful dispenser. The system is most expeditious, attractive and economical in addition to the above good points.

The Liquid Carbonic Acid Mfg. Co. are at present printing their new dispensers' catalog, which is full to overflowing with new ideas for the soda water dispenser. It will pay you to keep your eye peeled for this catalog, which is to be the finest ever issued to the dispensing trade.

The reverse of the insert is taken up with a handsome half-tone engraving of the "Perfection Electric" continuous automatic carbonating machine—the best machine in existence for the soda water dispenser. The "Perfection Electric" is beautifully finished and is often set as an ornament in the dispenser's window. It may, however, be placed in the basement or back of the counter, as it occupies an exceedingly small floor space, is automatic in all its workings and not liable to get out of order. In addition, by its use water can be very highly carbonated at a less expense than by any other machine. This carbonator may be fitted with a water motor where electric current is not available. As the action is entirely automatic, the motors being thrown in and out of gear by the raising and lowering of the level of the water in the carbonator proper, it will be seen that this machine requires absolutely no attention. It comes nearer to having brains than any other carbonator ever built. The time, room, expense, ice and gas saved will, in a short time, pay for the machine.

The season rapidly approaches when the dispenser will be in the market for fruit syrups, crushed fruits and fountain supplies. We can confidently recommend the "Diamond Brand" line of fountain requisites to the careful dispenser. The trade-mark of the Liquid Carbonic Acid Mfg. Co. on any product, signifies the highest quality possible. The coming season promises to be a record breaker for the soda water dispenser, and it behooves the thoughtful man to get his orders in early.

**S. V. Wooten**, Chicago, is secretary of the N. A. R. D.

CURTMAN'S CHEMICAL LECTURE NOTES, POSTPAID, \$1.50.



## VAN CULIN'S GRAPE FRUIT GUM

HIGHEST GRADE.  
RICHEST FLAVOR.

Van Culin's Face on the Box.  
Van Culin's signature is on the package.

THIS GUM IS NOT MADE BY A TRUST.

John Van Culin Mfg. Co., - Paducah, Ky.



## A. Robbins Varnish Co.,

—Manufacturers of—

Coach, Furniture and  
House Painters' Varnishes.  
Liquid and Paste Fillers.

OFFICE AND FACTORY:

1531 to 1539 N. 8th St., St. Louis, Mo.

...TO DEALERS...

If you want to carry a satisfactory line of

## VARNISHES

write for our revised lists.



MURPHY VARNISH COMPANY,

ST. LOUIS.

NEWARK.  
BOSTON.

CHICAGO.  
CLEVELAND.



## PRINCESS... SMELLING SALTS

PUNGENT AND  
HIGHLY AROMATIC.

Invaluable for Headache  
Faintness, Sea-sickness,  
Catarrh, Hay-fever, etc.

Put up in Emerald-green Glass-  
Stopped Bottles, with handsome  
nickel-plated metal caps.

Leakage Impossible—Safe to carry in  
pocket or satchel.

Sold by dealers everywhere, and by  
newsboys on all railroad trains.

PRICE, \$2.00 PER DOZEN.

KIDD & CO., Chicago, Ill.

## ENGLISH FEMALE BITTERS.



As a Positive Cure  
for all Chronic.....

FEMALE COMPLAINTS  
and Irregularities is  
**QUEEN OF THE WORLD.**

A Powerful Uterine Tonic  
and Female Regulator for the  
Cure of all Female Complaints  
and Irregularities.

PRICE \$1.00.

DR. J. P. DROMGOOLE CO., Proprietors,  
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

## SIMPLICITY STUDENT LAMP.



A One Hundred Candle Power Light for  
SIX HOURS' SERVICE ONE CENT

The illuminant is gasoline stored in compart-  
ments in the lighting fixtures, and on passing  
through a heating chamber reaches the orifice  
in the form of gas, which burns with a smokeless  
flame under a mantle heated to incandescence.  
The principle has been applied to a student lamp  
for stand use, an illustration of which appears  
herewith. The construction is such as to give a  
brilliant light with a very small consumption of  
gasoline and at a low cost for lighting as com-  
pared with other methods. The light is not af-  
fected by temperature, and will burn equally  
well in summer or winter. The lamp uses 7/16  
stove gasoline, and is started by heating the  
burner with a small alcohol torch, supplied with  
each light. There is no odor like the old gaso-  
line stove.

These lamps have been approved by the  
Board of Underwriters.

Covered by eight patents in the United States  
and Canada.

Manufacturer and Patentee,

H. MERKEL, 507-9-11 Elm Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

## FAY & SCHUELER, ST. LOUIS, MO.

MANUFACTURERS OF



PAT. MARCH 6, '96.

Druggists'  
Glass Labels,  
Shelf Bottles  
AND  
Drawer Pulls



for the wholesale trade only.

FOR SALE BY THE WHOLESALE DRUG TRADE.

PROF. I. HUBERT'S

## MALVINA

### Cream and Lotion

Makes Beautiful Complexions.

Removes all Pimples, Blotches, Freckles,  
Liver Moles, Tan, Sunburn and all imper-  
fections of the skin. Not merely covering but  
absolutely removing all blemishes, perma-  
nently restoring a fresh, healthful complexion.  
Has received the unqualified indorsement of  
A. N. Talley, Jr., M. D., in U. S. Health Reports.

At all druggists or sent postpaid on receipt of 50c.  
Use Malvina Ichthyol Soap, 25 cents a cake.

PROF. I. HUBERT, Toledo, Ohio.

## NEWS FROM HERE AND THERE.

**Send Questions** for our Prescription Case Department.

**The Only Work** on "Incompatibilities in Prescriptions" is that by Ruddiman, price \$1.25.

**Board of Pharmacy of West Virginia.**—Our last meeting was held at Charleston, W. Va., October 19. We had only five applicants, and only one of them made the required seventy-five per cent. No business of importance was transacted. Our next meeting will be held in Wheeling, January 19, 1901.—[W. S. HAMILTON, Secretary, Fairmont.

**Wisconsin Board of Pharmacy.**—In sending papers, see that every question is answered. Do not send papers unless accompanied with sworn affidavit from employer showing required time.

Beginning with December, the examinations will continue two days. The first day the session will commence at 9 a. m. and continue until 1 p. m.

The second session will commence at 9 a. m. and continue until finished.

All papers not properly made out and accompanied with affidavits will be returned.

If you have attended former examinations, and filed affidavits, you can make note on back of application of time they were sent and by whom they were signed.

A new application is necessary for each examination.

**The Arkansas State Board of Pharmacy** held a meeting in the city of Little Rock, on November 14, 1900, at which were present all the members except Mr. Thomas, of Arkadelphia. The following persons passed satisfactory examinations and were admitted to registration, viz.:

Ira A. McNichols, Centralia, Ill.; R. G. Morris, Hot Springs; C. B. Lyle, Fordyce; A. W. Wolf, Bingen; Harry Woolford, Little Rock; R. F. Hyatt, Little Rock; J. S. Shibley, M. D., Paris; Percy

Chamberlain, Malvern, and C. C. Townsend, M. D., Black Rock.

In addition to these, John J. Brown and Walter J. L. Burnett, both of Hot Springs, were registered on their diplomas, the former from the Kansas City and the latter from the St. Louis College of Pharmacy.

After transacting its routine business, the board adjourned to meet in Little Rock on the first day of the meeting of the State Association, May 21, 1901.—[W. W. KERR, Secretary.

**One of the Most Frequent Questions** which I have been called upon to answer as organizer of the Northern Ohio Druggists' Association, has been: "How do you do it?"

To tell others is one thing, to do it yourself is another, and even when information has been furnished, enthusiasm dies before organization is born.

Upon application, the Interstate League is prepared to assume the initiative, and, starting with the individual, give protection for his investment. As recruits are gained, associations are formed and organization perfected with city or county lines as deemed most expedient.

This is the same plan upon which I have successfully organized Northern Ohio, and I now purpose bringing these benefits to small communities and localities. It is not proposed to take the place of local associations, but to give each body a business basis on which to operate—in short, a business clearing house.

Among the benefits derived are protection from litigation through services of competent attorneys, and establishment of uniformity in prices, which is comparatively easy under this system.

Anyone desiring further information regarding the Interstate League, may obtain full particulars by applying to organizer Northern Ohio Druggists' Association. Address E. R. COOPER, Lakewood, O.

### St. Louis Visitors.

NAME.	FIRM.	LOCATION.
W. S. Bragg.....		Troy, Mo.
E. Bracey.....		Newport, Ark.
H. H. Brockman.....		Eldon, Mo.
D. Canaday.....		Gunnison, Colo.
R. W. Campbell.....	Campbell & Ballow.....	Memphis, Mo.
Mr. Cannady.....	Cannady Brothers.....	Marionville, Mo.
Dr. N. G. Carter.....		Ripley, Miss.
P. E. Coyne.....		Tulsa, I. T.
W. F. Cram.....		Des Moines, Ia.
Dr. S. Flatt.....		Hardin, Ill.
P. B. Florence.....	Geo. Slosson & Co.....	Coffeyville, Kan.
J. S. Henderson.....		Glasgow, Mo.
Chas. G. Houser.....	Houser Drug Co.....	Flat River, Mo.
Dr. Lane.....	Waugh & Lane.....	Liancus, Mo.
Dr. L. Le Saulnier.....		Red Bud, Ill.
A. D. Lemmon.....		Guthrie Center, Ia.
C. W. Martin.....		Kahoka, Mo.
F. H. McArthur.....		Des Moines, Ia.
C. A. McKinley.....	The Model Pharmacy.....	Windsor, Mo.
Ed. Nelson.....	Nelson, Schooling Drug Co.....	Milan, Mo.
J. L. Nelson.....	James & Nelson.....	Jackson, Tenn.
C. W. Newkirk.....		Atlanta, Tex.
W. H. Owen.....		Brunswick, Mo.
Dr. J. E. Pringle.....		Moscow Mills, Mo.
T. M. Sparks.....		Shelbina, Mo.
Sam Stahl.....		Atchison, Kan.
C. C. White.....		New Madrid, Mo.
W. T. Woolford.....		Potosi, Mo.

### Stray News Items.

J. C. Thygeson is the successor of F. H. Ellis, at Nebraska City, Neb.

E. F. Beauchamp, Flora, Miss., is energetically preparing for the board examination.

Burroughs & Whiteside is the style of the firm which succeeds Burroughs & Judd, at Edwardsville, Ill.

The Drug Store Formerly owned by W. H. Davis, at Fairfield, Ill., is now known as the Davis Drug Co.

J. R. Carpenter recently sold his business to Webberville Drug Co., at Webberville, and is now located at Austin, Tex.

**A Sunday School Boy**, eight years old, on his birthday, wishing to write a nice letter to his father, wrote: "Dear Papa:—Whenever I am tempted to do wrong, I think of you and say, 'Get thee behind me, Satan.'"



W. J. L. BURNETT.

## THE SYRINGE OF PROFIT

The Pri-mo Ladies' Syringe occupies a place by itself—it sells whether other syringes do or do not

Free book about it.

E. J. HUSSEY & CO.,

80 John Street,

NEW YORK CITY.

## USE LEE'S ...



**Conquest Brand  
Whisk Brooms.**

300 STYLES and SIZES.

FOR SALE BY

Meyer Brothers Drug Co.

## 'MIZPAH PESSARY,

An Unexcelled Uterine Supporter.



The center tube holds it in position and it cannot become displaced.

IT IS SOFT, LIGHT  
AND COMFORTABLE,

easily placed in position, and just as easily removed. Ask your Druggist, or send for descriptive circular to

**WALTER F. WARE,**

512 Arch Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

When writing Please mention Meyer Brothers Druggist.

## DIAMOND ECZEMA CURE

Positively the only specific in the market for Skin Diseases, Dandruff, Barber's Itch, Insect Bites, Old Sores, etc., and a Beautifier of the Complexion.

PRICE, \$8.00 PER DOZEN

It is a good seller and it will pay you to stock it.

We also manufacture BOROBENPHENE and GLY-COBENPHENE, both Antiseptic and Germicide.

\$8.00 PER DOZEN.

**HENRY HEIL CHEMICAL CO.**

212-214 South 4th St., ST. LOUIS, MO.



## A-CORN SALVE



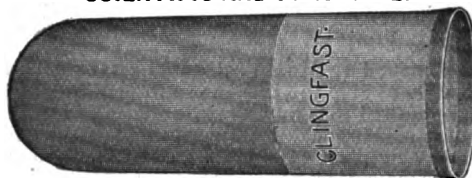
Removes the Toe  
Corn every time.

Best selling Corn Remedy in the Market. Yields the largest profit. Gives the best satisfaction.

Send for our 4 liberal offers which show you how you can make over 200 per cent profit selling A-CORN SALVE. You cannot afford to pass these offers by.

**GIANT CHEMICAL CO., Philadelphia, Pa.**

## THE CLINGFAST FINGER COT, SCIENTIFIC AND PRACTICAL.



The thin lower portion clings to the finger where the pressure is not felt while the tip, which is of double thickness, gives protection where it is most needed, without coming into contact with the finger tip.

As Cheap and Better than Old Style Finger Cots.

Write for sample. The jobbing trade throughout the country is supplied by the SOLE manufacturers.

**HURON RUBBER CO., 49 Wood St., Cleveland, Ohio.**

## GILLOTT'S PENS,

THE MOST PERFECT OF PENS,

HAVE GAINED THE  
**GRAND PRIZE,**  
Paris Exposition, 1900.

This is the Highest Prize ever Awarded to Pens.

# GET

A Practical knowledge of  
**Sign and House  
Painting**

Gold and Silver Lettering,  
Bronzing, Graining, Car-  
riage and Show Card Paint-  
ing, Kalsomining, Mixing

Colors, Contracting, Etc., from our Painters' Book. Our book of 25 years experience in sign and house painting is so simple that even boys can teach themselves the painter's trade in a short time. 25 illustrated alphabets are included in our book. Write for descriptive circulars.

**VAL. SCHREIER SIGN WORKS,  
MILWAUKEE, WIS.**

## TRADE TOPICS.

**Curtman's Chemical Lecture Notes**, postpaid, \$1.50.

A Pink envelope invites you to pay your subscription.

Our Quiz Department is at the disposal of the readers of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST.

"Sterling" marked on silver is derived from "Easterling," once the popular name of German traders in England, whose money was of the purest quality.

Physicians Registering in Missouri must send Dr. A. T. Fleischmann, secretary Missouri Board of Pharmacy, Sedalia, their certificate of registration as a physician. It is not necessary to furnish the medical diploma.

**Lost, Strayed or Stolen Missouri Pharmacists.**—Anyone able to give the present address of the following are requested to send the information to the secretary of the Missouri Pharmaceutical Association, Dr. H. M. Whelpley, 2342 Albion Place, St. Louis:

F. M. Burch.

**Mr. Druggist.**—Do you not think it would be a nice compliment to pay to your physician who has been sending his prescriptions to you to be filled during the past year, to present him with one of P. C. Murphy's traveling bags for a Xmas present? You will note on the back cover of this journal the address of P. C. Murphy Trunk Co. Their goods are well known from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from Canada to Old Mexico.

**F. F. Ingram & Co.**, Detroit, will mail advertising matter to your lady customers, free, if you carry in stock or will order Milk Weed Cream.

Advertising matter comprises samples of Milk Weed Cream, handsome blotter testimonials, etc., and, if desired, Ingram's Annual (a compendium of useful information) advertising Ingram's Household Remedies.

Advertising matter printed with your name. Send in your mailing list.

**Special Notice to Our Customers.**—Warner's Safe Cure.—This preparation is being heavily advertised, through newspapers and by distribution of pamphlets. This standard kidney and liver remedy has stood the test for years. It leaves a retailer an excellent profit, the price being \$10.00 per dozen, retailing for \$1.25 per bottle. On account of the large package, it is the cheapest to the consumer.

We solicit your orders for these goods. Meyer Brothers Drug Co., Wholesale Druggists.

**Special Terms on Castoria.**—Castoria—"the kind you have always handled"—is made by The Centaur Co., 77 Murray Street, New York, of which Charles H. Fletcher is president. Mr. Fletcher thinks that almost any druggist ought to be able to sell a dozen bottles of his specialty a month, or one gross a year, and to induce effort in that direction he authorizes jobbers to allow a special discount of five and two and one-half per cent on gross lots. Druggists are invited to send for counter wrappers, cartons and other advertising matter.

If You Wish to Learn about something that will interest you and prove profitable for you to handle, you will drop a line to the Chichester Chemical Co., Philadelphia, Pa., and have them ship you quickly in hinged-lid display container, one dozen Chichester's English Pennyroyal Pills at \$17.00 per dozen, and you will not only receive a supply of advertising matter, charges prepaid, but you will receive one of their *Premium Easel Clocks*. Or, send your order to your jobber and instruct him to have the advertising matter and clock sent to you.

"A Sealed Yet Open" envelope, secured by letters patent, accessible to the mails for one cent, is controlled in St. Louis by the Fac-simile Letter Co. Uncle Sam will permit the transmission in this envelope of letters executed by the fac-simile process. This firm is well equipped for addressing envelopes, folding, enclosing, sealing and stamping.

Their business extends as far west as California, and they are prepared to furnish promptly fac-simile letters in any quantity to firms or individuals who wish to reach a large number of professional or business firms on short notice. You will note their advertisement on the back cover of the December issue of this journal.

Fac-simile Letter Co., are located at 211 North Seventh Street, St. Louis.

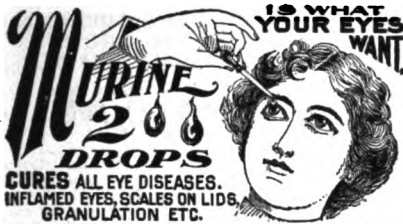
**A Long Scent.**—"Messrs. Theo. Metcalf Co., Tremont Street, Boston, Mass. Gentlemen:—A few days ago, while looking over some clothing at the house, I came across a drug envelope filled with Metcalf's Sachet Powder (a mixture of heliotrope and violet) that had been in that envelope in a vest pocket for over twelve years, and the odor was just as fragrant and nearly as strong as ever. I know that it has been in the envelope for that length of time, as it has the card of Levi G. Dodge, 435 Milk Street, corner of Baldwin, Charlestown, Mass., printed upon it. I left Mr. Dodge's employ nearly thirteen years ago, and that was put up while I was with him. I have tried lately to get your goods here on this coast, but have been unable to do so either in Portland or San Francisco. Will you please send us one-half pound each of violet and heliotrope by mail, with bill for the same, and we will remit by return mail. We are selling quite a quantity of sachet powder, and I am confident that I can work up a nice trade on your goods. We have made it a point ever since we began business here to carry the very best goods in the market in the line of perfumes, sachet powders, and toilet articles in general, and, consequently, have the trade of the city in that line; also am positive that we can make a run on your goods. Trusting we may hear from you soon, we are, respectfully yours, Printz-Crain Drug Co., by N. J. Crain, Secretary."

In using sachet powder, it should be evenly distributed between layers of carded cotton and stitched or quilted between two pieces of cloth or paper. Send for sample and price. Theodore Metcalf Co., Druggists (three stores), Boston.

**Old Negro Woman** (pouring coal-oil among a nest of cockroaches): "I jis' reckon I's gwine to fix you dis time. I'se tried lime, insecck poddah an' hot wattah, an' dey hain't done no good; but now you'd jis' as well gib up, fer you can't buck de Standard Oil Company."

Index to MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST for 1900, in the December issue.

CURTMAN'S CHEMICAL LECTURE NOTES, FOURTH EDITION, POSTPAID, \$1.50.

**THE LEADING EYE REMEDY.**

...NOT AN EYE WATER...

"The Drop Cure." Never fails. Wins friends wherever used. Prepared by Eye Specialist. Beautiful show case with first order for 2 dozen. Wholesale, \$4.00 doz. Sells 50 cents each. Most attractive package on sale. MURINE CURES PINK EYE AND ALL FORMS OF CONJUNCTIVITIS

ORDER FROM DRUG JOBBERS.

**MURINE COMPANY,** 1023 Masonic Temple CHICAGO, ILL.**LEARN TO FIT GLASSES** An OPTICAL COURSE By MAIL. EVERY DRUGGIST SHOULD BE AN

OPTICIAN.

**\$25.**

Correspondent and Attendant Courses, \$25 pays for both. Send for particulars. Our prospectus free. Large and Elegant Diploma.

Address **GEO. W. McFATRICH, M. D., Sec'y,** 1015 MASONIC TEMPLE,  
Northern Illinois College of Ophthalmology. CHICAGO.

THE LEADING OPTICAL COLLEGE OF AMERICA.

ESTABLISHED 1810.

**Old Overholt Whiskey**

EACH BOTTLE BEARS A GOVERNMENT STAMP.

PUT UP IN QUARTS, PINTS AND HALF-PINTS.



PURITY, QUALITY AND QUANTITY GUARANTEED.

**JOHN L. BOLAND BOOK AND STATIONERY CO.**

NOW HAVE READY FOR INSPECTION OF THE TRADE  
A VERY LARGE AND CAREFULLY GRADED LINE OF...

**HOLIDAY GOODS**

INCLUDING A GREAT MANY OF THE VERY LATEST IMPORTED  
AND DOMESTIC NOVELTIES.

DEALERS ARE entitled, free of charge, to BOLAND's beautifully illustrated catalogue of Stationery and Fancy Goods, and BOLAND's Illustrated and COMPLETELY INDEXED Book catalogue. Merchants who may not receive these catalogues will confer a favor by writing for them.

FOURTH, ST. CHARLES AND VINE STREETS,

**ST. LOUIS.****VICTORY FOR LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE.**

The suit of the **PARIS MEDICINE CO.,** of **ST. LOUIS,** vs. **Newton C. Davis,** in the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Indiana, did on the 22d day of January, 1898, render their decision for and in favor of the **PARIS MEDICINE CO.**

The court sustaining the validity of the trade mark **LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE** and perpetually enjoining the defendant from any further infringement.

The **PARIS MEDICINE CO.** will enforce their legal rights and protect the public by prompt action in prosecuting any one attempting to infringe on their trade mark

**LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE.**





## SELF-SELLERS...

THE BEST ADVERTISED  
THE BEST KNOWN  
THE BEST SELLING

COMPLEXION  
LOTION and  
SKIN CURE is

## MILK WEED CREAM

Milk Weed Cream Soap and Ingram's Complexion Tablets are also extensively advertised in connection with **MILK WEED CREAM**. Twenty-five of the leading magazines carry our advertisements (7,000,000 readers). We make it pay every druggist to carry our specialties. There is a good profit, a good sale, and the goods always please. We wish to give every dealer carrying **MILK WEED CREAM** our **Hazel Mirror**—7x8 inches, French plate, bevel edge, gilt frame. Send us an order to be filled direct (transportation prepaid), or through your jobber for one dozen **MILK WEED CREAM**. Price per dozen, \$4.00. Retail, 50 cents. We will add to this order one **Hazel Mirror** described above, free of charge, and mail samples and advertising matter to one hundred of your lady customers, gratis—the advertising being printed with your name and address. Or make it one-half dozen **MILK WEED CREAM** and we will give you the mirror and mail to one-half the ladies. Write and ask us about **24-POUND COUNTER SCALE**—absolutely accurate, free with order amounting to \$25.00 or over of Ingram & Co.'s Specialties, Pharmaceuticals or Perfumes—goods delivered. Catalogue for the asking. Mention Meyer Brothers Druggist.

FREDERICK F. INGRAM & CO.,

Detroit, Mich.

## \$2,000 IN PRIZES




GIVEN to the druggists for the most attractive and effective window displays advertising Dr. Otto's Spruce Gum Balsam, **THE GREAT COUGH REMEDY**. First premium, \$50.00 IN GOLD; 225 smaller premiums ranging from \$6 to \$18 each. A big show to win, besides a great ad. for your business. With an order for six dozen of Dr. Otto's Spruce Gum Balsam (25c size, \$2.00 per dozen), we give one dozen free, and the purchase of this quantity will entitle the buyer to enter our Window Display Contest. We will send a full line of our advertising matter and instructions how to make a good showing, and if the druggist can add anything new or novel in dressing up the window it will enhance his chances of winning, as the most effective and original design wins the Golden Prize. If this does not fall to your lot, the smaller ones are worth working for. Send orders to us and name of jobber through whom we can ship.

THE CARLSTEDT MEDICINE CO.,

EVANSVILLE, IND.

# SCUDDER'S PURE LIGORICE.

## The R. HOEHN CO. NEW YORK.

Our registered Trade-Mark is the **RED Cross** like this  but it appears in **RED** on our high-grade Clinical Thermometers and Hypodermic Syringes.

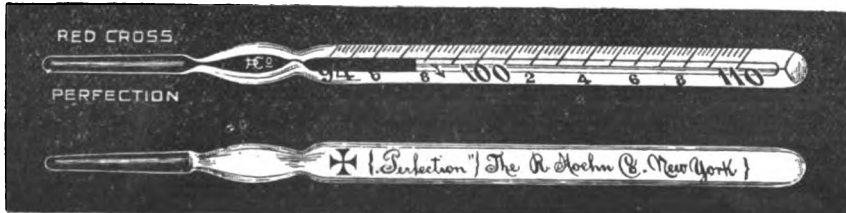
It is to the Retail Druggists we wish to address ourselves. Listen:—

When a customer—whether Physician, Nurse or Layman—wishes to purchase a Clinical Thermometer, **THEY DEPEND UPON YOU** to furnish a perfectly reliable instrument, as **LIFE** or **DEATH** often depends thereon.

Now, would your conscience permit you to recommend a cheap article for the sake of increasing your sales (a mistaken idea at that)?

To avoid all uncertainty, recommend our **RED CROSS PERFECTION CLINICAL THERMOMETER**. It is positively the best made. We are willing to stake our reputation upon it, and so you can afford to do likewise.

None genuine unless our trade-mark and the word **PERFECTION** is etched thereon.



For Sale by MEYER BROTHERS DRUG CO.,  
and all other responsible dealers.

The R. HOEHN CO., 80 and 82 Chambers St.,  
NEW YORK CITY, U. S. A.

## TIME PROVES ALL THINGS.

For a quarter of a century

# Cole's Carbolisalve

has been sold and used in all countries and climates and its reputation as "The Great Skin Remedy" increases with the years. It is put up in attractive style and is ornamental, either to the shelf or the show case. Druggists like it because it always pleases, and satisfied customers are the best advertisements.

**DRUGGISTS:**—You take no chances in recommending Cole's Carbolisalve, for if a customer is not satisfied with the results we will refund the money.

**J. W. COLE & CO.,**

BLACK RIVER FALLS, - - WISCONSIN, U. S. A.



Trade Supplied by MEYER BROTHERS DRUG CO.

\$5.00 AND \$6.00 COMPLETE.



ONE-FIFTH ACTUAL SIZE.



### RETAIL PRICES.

\$1.50

—AND—

\$2.00

COMPLETE.



..PORTABLE..

D. C. A.

FOOT PUMP

AND

20th

CENTURY

POCKET

INHALER

\$4.50.



### LIBERAL DISCOUNTS.

\$2.50 AND \$3.00 COMPLETE.

THE PHYSICIANS STANDARD SUPPLY CO.,

(Formerly the Globe Mfg. Co., of Philadelphia and New York.)

ODD FELLOWS' TEMPLE, PHILADELPHIA, PA., U. S. A.

STOREROOMS AND OFFICES:—

301, 302, 303, 317 E. STEVENS.

## NEWS FROM HERE AND THERE.

A Merry Christmas to all.

A Prosperous New Year to pharmacists the world over.

**Tennessee Board of Pharmacy.**—The regular quarterly meeting was held at Nashville, October 16, 17, 18. All members of the board were present except Mr. A. B. Rains, of Columbia.

A class of thirteen presented themselves for examination. The following received grade entitling them to certificates as registered pharmacists: C. A. Kelly, Clarksville; Wm. A. Halstan, Nashville.

Edward A. Cooke attained the grade, but not having the required four years experience, was granted certificate as assistant pharmacist.

Certificates as assistant pharmacists were granted to E. P. Berkshire, Thos. D. Herrick and Ralph D. Miller, Nashville.

Good results are anticipated from the work done at this meeting, as the druggists have been notified that they are expected to bring their deficient goods up to the standard. The question of legislation for the restriction of the sale of cocaine was taken up and carefully considered by the board. Many of the cities have passed laws governing the sale of this drug, but the laws are not satisfactory, as they cover only the corporate limits of the place. A full, comprehensive law is what is needed. The cocaine habit in this section is confined almost wholly to the negro population. Possibly, ninety per cent of the cocaine sold is to that class. Nothing is so demoralizing. These people are in our midst, and from them we obtain a large proportion of our help. It becomes us to preserve their integrity in this respect, for their good as well as our own. Again, what is more debasing to our profession than the selling of this drug to these poor unfortunates. The board has instructed their attorney to draw up a bill restricting the sale of this drug, to be presented at the next Legislature. They will make every endeavor to have it passed. In this undertaking they will be heartily indorsed by the medical fraternity and every good citizen in this State.

At an informal meeting of the board it was announced that Mr. Aris B. Rains had taken unto himself a wife. The board most heartily indorsed the action of Brother Rains.

The following resolution was offered and passed:

*Resolved,* That it is the sense of this meeting that in future only married men be eligible to membership on this board, as they are necessarily better qualified to fill the position, and that all unmarried members be given until next meeting of Board.

At this, our worthy president, Mr. J. F. Voigt, the only member answering to this charge, looked askance and somewhat abashed, but said not a word. However, we feel satisfied he will do the proper thing. Hope he will, as we would not like to lose him—in fact, we can't well do without him.

The next meeting of the board will be at Nashville, the third Tuesday in January, 1901.—[ROBT. L. EVES, Secretary, Nashville.

### Madison (Wis.) Items.

*Charlotte F. James* has a position at Cumberland, Wis.

*R. J. Strass*, '00, is employed at present at Alma Center, Wis.

*A. L. Emde*, who went to Colorado for his health, has returned.

*A. N. Tandvig*, '00, has entered one of the Menges pharmacies at Madison, Wis.

*A. G. Criddle*, '99, has accepted a position with W. T. Williams, at Belleville, Wis.

*F. Desheimer*, '00, who has been employed at Spring Lake, Ia., has accepted another position at Mason City.

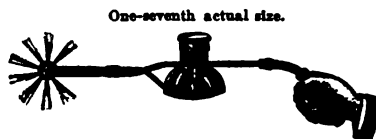
*Chas. W. Gorr*, '99, has matriculated at Rush Medical College. Present address, 610 West Congress Street, Chicago, Ill.

*Emil Weschke*, for a number of years in California, has located in his home town, New Ulm, Minn., for the practice of medicine.

The Members of the State Board of Pharmacy visited the School of Pharmacy after finishing their work at the examination held in Madison, October 24.

The Department of Pharmacognosy, State University, has just received a fine lot of crocus bulbs, for planting in the bed of medicinal plants. They were presented by the Vaughan Seed Co., of Chicago.

*Martha M. James, Ph. G.*, bought the store of Mr. Powell in Norway, Mich., and is now proprietor of "The Norway Pharmacy." She does the dispensing for one of the hospitals and supplies four of the mines with medicine. This necessitates making preparations on a large scale. She also does considerable work for the physicians. Miss James is a Wisconsin licensee in pharmacy.



One-seventh actual size.

FIG. 9. SPRAY PRODUCER.

Will throw a spray in any direction desired. Heavy oils and vaseline by heating; light oils and watery solutions without. Being easily cleaned makes it convenient to change from one medicament to another. A shield, not shown, is furnished to slide on when spraying the nose; slipped off when used in the throat. Give one-half turn to fasten when on far enough. It is especially adapted for patient's own use. Every one is guaranteed to work.

Price, \$1.50.

One-fourth actual size.



FIG. 10. POWDER BLOWER.

It diffuses the powder perfectly. Price, with bulb, \$1.00

For Sale by

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

"Oh, My Friends, there are some spectacles that one never forgets!" said a lecturer after describing a terrible accident he had witnessed.

"I'd like to know where they sell 'em," remarked an old lady in the audience, who is always mislaying her glasses.

CURTMAN'S CHEMICAL LECTURE NOTES, POSTPAID, \$1.50.

**EBERT'S FLAXSEED COUGH MIXTURE**

(An old-fashioned Remedy)

.... AND ....

**EBERT'S KIDNEY HERB TEA**

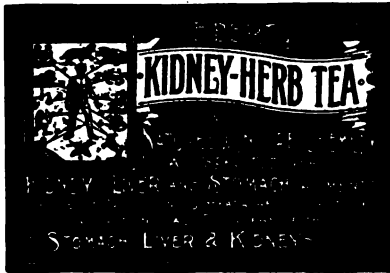
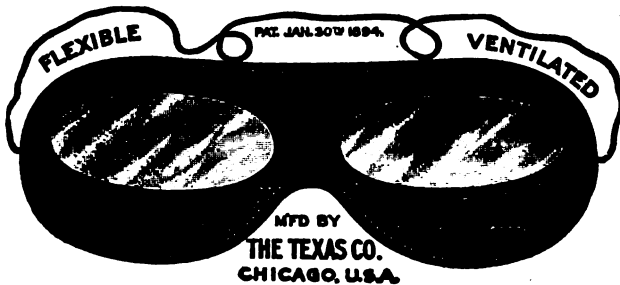
ARE EXCELLENT SELLERS.

Include a dozen of each in your next order to your  
WHOLESALE DRUGGIST.

Manufactured and Put Up by

**A. E. EBERT,**

426 STATE ST., CHICAGO.

**THE TEXAS EYE SHIELD—HAS NO EQUAL.****A PERFECT DEVICE FOR PROTECTION**AGAINST DUST, WIND,  
SNOW, INSECTS, SPARKS,  
CINDERS, SNOW BLIND, FIRE BLIND, WATER  
GLARE, ETC. FRAMES MADE OF CLEAR BLUE  
OR GREEN CELLULOID OR BRASS WIRE GAUZE;  
MICA LENSES 2 INCHES LONG, WEIGHT 1-4  
OUNCE. IT'S A COMFORT TO WEAR ONE.

THE TEXAS COMPANY,

260 Kinzie Street, CHICAGO.

FOR SALE BY THE WHOLESALE DRUG TRADE.

**The Lucke Rolled Cigars**

\$17.50 per 1000, packed 100 in a box.

18.00 per 1000, packed 50 in a box.

TRADE SUPPLIED BY ALL LEADING WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

**BURNISHINE THE MOST MARVELOUS METAL POLISH IN THE WORLD.**

Contains no Acids or anything injurious to the Metal or Hands.

Produces a wonderfully brilliant lustre on Brass, Copper, Tin, Zinc, Silver, Nickel and all Metals.

A few rubs and the article is handsomely burnished.

Will not soil the hands or leave deposits in corners or surface of the metal.

Will restore burnt or rusty Nickel on Stoves to its original lustre.

Burnishine is not gummy or greasy as other polish and is warranted to remove all spots and stains from the metal with perfect ease.

Put up in 2-oz. cans, 4-oz. bottles, 1/2-pint cans, 1-pint cans, 1-quart cans, 2-quart cans, 1-gallon cans.

**J. C. PAUL & CO.,** SOLE MANUFACTURERS,

PUT UP IN LIQUID AND PASTE FORM.

CHICAGO.

**MOXON'S LINIMENT****Cheapest, Strongest and Most Effective****FOR ANY PURPOSE WHERE****External Remedy in the World.****A LINIMENT IS  
REQUIRED.**

**DRUGGISTS!** We are willing to pay you for the introductory work in your vicinity. Take advantage of the following special offer, and start trade in what will become "STAPLE GOODS" with you as soon as known.

**FOR 1901.**—Send us a list of twenty four names of your customers, with their post-office address, and we will send you a sample bottle of "MOXON'S LINIMENT" for each one, together with one-half dozen 25c size, the sale of which will pay your freight and also your time and trouble in giving out samples and writing the list, etc. We notify each one of the names you send us, requesting them to call at your store for trial bottle.

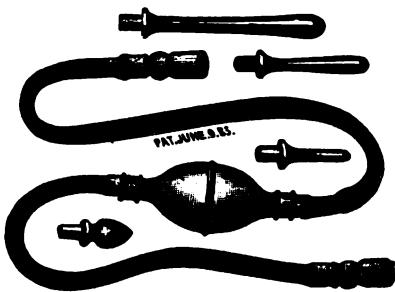
You cannot afford to miss this chance. It is a profitable advertisement, and we do not ask you to buy any goods until we create a demand.

It is a very popular liniment, gives immense satisfaction and is a quick seller.

This offer is made to only one dealer in a town. State by what railroad to ship.

**MOXON LINIMENT CO.****MT. CLEMENS, MICH.**

# PHYSICIANS RECOMMEND THE "ALPHA" ...FLOW... SYRINGES.



**Because they give NO INJECTION OF AIR.**

The ALPHA and the OMEGA Syringes positively prevent the painful and dangerous injection of air, so common with the old style of intermittent Syringes.

**ONLY IMPROVED AND RELIABLE SYRINGE OF THE AGE.**

**Brief claims for the Alpha "E" Syringe:**

Continuous flow, either gentle or strong. Positively no injection of air. No fecal matter can be drawn back into the tubes. Pure Hard Rubber Pipes, the best non-conductor. All Valves secured and cannot be lost. No Screw Threads on this syringe; therefore, it cannot leak. Noiseless and non-corrosive Sinker. Easy to operate with thumb and finger.

**Do You  
Use  
Counter  
Wrappers?**

**STANDARD  
REMEDIES...**

**We are prepared  
to send you**

**Free of Expense**

Counter Wrappers (9x12 inches) on rose colored paper of excellent quality, with your imprint thereon.

Drop us a postal card, giving full name and address plainly written, and your order will receive our prompt attention.

Yours respectfully,

**J. N. HARRIS & CO.**

(LIMITED)

**333 Sycamore Street,**

.....CINCINNATI, OHIO.

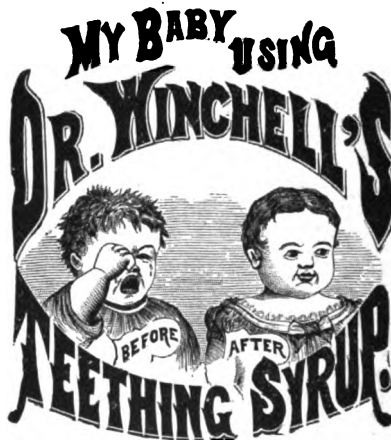
Trade supplied by

**ALL WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS**

Allowing a good margin  
for profit.

**Perry Davis'  
Pain-Killer.**  
\* \*  
**Allen's  
Lung Balsam.**

## A BLESSING TO MOTHERS.



**Dr. Winchell's  
Teething  
Syrup.**

The greatest  
blessing ever  
placed within  
reach of moth-  
ers, for the gen-  
eral ailments of  
children,

**SUCH AS**

**Cholera Infantum, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic,  
Summer Complaint, Nervousness, Coughs, Colds,  
Sore Throat, Sore Mouth, Acidity of the Stomach,  
Convulsions and all ordinary Diseases of Infancy  
and Early Childhood. It contains no Opium.**

PREPARED ONLY BY THE

**EMMERT PROPRIETARY CO., CHICAGO, ILL.**

**EVERY MOTHER SHOULD GIVE IT A TRIAL.**

Price only 25 cents per bottle.

**DR. JAKUES' GERMAN WORM CAKES** destroy Worms and  
removes them from the system. Price only 25 cents per box.  
Sold everywhere.

# Commercial



## Castor Oil.

It will always prove  
TRANSPARENT

AND UNIFORM  
IN BODY AND COLOR.

....WE MANUFACTURE....

### Genuine Commercial Castor Oil.

Over 200 of the largest jobbers now  
handling our goods. Write for sam-  
ple and price.

## THE COMMERCIAL OIL CO.,

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Mention MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST.

## Twentieth Century Hair

.....and Scalp Preparations.



"THE READY  
SELLERS."

### Cranitonic Preparations:

**Cranitonic Hair Food,**  
Dozen price.....\$8.00  
Retail price..... 1.00

**Cranitonic Scalp Soap,**  
Dozen price.....\$2.00  
Retail price..... .50

**Zemacream,**  
Dozen price.....\$4.00  
Retail price..... 1.00

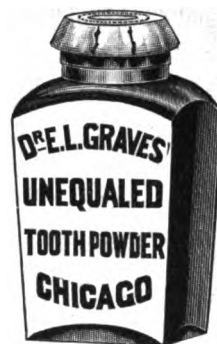
These "Specialties" afford a larger margin of profit than  
is offered by any hair and scalp preparations on the market,  
ranging from 33½ to 300 per cent. No dead stock. You don't  
have to "work them off." Always a readily convertible asset.

**CRANITONIC HAIR FOOD CO.,** New York City.

# Samples

Will Help  
Your Trade

## GRAVES' TOOTH POWDER.

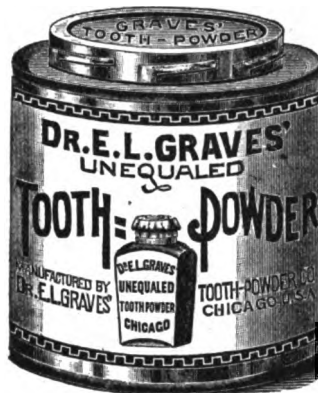


25c size, \$1.75 per  
dozen.

50c size, \$3.25 per  
dozen.

75c size, \$6.00 per  
dozen.

ONE-HALF  
POUND CAN.



Write us for Free Sam-  
ples and a package for  
your dentist; some free  
powder also comes to  
pay for the distribution.  
Send the names of your  
dentists and your jobber  
with your request.

**Dr. E. L. Graves' Tooth Powder Co.**  
CHICAGO, ILL.

ESTABLISHED 1875.

STANDARD FOR 25 YEARS.

**F. E. McALLISTER'S**

## Genuine Mocking Bird Food

Imported Mixed Bird Seed, Parrot Food,  
Gravel for Birds, Sheppard's Genuine  
Song Restorer, Fish Food, Etc.



Manufactured only by

**M. A. McALLISTER CO.,**

Successors to F. E. McALLISTER.

69 Cortlandt Street, NEW YORK.

Druggists wishing the  
genuine

**McAllister Mocking Bird Food**

Should be careful to see  
that the signature of the  
originator is across the  
face of the label.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

*F. E. McAllister*

TRADE-MARK REGISTERED.

MENTION MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST.

## Druggists' Sundries

Fine Seamless Rubber Gloves,  
Finger Cots, Face Masks, Pure  
Gum Sterilizing Bags, Arm-  
lets, Urinals, and Seamless  
Rubber Goods of Every De-  
scription. We are the largest  
manufacturers' exclusively of  
pure gum and moulded rubber  
goods in the United States.

**Canton Rubber Co.**

All  
Goods  
Guaranteed.

CANTON, OHIO.

**DRUGGISTS** are intelligent and know that  
"SATISFIED CUSTOMERS" are the  
"FOUNDATION" upon which rests  
the "PERMANENT SUCCESS" of every mercantile enterprise.

## Injection Malydor

**Is Satisfactory to both Consumer and Dealer!**

Those who sell it will be sure to afford satisfaction to their customers and in consequence build up a permanent trade for it that will bring other business.

It is the popular remedy for GONORRHOEA, GLEET, LEUCORRHOEA, SPERMATORRHOEA and PILES, curing in ONE to FOUR DAYS. Is a SURE PREVENTIVE. A first-class syringe FREE with every bottle. It is satisfactory to the Consumer "BECAUSE IT CURES QUICK"; to the Dealer "BECAUSE it is a QUICK SELLER, affords a GOOD PROFIT, and PLEASES THE CONSUMER."

NO DISGUSTING TELL-IT-ON-THE-BREATH MEDICINE NEED BE USED.

Retail price,	-	-	per bottle,	\$ 1.00
Price to the Trade,	-	-	per dozen,	7.80
Affords dealers 56% profit.				

### ADVERTISING OFFERS.

Business-bringing advertising matter supplied upon request, as follows:

**OFFER No. 1**—Will supply advertising matter with dealer's imprint and pay delivery.

**OFFER No. 2**—Advertising matter with dealer's imprint and one-sixth dozen Injection Malydor and one-twelfth dozen Pills Malydor (retail value \$2.50) GRATIS, provided dealer will pay delivery and distribute advertising matter. Guarantee delivery will not cost over 76 cents.

Order so as to avoid FREEZING in transit.

LIVE AGENTS WANTED. LET US HEAR FROM YOU.

**SOLE PROPRIETORS**  
**MALYDOR MFG. CO.,** Lancaster, Ohio.

## THE HANDSOME DISPLAY BOX

.....THAT.....

## MAJOR'S CEMENT

is packed in, holds Two Dozen. You will always get one of these boxes if you order Two Dozen, but if you cannot, ask your jobber for one.



Major's Rubber and Major's Leather Cement are packed One Dozen in wooden box.

**MAJOR CEMENT COMPANY,**

461 Pearl Street,

NEW YORK CITY.

## MOUND CITY CAN CO.,

(FREDERICK WESTERBECK, Prop.)

MANUFACTURERS OF AND  
DEALERS IN

...PATENT SELF-SEALING...

## PAINT AND COLOR CANS.

CLOSED WITHOUT THE USE OF SOLDER.

— ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF —

## Varnish and Shipping Cans

OF ALL KINDS.

**DRUGGISTS' TINWARE MANUFACTURED  
TO ORDER AND IN STOCK.**

**ORDERS SOLICITED.**

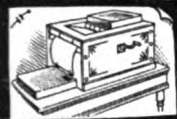
**HALL AND BRANCH STREETS,**

**SAINT LOUIS, MO.**

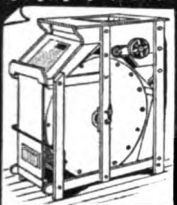
**Warehouse Ninth and North Market Streets**



NEW  
OFFICE  
MACHINES



FOR  
ADVERTISERS'  
USE



THE  
TYPEWRITER  
PRESS

## CIRCULAR LETTERS

PRODUCED  
BY THE

**Adamson  
Process**

are equal to genuine type-  
writing and are twenty  
times cheaper. We make  
machines for either the  
COPY or CARBON pro-  
cess.

Over 300 in use.

Shipped on trial.

.....ADDRESS

ADAMSON TYPEWRITER PRESS CO.  
MUNCIE, IND.

## YOU MAKE NO MISTAKE

WHEN YOU CARRY OUR LINE.



## The Swiss Electro-Chemical Ring

Prevents and cures Rheumatism in all its forms.

THE WORLD-RENOVED

### Swiss Teething Necklace

For children cutting  
their teeth.

Both these articles have a  
steady and increasing sale.

WRITE FOR PRICES AND FULL PARTICULARS.

**THE SWISS-AMERICAN CO.,**  
SOLE IMPORTERS,

Detroit Opera House Block,  
DETROIT, MICH., U. S. A.



DR. SHALLENBERGER'S

## ANTIDOTE FOR MALARIA.

If you wish to sell your customers a  
Medicine which never fails to erad-  
icate Malaria from the system, keep the  
Antidote in stock. There are scores of  
remedies claiming to be antidotes for  
Malaria which base their hopes of sale  
on the known worth of this Great  
Medicine. Don't be deceived.

## Shallenberger's Pills

ARE THE ORIGINAL AND

Only Antidote for Malaria.

One dose will prove the assertion by  
curing where all other remedies have  
failed. Sold at Proprietors' Prices by

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS OF  
ST. LOUIS.

**H. T. SHALLENBERGER & CO.,**  
PROPRIETORS

ROCHESTER, PENNSYLVANIA

## THE SECRET

Of a Good  
COMPLEXION

Lies in the use of

OOOOO

Dr. Campbell's Safe  
Arsenic Complexion  
Wafers

OOOOO

FOULD'S  
ARSENIC SOAP



THESE  
GOODS  
SELL QUICKLY  
AND PATRONS  
COME  
AGAIN

And Fould's Arsenalone Cream

Druggists testify to **Steady Demands, Quick Sales and Big Profits.** Wafers retail at 50c and \$1 per box; per doz., \$4.25 and \$8.50. Soap retails at 50c; per doz., \$4.50. Cream same price as soap.

Advertising matter  
sent on application

**H. B. Fould,** 214 SIXTH AVENUE  
NEW YORK

Sold by MEYER BROTHERS DRUG CO., St. Louis

## ANTICIPATED QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

**Pink Envelope** means subscription due.

**Santa Claus** should visit the homes of all pharmacists.

**We Do Not Publish Answers** to Board of Pharmacy examination questions.

**The American Pharmaceutical Association** meets at St. Louis, September, 1901.

**You Cannot Join the N. A. R. D.** as an individual. You must be a member of your local organization, which, in turn, affiliates with the national association.

**The Missouri Board of Pharmacy** holds its next examination at Jefferson City, the second Monday of January, 1901. T. A. Fleischmann, Sedalia, secretary.

**The Missouri Pharmaceutical Association** meets at Pertle Springs, Warrensburg, June, 1901. For information, address the local secretary, J. V. Murray, Warrensburg.

**The National Retail Druggists' Association** has its headquarters in Chicago. Information is supplied by the general secretary, Thos. V. Wooten, 153 LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.

**Missouri Certificates** of registration are recognized by the Arkansas and Wisconsin boards of pharmacy, but the Missouri board is unable to recognize the certificates from any other State or Territory.

**Pharmaceutical Graduates** holding a diploma representing four years of practical experience are given registration in Missouri without examination. Graduates from colleges of pharmacy not requiring such experience at the time the diploma was granted must pass the usual examination.

**How to Prepare for Board Examinations.**—Special articles on this subject have been published in the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST as follows:

Arkansas—May, 1895, page 190; and April, 1898, page 110.  
Illinois—October, 1895, page 432.  
Iowa—July, 1895, page 286.  
Missouri—June, 1895, page 230; and June, 1896, page 300.  
Nebraska—November, 1896, page 496.  
Rhode Island—October, 1899, page 300.  
Virginia—March, 1899, page 76.  
Wisconsin—December, 1895, page 514.

**Board of Pharmacy Examinations** have been considered in the columns of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST as follows:

BOARD.	PAGE.	YEAR.	BOARD.	PAGE.	YEAR.
Arkansas.....	110	1898	North Carolina.....	294	1892
California.....	60	1897	North Dakota.....	243	1896
Colorado.....	51	1896	Oklahoma.....	210	1893
Colorado.....	384	1896	Oklahoma.....	327	1897
Georgia.....	25	1892	Oregon.....	286	1897
Illinois.....	77	1898	Oregon.....	430	1897
Louisiana.....	128	1897	Pennsylvania.....	104	1900
Louisiana.....	71	1900	Quebec.....	86	1897
Missouri.....	112	1894	South Dakota.....	338	1900
Mississippi.....	474	1895	Virginia.....	52	1892
Mississippi.....	103	1900	Virginia.....	352	1895
Montana.....	438	1895	Virginia.....	76	1899
Nebraska.....	193	1895	Washington.....	382	1892
Nebraska.....	88	1896	Wisconsin.....	89	1892

## NEWS FROM HERE AND THERE.

**If You Are Not a Subscriber** to the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST and will send us \$1.50, we will mail you this journal for one year, price \$1.00, and a copy of "Stringtown On the Pike," by Prof. Jno. Uri Lloyd, price \$1.50. This is an exceptional opportunity of securing a copy of Prof. Lloyd's story which is attracting world-wide attention.

**Are You Interested in Pre-historic Implements?**—If so, send your address to Warren K. Moorehead, Saranac Lake, Franklin County, N. Y., at once. Mr. Moorehead has prepared a reference book covering all the known types of ornaments, implements, utensils, etc., of the native tribes of the United States and Canada. This is a much-needed publication and you should learn more about it.

**Minnesota Board of Pharmacy.**—The following general policy has been adopted towards pharmacists registered in other States by examination, and who wish to locate in Minnesota:



H. G. WEBSTER.

All applicants for registration must appear personally before the board, at the regular quarterly meetings for the examination of candidates for registration, bringing such credentials (diplomas, etc.) as they may have, and a certificate of examination, giving rating, from the board that granted them registration.

If the qualifications of the candidate appear to be satisfactory, he will be granted registration without further examination; if not, he can take the examination at that time.

In admitting pharmacists from other States to registration in Minnesota without examination, the board will consider: First, the character of examination required by the board who issued the certificates they hold; second, the experience and pharmaceutical education the candidate may have had.

The law requires that all candidates for registration as pharmacists must be at least twenty-one years of age, and have had at least four years practical experience in retail drug stores.

The fee for registration by examination is five dollars; without examination, two dollars.

By order of the Board.—[H. G. WEBSTER, Secretary, Minneapolis.]

**Chewing Gum** is by no means a recent invention. For we all know that Adam and Eve both made use of it. Be that as it may, the records show that in the day of Christopher Columbus it was an important commercial item. The September issue of *Appleton's Science Monthly* publishes an article on the subject. Perhaps it was while chewing gum that Christopher Columbus determined upon his trip, which resulted in the discovery of America.



the  
material  
is gathered  
for the  
extensive  
line of

### TOILET SOAPS

Manufactured by **WM. WALTKE & CO., ST. LOUIS.**

and the same means are employed to distribute these soaps to all parts of the United States and to several foreign countries.

The extensive sale and ever-increasing demand for **WALTKE'S TOILET SOAPS** is due to their excellent make and quality, their attractive appearance and the low prices at which they are sold to the trade.

**WALTKE'S SOAPS** pay a good profit to dealers. **ASK FOR TOILET SOAPS** made by

**WM. WALTKE & CO.**

Established 1858. SAINT LOUIS.



## The Leader

On account of its superior excellence in Age, Purity and Flavor

10 Year Old

## Hunter Baltimore Rye

is the best and leading whiskey in America. It stands the closest critical test of analysis and is particularly recommended to women obliged to use a stimulant.

**WM. LANAHAHAN & SON, Baltimore, Md.**

# Wall Paper

OUR LINE  
FOR SEASON....

1900

 **NOW READY.**

**WE ARE  
HEADQUARTERS.**

**Newcomb Brothers  
Wall Paper & Co.**

.....ST. LOUIS, MO.

SEND FOR SAMPLES.

Mention Meyer Brothers Druggist.

## THE QUICKEST SELLER KNOWN TO THE TRADE!

The success of Munyon's Remedies has been duplicated by

## MUNYON'S INHALER

### CURES CATARRH,

**COLDS, COUGHS, GRIPPE,  
ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS**  
and most diseases of the Head,  
Nose, Throat and Lungs, and

**PREVENTS CONSUMPTION.**

PHYSICIANS INDORSE IT.



**THOUSANDS HAVE BEEN SOLD.  
THE DEMAND INCREASES DAILY.**

The Hard Rubber Inhaler is specially designed for use at any time, and anywhere—home, office, shop or factory, or on the care. Its convenience is appreciated at once. It is handy, durable and portable, and not likely to get out of order. It is easily charged, contains no liquid to be spilled, and can be carried in the vest pocket.

Retail Price, \$1.00 (liberal trade discounts).

Munyon's Inhaler and Remedies are for sale by all  
**WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.**



WE ARE PACKING OUR VARNISHES AND ARCHITECTURAL FINISHES IN WAGONS LIKE THE ONE SHOWN IN PICTURE; ALL NECESSARY GEARING BEING PACKED IN THE BOX WITH THE VARNISH. BEST AD. EVER DEVISED FOR THE DEALER. WRITE FOR FULL PARTICULARS.



## BERRY BROTHERS, Limited, VARNISH MANUFACTURERS,

NEW YORK, 252 Pearl St.	CHICAGO, 15 and 17 Lake St.
BOSTON, 520 Atlantic Ave.	CINCINNATI, 304 Main St.
BALTIMORE, 22 E. Lombard St.	ST. LOUIS, 112 S. Fourth St.
PHILADELPHIA, 26 and 28 N. Fourth St.	
SAN FRANCISCO, 117 and 119 Market St.	

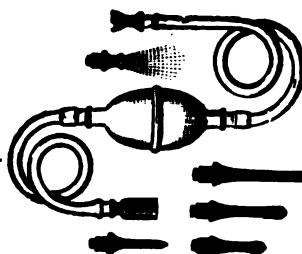
FACTORY AND MAIN OFFICE—DETROIT.



Trade Supplied by MEYER BROTHERS DRUG CO.

## The Household Syringe

Patented:  
Sept. 17,  
1878, Mar.  
4, 1879.



Trade Mark  
'HOUSEHOLD'  
Registered.

Recommended by the Medical Fraternity for Cleanliness, Efficiency and Durability. No screw threads or washers. All the valves are secured and cannot be lost.

## THE MAGIC ATOMIZERS.

Patented May 1, 1883, March 26, 1885.

CONTINUOUS SPRAY FOR TOILET, THROAT AND NASAL APPLICATIONS.

Made in every desirable style, and with metal or hard rubber tubes.  
Fine Rubber Goods for the Druggists', Surgical and Stationery Trade.

Special Goods and Mould Work of Every Description to Order.

DAVOL RUBBER CO.,

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

## RICHARDSON'S FENNEL CREAM

FOR THE

Face, Hands, Skin and Complexion.

THIS Preparation is recommended for Rough, Hard, or Irritated Skin, Chapped Hands, Face and Lips, Pimples, Scaly Eruptions, Ringworm, Ivy Poison, Bee Stings, Mosquito and other Insect Bites, Sunburn, Chilblains, Cold Sores, Burns, Scalds, Flesh Wounds, Chafing, Itching, Inflamed and Irritated Piles, Salt Rheum, and all Conditions of the Skin of like character.

Especially Fine for Dandruff on Head.

.....OUR.....

## White Lilac Face Powder.

This preparation is used by leading society people and artists. Approved by chemists of high standing as containing no material injurious to complexion.

THE FENNEL CREAM CO.,  
South Portland, Me.

CREAM—Price \$2.00 per dozen. (Stamped). Retail 25 cents.

Goods Handled by all First-Class Jobbers.

Distributing Agents for St. Louis,  
the West and Southwest,

MEYER BROTHERS DRUG CO., - - St. Louis, Mo.

People use Pond's Extract because of its  
**PURITY, STRENGTH AND  
 GENERAL EXCELLENCE.**

Recommended by Physicians and  
 Surgeons, and used over fifty years  
 as a household remedy for pain,  
 bleeding, wounds, burns, and all  
 inflammation.

POND'S EXTRACT OINTMENT first soothes,  
 then permanently CURES Itching or  
 Bleeding Piles, however severe.

## POND'S EXTRACT

USED INTERNALLY AND EXTERNALLY.

Sold only in sealed bottles, enclosed  
 in buff wrapper with landscape trade-  
 mark.

Persons selling any other preparation, repre-  
 senting that it is Pond's Extract or the same  
 as Pond's Extract, are infringing the Trade-  
 Mark Law and are liable to penalty.

Please your customer. Keep what he wants.  
 Sell what he calls for.

POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

HAVE YOU ANY

## "Dead" Patent Medicines?

... WE BUY THEM ...

**Wheeler Chemical Works,**

214-220 Clark Street,

CHICAGO.

## BLANKE & BRO.

**CANDY CO.**

MANUFACTURERS OF

CHOCOLATE ESSENCE,

BREAKFAST COCOA,

MEDICATED CONFECTIONS

IN JARS AND TINS,

COUGH DROPS,

FRUIT EXTRACTS,

AND THE

**FINER GRADES OF CONFECTIONS.**

608, 610, 612, 614 and 616 Market St.,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

... COKE ...

**Dandruff Cure.**

NEVER FAILS!

EASY TO SELL!

A guaranteed cure for  
 dandruff; money re-  
 funded in case  
 of failure.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.



The only American  
 Hair Preparation ad-  
 mitted at the Paris Ex-  
 position.



10-oz. bottles (retail at \$1.00.)

Per dozen - - - 8.00.

**A. R. BREMER CO.**

15 to 21 La Salle Street,

CHICAGO.

Leading Specialties of

**REED & CARNRICK,**

OFFICE and LABORATORIES,

42-44-46 Germania Avenue, JERSEY CITY, N. J.  
28-27-29 Skillman Avenue,**PROTONUCLEIN,**

Antitoxin, Restorative, Prophylactic.

**PEPTENZYME,**

A perfect digestant, represents the digestive secretions physiologically as found in nature.

**TROPHONINE,**

A scientific liquid food, palatable, nutritious, available for immediate absorption, assimilation and metabolism.

**CARNRICK'S LACTO PREPARATA,**

A pure-milk infants' food, and perfect equivalent for mother's milk.

**CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD,**

A milk and cereal food for infants, invalids and dyspeptics.

**ZYMOCIDE,**

A colorless, non-poisonous liquid antiseptic.

**PANCROBILIN,**

An intestinal digestive.

**CORDIAL ANALEPTINE,**

For Rheumatism and Gouty Diathesis.

**KUMYSGEN,**

An easily digested, palatable and nutritious food.

**ROBOLINE CORDIAL,**

A tonic and nerve stimulant.

**Mr. Druggist!****BE A DOCTOR**Prescribe **Richmond's** **INFALLIBLE**  
**REMEDIES.****Richmond's Epileptine—**

Guaranteed to control Epileptic Fits, Spasms, Convulsions and St. Vitus' Dance.

**Richmond's King of the Nerves—**

The King of all Nerve Remedies.

**Richmond's Celebrated Nervine—**

The oldest and best Nerve Tonic on the market—positive fact.

**Richmond's New Regenerator—**

For Kidneys, Liver, Bowels, Stomach troubles and "that tired feeling."

**Richmond's New Lung Balsam—**

Its action as a cough remedy is truly wonderful.

**Richmond's Sexual Pills—**

Try them, and be convinced of their worth.

**Richmond's Female Regulating Pills—**

For safe, sure and speedy effect.

THIS SPACE IS  
RESERVED FOR

**S. C. WELLS & CO.,**

MANUFACTURERS OF

**SHILOH'S FAMILY REMEDY,**

LEROY, N. Y.

**COLUMBIA VACCINE FARM.****Ten Ivory Points, DOUBLE CHARGED, \$1.**

Address D. D. MOSS, Seo'y, Columbia, Mo.

The Purest and Freshest Vaccine only is supplied to the public by this Institution. It is recommended by the Missouri State Board of Health, indorsed by the Missouri State Medical Association, also many Public Vaccinators, Health Officers and Physicians.

The Bacteriological Examiners at Chicago say we make the purest Vaccine in the West.

The Pennsylvania State Board of Health places us second in the United States (a farm in their own State being by them placed first).

# THE ORIGINAL Récamier Toilet Preparations.



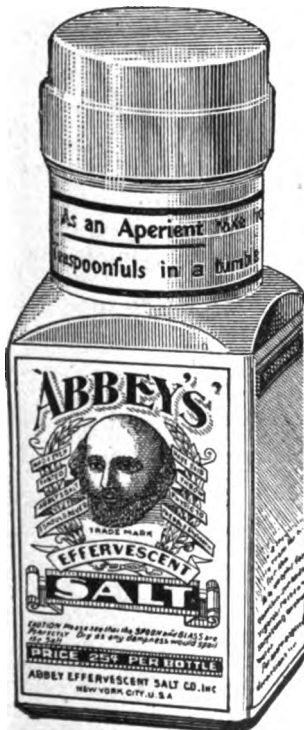
Récamier Cream, with Glycerin.....	Doz. \$9 50
Récamier Cream, without Glycerin.....	9 50
Récamier Balm, White or Flesh.....	9 50
Récamier Moth and Freckle Lotion.....	9 50
Récamier Powder, Flesh White and Cream, full boxes.....	8 00
Récamier Powder, Flesh White and Cream, half-boxes.....	4 00
Récamier Soap, Scented.....	4 00
Récamier Soap, Unscented.....	3 25
Récamier Almond Meal.....	3 25
Récamier New Life for the Hair, Nos. 1 and 2.....	12 50
Récamier New Life for the Hair, No. 2, large.....	15 00
Récamier Depilatory.....	36 00
Récamier Wrinkle Specific.....	36 00
Récamier Face Brushes, sml.....	4 00
Récamier Face Brushes, lge.....	7 00

## RÉCAMIER MANUFACTURING CO.,

Office and Laboratory, 131 West 31st St., New York.

The trade is invited to send for Lithographs, Books of Julie Récamier, samples Powder and circulars for free distribution.

For sale and carried in stock by  
ALL WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.



## ABBEY'S... EFFERVESCENT SALT...

is as staple in a drug store as quinine. Its rapid rise in popular and professional favor has been phenomenal, and is due solely to its merit and the methods used to market it.

Progressive druggists everywhere should take advantage of our increased advertising campaign for 1900, and push sales.

Sold in three sizes retailing at 25c, 50c and \$1.00 per bottle.

TRADE LIST ON APPLICATION.

## The Abbey Effervescent Salt Co.,

9-15 Murray Street,

New York, N. Y.



# Red Clover Blossoms

AND FLUID AND SOLID EXTRACTS OF THE BLOSSOMS.

## The Best Blood Purifier Known.

Cures Cancer, Catarrh, Salt Rheum, Eczema, Rheumatism, Erysipelas, Whooping Cough, Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Piles and all Blood Diseases. This is the preparation to PUSH and recommend. We will CHEERFULLY keep you SUPPLIED with counter advertising with your imprint on.

D. NEEDHAM'S SONS, Chicago, Ill.

# "La Flor de Portuondo."

"PERFECTOS,"

"CHICOS,"

"ALL ALIKES,"

The Juan F. Portuondo  
Cigar Manufacturing Co.  
Philadelphia, Pa.

## SPRINKLER TOPS.



No. 26.



No. 28.



No. 80.



No. 81.



No. 82.

We quote Sprinkler Tops as follows:

	Per gross.	Per dozen.
No. 80, Silver.....	\$4.00	\$0.40
No. 81, Silver.....	4.75	50
No. 82, Silver.....	6.25	65
No. 26, Nickel-Plated.....	3.25	85
No. 28, Nickel-Plated.....	4.00	40

IMPERIAL CROWN PERFUMERY CO., St. Louis.



# Don't **PUSH** Unprofitable Preparations!



## OURS

### WILL INTEREST YOU

A postal card brings  
**OUR SPECIAL OFFER**

## The P. L. ABBEY CO.

KALAMAZOO, MICH.

## Veratrum Viride (Norwood)

**T**HE test of time applied to Veratrum Viride (Norwood) proves the therapeutic worth of this drug. It has been before the medical profession for nearly half a century. It has the indorsement of three generations of medical men.

The effect of Veratrum Viride (Norwood) is to reduce and regulate the heart's action without diminishing its fullness and strength and at the same time to cause a hot and dry surface to become cool and moist. Effect is obtained without exciting the least nausea or vomiting.

The original Veratrum Viride (Norwood) can still be procured. The medical profession can depend on the original solution being entirely nontoxic and fulfilling all claims. "Norwood" is blown into every bottle of the original. The trade is supplied by Messrs. C. N. Crittendon & Co., 115 Fulton, St., New York City.

*Literature by Addressing*

**ROBERT HALFORD,**

*Mt. Lebanon, N. Y.*

IT'S NOT OUR FAULT —

.....IF YOU DON'T SELL.....

## DR. TICHENOR'S ANTISEPTIC

THE "WORLD-BEATER."

For WOUNDS and BURNS. Cures COLIC in MAN or BEAST.

PLEASANT, HARMLESS, RELIABLE.

The following are our prices at Wholesale and Retail:

PRICES.	WHOLESALE	RETAIL
One case, 2 doz., 4 oz. @ \$4.00 per doz.....	\$ 8 00	\$12 00
One case, 2 doz., 8 oz. @ 8.00 per doz.....	16 00	24 00
One case, 4 quarts.....	8 50	12 00
Single Quarts, \$3.00, or 2 for \$5.00.		
One dozen, 10c. size.....	80	1 20
One gross, 10c. size.....	9 60	14 40

### TRADE DISCOUNTS.

On ½ gross, 4-oz. size.....	5 per cent
On 1 gross, 4-oz. size.....	15 per cent
On 5 gross, 4-oz. size.....	20 per cent and freight.
On 25 gross, 4-oz. size.....	22½ per cent and freight.

Same discounts apply to 8 oz. and 10c. sizes when ordered in equivalent amounts. *Discounts of 10 per cent on quarts to jobbers only.*

We allow freight on all CASH orders amounting to \$48 or more, but NOT ON LESS.

We DO NOT allow freight on LESS than 5 GROSS, when bought on time. Terms: 60 days, or 5 per cent for CASH.

For sale by WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS at our prices and discounts. Yours truly,

*Sherrouse Medicine Co., Ltd.*

Trade Supplied by **MEYER BROTHERS DRUG CO.**

**DR. LUDLUM'S**

## SPECIFIC

.... FOR THE CURE OF ....

Gonorrhœa, Gleets, Whites, Strictures,  
and Complaints of the Organs  
of Generation.

Is a certain and effectual remedy that makes  
a rapid and permanent cure. The oldest  
preparation of this nature on the market.

**\$1.00 PER BOX. SIX BOXES, \$5.00.**

ALL DRUGGISTS HANDLE IT.

**CHAS. O. CHESNUT & CO., Proprietors**  
PARIS, ILLINOIS.

## NOTICE! TO AVOID COUNTERFEITS.

"Orange Blossom" boxes are all wrapped in a handsome and intricate label made by the Western Bank Note Company.

BEWARE OF FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS.

## THE FAMOUS SPECIFIC ORANGE BLOSSOM



Is a positive cure for the following diseases:—Inflammation, Congestion and Falling of the Womb, Anteversion, Retroversion and Protrusion, Dropsy of Womb, Ulceration, Polypus, Tumors, Leucorrhoea, Profuse and Difficult Menstruation, Ovarian Tumors, Fibroid Tumors, Inflammation and Congestion of the Ovaries, Cancers in their earlier stages, Laceration of Cervix (due to child-birth) Radically Cured.

ORANGE BLOSSOM is as safe and harmless as a Flax Seed Poultice. It can be used at all times.

NO CHANGE IN PRICE ON ACCOUNT OF WAR TAX.

Prepared by J. A. McGill, M. D., & Co.,

3 and 4 Hubbard Court,

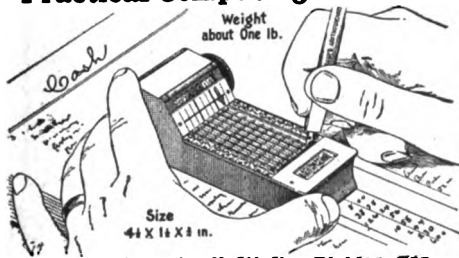
Chicago, Ill.



## Every Bookkeeper Needs



**SMALLEST, FASTEST, CHEAPEST  
Practical Computing Machine**



Adds, Subtracts, Multiplies, Divides, Etc.

Carries all Columns Automatically.

Makes Experts of Beginners!

Saves Experts Mental Strain!

A 1 Reference; 2 years' Guarantee; 10 days' Trial.

Request Instructive Illustrated Booklet.

**The International Arithmachine Co.,**

141-149 LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

**NEW YORK OFFICE,**

380-384 CANAL ST.



## Highest Awards WORLD'S FAIR, 1893.

*The most  
reliable goods in  
the world.*

## Why?

*Because  
every  
customer  
recommends  
it to his  
friends.*



**1-Pound Box Powder, 25c.**

For Sale by

Established 15 Years.

**MEYER BROTHERS DRUG CO.**

Try U. S. Metal Polish, guaranteed standard goods, 3-oz. box retails 10c.

## DRUGGISTS

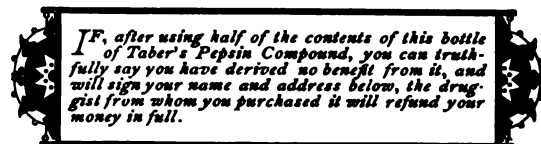
are absolutely safe in ordering

## Taber's Pepsin Compound

A high-class preparation containing Pepsin, Diastase, Bismuth, Nux Vomica, Syrup of Buckthorn, Senna and Simple Elixir.

**BUY IT AND RECOMMEND IT.**

We sell it on a positive guarantee to cure stomach trouble. This is a copy of guarantee on side of every carton:



Should you be called upon to refund money, do so cheerfully, and mail us side of carton, and full purchase price will be sent you by next mail.

**TWO SIZES—50 CENTS AND \$1.00.**

Wholesalers sell it for \$4.00 and \$8.00 per dozen. Write for special advertising proposition.

**DR. TABER MFG. CO.,**  
PEORIA, ILL.



For sale at Factory Prices by Wholesale Druggists and Druggists' Sundrymen throughout the country.

Complete Illustrated Price List **FREE** on Application.

**ESPEY'S...**

## Fragrant Cream

Is the only perfect preparation for Chapped Hands, Face, Lips, Chafing, Sunburn and Premature Wrinkles, also recommended for all such skin diseases as Eczema, Salt Rheum and Tetter. It will soothe, beautify and leave the skin clear, white and healthy. Use it on the face after shaving, also for holding face powder. Do not forget

**Espey's Fragrant Cream**

**Toilet Soap**

The above named goods are 25 cent articles, and the most popular on the market. Every bottle of Espey's Fragrant Cream sold satisfies and secures a customer.

The manufacturers of these well-known goods have made no advance in the price to the trade.

## DR. A. V. BANES MEDICINE COMPANY...

MANUFACTURERS OF  
**PROPRIETARY REMEDIES.**

**ST. JOSEPH, MO.**

*For a limited time only, we will make the following most liberal offer to the retail drug trade.*

Can you afford to let it go by?

With an order to the amount of Twenty-five Dollars (\$25.00) for any one or an assortment of Dr. A. V. Banes' Specific remedies (the selection to be made by the purchaser), we offer 90 days' time, or 10 per cent off for cash in ten days. We will also run a two-inch "ad." in your local paper for one year, calling attention to our Remedies, and that they are for sale by you. We will also mention in the "ad." any specialty of your own if you desire, and your name will appear in prominent type. In addition, we will furnish you with attractive window hangers, muslin signs and circulars for distribution. In all towns having a population of less than 10,000, we will give but one druggist the benefit of this offer and free advertising.

Remember, you get twelve months' advertising in your local paper absolutely free. Do not delay; send us your order at once.

Respectfully,

**DR. A. V. BANES MEDICINE CO.**

**OVER ONE MILLION  
BOXES SOLD EVERY YEAR.**



## Lablache Face Powder

("Queen of Toilet Powders")

**MAKES WOMEN BEAUTIFUL**

FRESHENS, CLEARS AND BEAUTIFIES THE  
COMPLEXION, FOR OVER THIRTY YEARS  
THE STANDARD TOILET POWDER.

**FLESH, WHITE, PINK AND CREAM.**

**BEN LEVY & CO.,**

SOLE PROPRIETORS,

BOSTON, MASS.

Trade supplied by MEYER BROTHERS DRUG CO.

# HIMROD'S CURE

— FOR —

## ASTHMA.

**Catarrh, Hay Fever, Diphtheria,  
Croup and Common Colds.**

**Established Over a Quarter of a Century.**

Prescribed by the Medical Faculty throughout the world. It is used as an inhalation, and without any after bad effect. Among the thousands of testimonials, the following will be read with interest:

"The only relief I could get." "If I had known it earlier."  
LORD BRACONSFIELD.  
(In his dying moments.)

"I have tried every remedy ever invented, and HIMROD'S CURE is the only one in which I have absolute confidence."  
EMILY FAIRFALL.

"This is an excellent remedy for Asthma."  
SIR MORELL MACKENZIE.  
(In his clinical lecture at the London Hospital and Medical College.)

"I have used all remedies—HIMROD'S CURE is the best. never failed."  
OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

**HIMROD MANUFACTURING CO.,**

Sole Proprietors, NEW YORK.

# 5 REASONS WHY

YOU SHOULD CARRY

## OUR STANDARD VARNISHES

IN PREFERENCE TO ALL OTHERS:

- 1st—They are all thoroughly reliable.
- 2nd—They are well-known and popular goods.
- 3rd—They are quick and steady sellers.
- 4th—They are extensively and thoroughly advertised.
- 5th—Write us for this fifth reason.

**STANDARD VARNISH WORKS,**

THE LARGEST VARNISH WORKS  
IN THE WORLD....

**29 Broadway,**

CHICAGO:  
2620 Armour Ave.

**NEW YORK.**

LONDON:  
23 Billiter Street.

## "OUR FAVORITE" GOLD ENAMEL

(WASHABLE)

not a Gold Paint, but an Enamel which goes on any surface, brilliant and smooth as Gold Leaf. Don't wash off or rub off. Price, regular size, \$1.50 per dozen.

## JAPANESE GOLD PAINT

best and most brilliant ready-mixed gilding on the market. Favorably known throughout the country. Price, regular size, \$1.50 per doz.



## "STAR" ENAMEL

a liquid porcelain paint in white and colors. Decorates everything. Easily applied. ¼ pints, \$1.20 per dozen.

THESE GOODS ARE **D** RUGGISTS  
HANDLED BY **E** VERYWHERE.

MANUFACTURED BY.....

**Gerstendorfer Brothers, 43 Park Place,  
NEW YORK.**

## THE WINTER OF YOUR DISCONTENT!

If you are discontented this winter with paying \$2.00 and more a dozen for 25c cough syrups, buy something more profitable.

We suggest Winter's Cough Cure, attractive and meritorious; 25-cent size, \$1.25 a dozen; 50-cent size, \$2.00 a dozen; 10% discount in gross lots.

Or, a line with buyer's address at equally tempting prices.

Why argue? If you net less than 175 to 200 per cent on your cough syrup investment, it's your fault.

Let us help you on cough syrups. We have the goods and the prices and want to show you both.

**Frederick Stearns & Co.**

Manufacturing Pharmacists,

Windsor, Ont.  
London, Eng.  
New York City.

Detroit, Mich., U. S. A.



**Vapo-Cresolene**  
**CURES**  
**WHILE YOU SLEEP**

Hundreds of thousands, all over the world, use Vapo-Cresolene. Do you? Cresolene cures **Whooping Cough** every time; stops **Croup** almost immediately. **Colds, Asthma and Catarrh** cannot resist its healing virtues. I. N. Love, M. D., of St. Louis, says: "I have instructed every family under my direction to secure it." Mrs. Ballington Booth says: "I recommend that no family where there are young children should be without it." Anthony Comstock says: "Malignant Diphtheria in my house; Cresolene used; case recovered in two weeks; no others were affected." Descriptive booklet with testimonials free. Sold by all druggists.  
**VAPo-CRESOLENE CO., 180 Fulton St., NEW YORK.**

## Garfield Relief Plasters

... AND ...

## Garfield Headache Powders.

Are Being  
Advertised in  
The Best  
Weekly  
Newspapers  
Throughout  
The  
Southwest,  
And the  
Demand is  
Increasing  
Rapidly.



Druggists  
Should see  
That Their  
Stock of  
GARFIELD  
REMEDIES is  
Complete.  
Advertising  
Matter  
Sent on  
Request.

**SPECIAL TERMS** are offered to  
**RETAIL DRUGGISTS**, giving them a  
**LARGE MARGIN OF PROFIT ...**

Ask your Jobber for **COUPONS** and order  
at once, securing **FREE GOODS**.

**GARFIELD TEA CO., Brooklyn, N. Y.**

### LATEST BULLETIN.

**CASHED \$2,400 WORTH OF DRAFTS.**

Recently 240,000 sick people purchased  
a dollar package of

#### MULL'S PIONEER CURE.

2,400 of that number cashed the dollar  
draft contained in every box, because the  
medicine failed to benefit. This means  
that MULL'S PIONEER CURE cures 99  
out of every 100 who use the medicine.  
Step inside and get a Herald explaining  
what Mull's Pioneer Cure is; also free  
sample.



**MULL'S LIGHTNING**

**PIONEER CURES**

**PAIN-KILLER**

**TRY THEM.**

Paper-Mache—4 colors, half life-size. Put one in your  
window. It stops the crowd and makes you business. That's  
what you're after. It's free.

Write us today while  
the offer is open.

**The LIGHTNING MEDICINE CO.,**  
**MUSCATINE, IOWA.**

## "Floor-Shine" ENAMEL FLOOR COLORS.



**FREE**

You can sell **FLOOR SHINE** and  
make the regular profit with-  
out any expense whatever; you  
will have a demand, for it is  
being advertised in the Month-  
ly Magazines.

Write to "Floor-Shine" Co., St. Louis, for  
"Sample Outfit" free, and when you make  
a sale, order through your Jobber.

**\$2.50 — FOR — \$1.50**

**OFFERED NEW SUBSCRIBERS.**

# STRINGTOWN ON THE PIKE,

The New and Fascinating Novel by

**PROF. JOHN URI LLOYD, of Cincinnati,**

Ex-President of the American  
Pharmaceutical Association.

**NOW BEING PUBLISHED BY DODD, MEAD & CO., AT \$1.50.**

oooooooooooo

ANY one sending in a **NEW** subscription to the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST for one year, accompanied by \$1.50, will be sent a copy of the above thrilling romance and the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST for twelve months.

oooooooooooo

**MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST,**

**222 SOUTH BROADWAY,**

**ST. LOUIS, - MISSOURI.**

**Rx Anhydrosine**  
ANTISEPTIC, HYGROSCOPIC  
The Modern Dressing

**THE ONLY ASEPTIC CLAY POULTICE  
ON THE MARKET.**

**COMPOSITION: STERILIZED BOLTED CLAY, ANHYDROUS GLYCERIN AND ANTISEPTICS.**

Anhydrosine is the only scientific preparation of this character, and is put up in hermetically sealed cans to preserve its essential properties.

Anhydrosine will do all that is claimed for any of the patent plasters and ointments—and more, too. Besides, it contains no grease or other irritating and gangrene-producing material. Sell it for any of the following ailments, such as the pharmacist is called upon to recommend a remedy for, and it will not disappoint you, viz.: Burns, frost-bite, bruises, sprains, boils, carbuncles, insect bites, plant poisoning, and all swellings and inflammations of whatever character, if susceptible of treatment from the surface.

.....**SIZES**.....

4-lb. cans.....per dozen	\$ 3.50;	retails for \$ .50
1-lb. cans.....per dozen	5.00;	retails for .75
2-lb. cans.....per dozen	9.00;	retails for 1.25
5-lb. cans.....per dozen	21.00;	retails for 2.50

**THE ANHYDROSINE COMPANY,  
DENVER, COLO.**

**80% PROFIT**

.....ON.....

**Kondon's Catarrhal Jelly**

AND

**PLEASE.**

**Invest \$5.00.....Realize \$9.00**

....ORDER FROM YOUR JOBBER....

**KONDON'S CATARRHAL JELLY**

50-cent size at \$4.00 per dozen.

25-cent size at \$2.00 per dozen.

**PLEASE FOR PILES**

At \$2.00 per dozen.

**Any assortment you choose, so that it makes \$5.00**

And we will send you, prepaid and free of charge, ¼ doz. Kondon's Catarrhal Jelly (25-cent size), Free Samples, Show Cards, Banners, etc.

**KONDON MFG. CO.,**

SOLE PROPRIETORS,

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Orders filled by all Wholesale Druggists  
Everywhere.

**Mr. Druggist** —

.... Push the sale of....

**ELMENDORF'S**

**PINE TAR GUM**

**CURES LAYS OUT ARRESTS  
COLDS, LAGRIPE, ASTHMA.**

IT KEEPS AWAY WORMS AND DISEASES.

**ELMENDORF'S**

**Golden Rule Balm**

FOR EVERY ACHE AND EVERY BRUISE.

**ELMENDORF'S**

**Conical Plasters**

CURE CHILBLAINS, CORNS AND BUNIONS.

**ELMENDORF'S**

**Condition Powders,**

A PURE VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

**GEO. ELMENDORF, Elmira, N. Y.**



## URINE AND BLOOD



### ANALYSIS IN THREE MINUTES

New Booklet giving all Methods,  
Phosphates, Sulphates, Chlorides,  
ALBUMIN, Bacteria, Etc., mailed free.

A NEW CATALOGUE OF  
**MICROSCOPES**  
COMPLETE IN EVERY DETAIL  
On request to interested persons



**BAUSCH & LOMB  
OPTICAL CO.**  
Rochester, N. Y.  
New York Chicago



## HERF & FRERICH'S CHEMICAL CO.,

SAINT LOUIS, . . . . MISSOURI.

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

SALICYLIC ACID,

SALICYLATE SODIUM,

IODIDE POTASSIUM,

BROMIDES OF POTASSIUM,

SODIUM AND AMMONIUM,

IODOFORM, RESUBLIMED IODINE,

AQUA and ANHYDROUS AMMONIA,  
MADE FROM SULPHATE.

SUBNITRATE BISMUTH,  
SULPHURIC ETHER,

CON. NITROUS ETHER, 1 to 19,  
ACETIC ACID, all strengths,

—AND A FULL LINE OF—

**PURE CHEMICALS**

for use in Medicine, Photography and the Arts.

## LORING & CO., Ltd.

Chemists.—Dept. 469

42 West 22d Street, New York City.



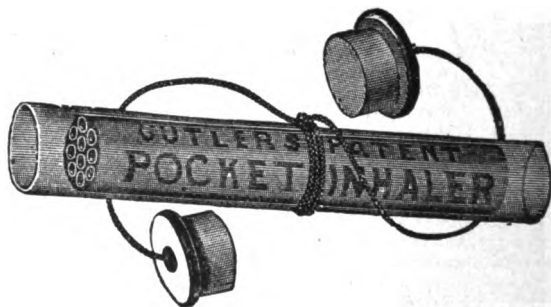
### Prices to Retail Druggists:

	Per dos.	Retail.
Dr. Edison's Obesity Pills.....	\$18.50	\$1 50
Dr. Edison's Obesity Salts.....	9.60	1 00
Dr. Edison's Obesity Reducing Compound.....	18.00	2 00
Dr. Edison's Obesity Reducing Tablets.....	18.00	2 00
Dr. Edison's Obesity Bands, 25 per cent off retail price.		
Loring's Corpula—Food.....	\$ 9.60	\$1 00
Loring's One Dollar Fat-Ten-U Tablets—Food.....	9.60	1 00
Loring's Tonic Salts.....	9.60	1 00



Advertising matter, consisting of Circulars, Books, Hangers and Show-cards, sent free on application—mention whether for Obesity or Foods, or both. Send to us for same.

## LIFE! LIFE!



## LIFE!

## Cutler's Pocket Inhaler

works like a charm. Cures Catarrh,  
Bronchitis and Hay Fever. Electric  
in effect. \$1.12 by mail.

W. H. Smith & Co., Props., Buffalo, N. Y.

410 and 412 Michigan Street.



50c AND  
MAMMOTH DOLLAR  
SIZES

THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE FOR —

# DR. R. A. ARMISTEAD'S FAMOUS AGUE TONIC.

It is a HIGH CLASS SPECIFIC for CHILLS, DENGUE, SWAMP FEVER and all other MALARIAL DISEASES, and warranted free from anything that will HARM THE MOST DELICATE CHILD. It does not DERANGE the STOMACH or EXCITE the NERVES and will POSITIVELY cure old and chronic cases speedily and permanently.

With Gross Purchases  
Retailers get 10% off  
and 2 doz. Tonic free

PHYSICIAN'S  
PRESCRIPTION  
CAREFULLY  
AND  
EXPERTLY  
COMPOUNDED

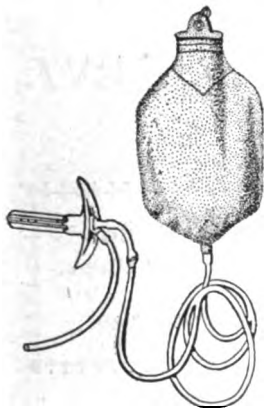
ITS GENERAL  
TONIC EFFECT  
IS MARVELOUS

Manufactured by W. M. AKIN & CO., Evansville, Ind.  
FOR SALE BY  
MEYER BROS. DRUG CO., St. Louis, Mo.

## Lander's Improved Vaginal Douche.

Patented.

### A New Article.



Showing the Douche  
Attached to Fountain Syringe.

In placing this Syringe on the market, I claim it to be the best instrument of its kind sold to-day. The Wire Distender makes it possible to thoroughly cleanse the Vagina, while the outlet tube carries off the outflow without soiling the clothing or person of the patient.

If greater distension of the Vagina is required, beyond what the cage will effect, then hold the outflow hose, and the force of the injection will accomplish it. A gentle pressure of the shield will absolutely prevent the escape of any liquid, except through the outflow hose when released.

From a sanitary point of view, it is perfect, as it can be taken apart and thoroughly cleansed.

We have the highest practical testimonials of its efficiency.

**EVERY DRUGGIST SHOULD CARRY IT IN STOCK.**

Retail price for the Douche, \$2.50 each. Liberal discount to the trade.

Its retail price places it within the reach of all, and it affords the druggist a fine profit.

**McKESSON & ROBBINS, New York.**

**Wholesale Agents.**

**A. R. YOUNG, Manufacturers' Agent, Box 320, Rochester, N. Y.**

The Douche is sold separately and can be attached to any syringe.



## Price-List to Retail Druggists.

TAKING EFFECT FEBRUARY 1, 1899.

	Per dozen.
Dr. Burkhart's Vegetable Compound, \$1.00 size	\$8.00
" " " " 50c.	4.00
" " " " 25c.	2.00
" " Lightning Relief, 50c.	4.00
" " " " 25c.	2.00
" " Liniment, 50c.	4.00
" " " " 25c.	2.00
" " Flux Cure, 50c.	4.00
" " " " 25c.	2.00
" " French Plaster,	1.00

### OFFICES.

Cincinnati, Ohio.  
New York City.  
Paris, France.  
Melbourne, Australia.  
Toronto, Canada.

Chicago, Ill.  
London, Eng.  
Bombay, India.  
Berlin Germany.  
Rome, Italy.

General Offices and Laboratory,

Cincinnati, O., U. S. A.

London, England.

DR. W. S. BURKHART,

121 E. Seventh Street,

CINCINNATI, O.

# CARBO-CRESOL

## THE NEW AND PERFECT DISINFECTANT.

Preferable in all respects to the dangerous CARBOLIC ACID.

**A TRUE GERMICIDE AND  
DISINFECTANT.**

**A PERFECT ANTISEPTIC  
AND DEODORANT.**

**Cannot be Excelled for  
Domestic or Veterinary Uses.**

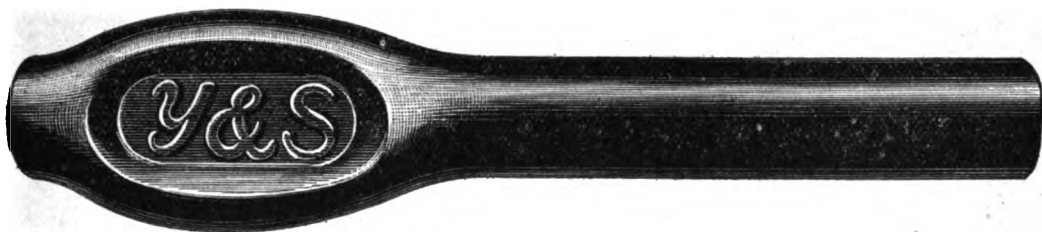
**Practically Non-Poisonous.**

*Sold in One-Pound and Five-Pound Bottles.*

**ONE OUNCE ADDED TO ONE GALLON OF WATER MAKES A STRONG DISINFECTANT.**

IMPORTED BY

**MEYER BROTHERS DRUG CO.,**  
SAINT LOUIS.



Specify Y. & S. brand of Licorice when ordering, if you want to sell the kind the public ask for. We append a few of our specialties.

**ACME LICORICE PELLETS.**

5-lb. tins and in 5-cent packages, 40 to box.

**Y. & S. STICK LICORICE,**

Plain and Corrugated.

**Y. & S. LOZENGES.**

5-lb. tins and in barrels.

**MANHATTAN WAFERS, Etc., Etc.**

Pliable Licorice.

**WE ALSO PUT UP POWDERED EXTRACT AND POWDERED LICORICE ROOT IN CONVENIENT PACKAGES.**

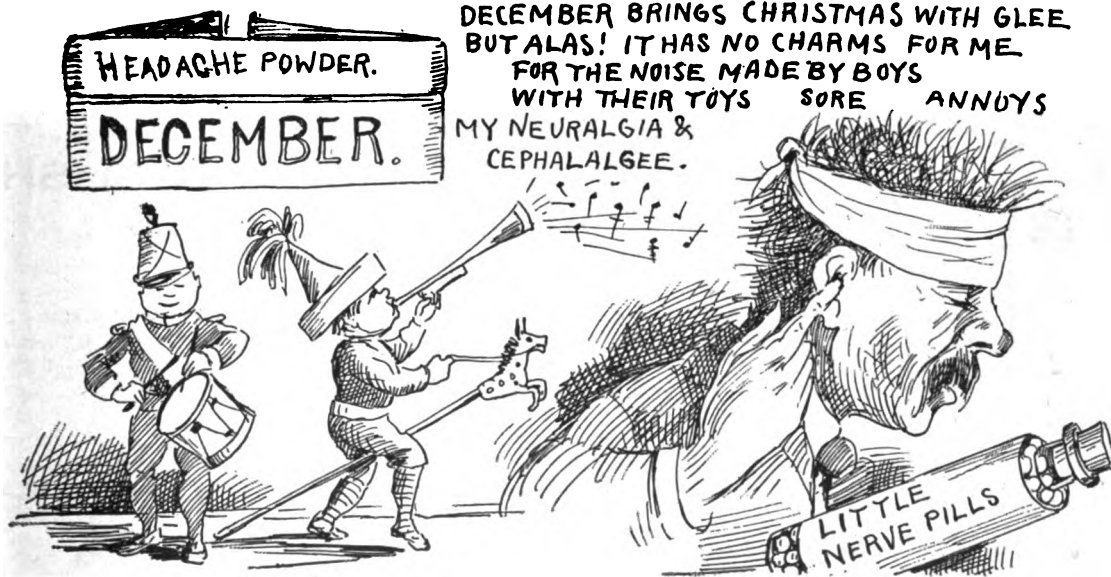
..... ESTABLISHED 1845.....

FOR SALE BY ALL

**WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.**

**YOUNG & SMYLIE,**

**BROOKLYN, N. Y.**



From Cruclus' Funny Bone.—Price, postpaid, 50 cents; address MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST, 222 South Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.



BOTTLED BY THE  
GOVERNMENT.

*Six Years Old.*

# CLARKE BROS. & CO.,

INDEPENDENT

## Distillers and Blenders.

PEORIA, ILL.

Clarke's Pure Rye Whiskey.

Clarke's Pure Juniper Gin.

Clarke's Red Diamond Alcohol.

## Our Premium Offer

WHAT DO YOU  
THINK OF IT?

HAVE YOU SENT IN YOUR ORDER? IF NOT—WHY?  
YOU HAVE EVERYTHING TO GAIN and NOTHING TO LOSE.

REMEMBER—  
we guarantee the  
sale of

### CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL PILLS

Full particulars of our Premium Offer were mailed you a few weeks ago. If you did not receive our letter, let us hear from you. If you DID receive it, better order at once, either direct of us or through your wholesale house, as the supply of our Premium Easel Clocks with Mirror is limited, and they are going fast.

The retail druggist runs no risk and secures, as a Premium for ordering Staple Goods, the finest novelty ever sent out to the drug trade. An ornament to any store. **SEND IN YOUR ORDER BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE!**

Ⓢ **IMPORTANT.**—If you have not read the account of our prosecutions of counterfeiters and their conviction, drop us a line. Ⓢ Beware of all counterfeits and imitations of our CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL PILLS. Ⓢ Refuse to buy or handle anything but the genuine, and thus avoid all risk.

CHICHESTER CHEMICAL CO.

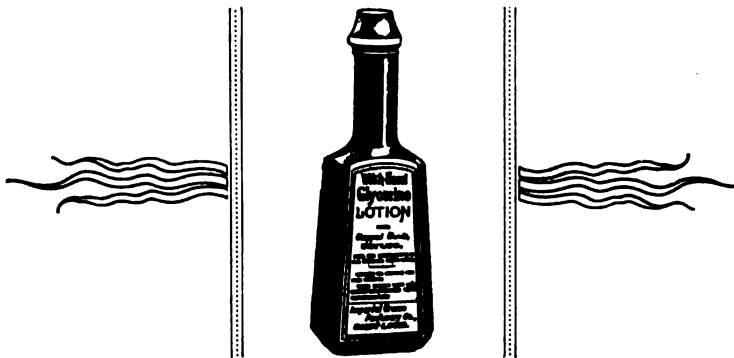
## Chichester Chemical Company

2315, 2317, 2319 MADISON SQUARE  
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

# SEASONABLE SPECIALTIES.



No. 1215, Camphor Ice, tin boxes .....	per doz.	\$0 75
No. 1233, Camphor Ice, tin tubes .....	per doz.	75
No. 1220, Cold Cream, opal jars, small size .....	per doz.	1 00
No. 1221, Cold Cream, opal jars, medium size .....	per doz.	1 50
No. 1223, Cold Cream, opal jars, large size .....	per doz.	2 00
No. 1227, Cold Cream, in decorated tin boxes .....	per doz.	75
No. 1257, Witch Hazel Glycerin Lotion, 2-oz. bottles...	per doz.	1 00
No. 1258, Oliphane Healing Lotion, 4-oz. bottles .....	per doz.	2 00



Include some of these in  
your next order.

All are handsome packages  
and sell at sight.

*Imperial Crown Perfumery Company,*  
SAINT LOUIS.

## TRADE TOPICS.

**A Successful New Year.**

**A Pink Envelope**—Subscription due.

**Parker's Headache Powders** cure headache, 10c.

**Index to MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST** for 1900 in December issue.

**Our Quiz Department** is at the disposal of the readers of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST.

**Curtman's Chemical Lecture Notes**, by Whelpley, postpaid \$1.50. This is just the book for those preparing for board examinations.

**Dr. Kline's Great Specific Medicines.**

Nerve Restorer, large.....doz \$16 00  
Nerve Restorer, small.....doz 8 00  
Anti-Bilious Elixir and Blood Purifier.....doz 8 00

**How Many Druggists** know what is meant by Gray's Recurrent. His patent irrigator is the only one on the market that will carry off all impurities. Write to your jobber for Gray Syringe Co.'s price-list.

**Dr. Tichenor's Antiseptic** is the most wonderful healing compound offered to the public. For abrasion of the skin, laceration of the flesh, burns by flame or steam, hot metal, rope burns, or sunburn, ring-worm, "poison oak," etc., it is pre-eminently superior to anything. One fair trial will convince the most skeptical.

**The Best of All**, and for over sixty years an old and well-tried remedy. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over sixty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Sold by druggists in every part of the world.

**More Money in Cough Syrups** than any of the staple lines, according to Frederick Stearns & Co., who are offering a handsome line of high quality preparations at prices that enable the retailer to pull in a neat 175 to 200 per cent on his investment. That is something like old times so far as profits go, and of course the goods that come from Stearns are right—they wouldn't sell you any other kind.

**The Proprietors of Dr. Keller's Soluble Medicated Bougies** have notified us that, owing to increased advertising, distributions of literature, bill posting, etc., their introductory price of \$6.00 and \$9.00 per dozen will advance on December 15, 1900, to \$8.00 per dozen for No. 1 size, and \$12.00 per dozen for No. 2 size. All orders received by us up to December 15 will be filled at the present price. Respectfully, Meyer Brothers Drug Co., St. Louis, Mo.

**If You Have Never Handled Rudy's Pile Suppositories**, and desire to do so, it will pay you to write at once and send me the name of your jobbing house,

and I will send to you in their care, *free of all charges*, two (2) boxes Rudy's Pile Suppositories, which retail at 50 cents each, with free samples, a neat metal sign, etc. They are now sold and recommended by over 5,000 druggists in this country, so you need not hesitate to place confidence in them. Manufactured by Martin Rudy (registered pharmacist), Lancaster, Pa.

**Brown's Bronchial Troches.**—The title "Bronchial Troches" was established as a trade-mark by John I. Brown & Son in 1856. Making or selling lozenges under the name of "Bronchial Troches" is a violation of this trade-mark, which has been sustained by the courts in numerous cases.

Dealers are cautioned against selling infringements on Brown's Bronchial Troches, which are sold only in boxes (25c, 50c and \$1.00) with the fac-simile of John I. Brown & Son, Boston, Mass., the proprietors, on the outside of box.

**The Miller Rubber Mfg. Co.**, Akron, O., manufacturers of Seamless Rubber Gloves, Finger Cots, etc. Upon request, we will mail sample of our Standard Non-collapsible Nipple to any druggist.

The Standard Non-collapsible Nipple is the outcome of a great deal of experimenting and study on our part, and we respectfully call your close attention to its merits. It is an absolutely pure gum nipple, therefore will not cause stomatitis. The spur running down center of nipple prevents any collapsing and answers for teething pad as well. The nipple will stand repeated boiling, and can be readily turned inside out, etc. Made in two sizes, \$4.00 per gross, or 35c per dozen.

**The Purest Type of the Purest Whiskies.**—While physiologists and theorists are still engaged in threshing over the *pros* and *cons* as to whether alcohol is a food or not, practical therapists, the practitioners of medicine, are almost unanimous in the declaration that the stimulant effects of alcohol exert a power for good in certain forms of disease, and in certain conditions, possessed by no other substance whatever.

Practitioners, in English-speaking countries at least, are also practically an unit in recommending the employment of pure and properly aged whiskies as the best form in which an alcoholic stimulant can be exhibited in the great majority of cases, and in prescribing these whiskies (*spiritus frumenti*) in place of the French brandies (*spiritus vini gallici*) of a former generation.

American whiskies are broadly divided into those made from rye alone, or with an admixture of other small grains—the so-called rye whiskies, and those from grains in which Indian corn predominates, the *bourbons*. The rye whiskies, when new, are richer in amylic alcohol than those made from corn, a fact which, while it necessitates a longer period of ageing, insures a product richer in bouquet, aroma, flavor—in fact, all that goes to make up the ideal stimulant.

As a type and representative of this superb class of whiskies, the "Hunter Baltimore Rye" stands pre-eminent and unrivaled. Made from the choicest of select grain, and distilled under every precaution insuring a pure product, it undergoes an ageing of ten years before it is bottled, thus securing perfection of flavor and bouquet. It is pre-eminently the whiskey for the druggist to handle and to recommend to his patrons as the *ne plus ultra* for medicinal use. The "Hunter Rye" affords a good profit and insures the satisfaction of customers.—[*National Druggist*, St. Louis.

THE PRESCRIPTION, BY WALL, POSTPAID, \$1.50.

# \$ 24<sup>00</sup> FREE

## THE MOST STUPENDOUS OFFER EVER MADE TO THE DRUGGISTS OF AMERICA.

### BIG OFFER.



If you will send an order to your jobber or direct to us for

**ONE GROSS DR. GEO. LEININGER'S  
For-mal-de-hyde Cough Cure at \$24.00,**

**25 CENT SIZE, WE WILL SEND YOU FREE**

**One Gross Dr. Geo. Leininger's For-mal-de-hyde Cough Cure, 25 CENT SIZE, by FREIGHT PREPAID, and will also include the following:**

**ADVERTISING PROPOSITION.**

- 250 48-page Booklets, printed with your "Ad."
- 2 sets Window Display Cards, 8 styles.
- 2 large Window Hangers.

This offer holds good until **December 15, 1900**, and no orders will be accepted on this basis after that date.

**Dr. Geo. Leininger's Solidified For-mal-de-hyde** undoubtedly stands as the most powerful Antiseptic and Germicide yet discovered, and its introduction into Cough Syrup is a new feature, and the results obtained by its use place it at once as

**THE MOST VALUABLE COUGH REMEDY  
ON THE MARKET.**

It will stop a cough almost instantly, and is strongly recommended, owing to its germicidal properties, in the treatment of Pneumonia, Consumption, Croup, Whooping Cough, and all serious Throat and Lung Diseases. It is the largest bottle of any advertised cough remedy on the market, containing  $3\frac{1}{2}$  fluid ounces.

**A Sample Sent Free.**—If you wish to determine the value of For-mal-de-hyde Cough Cure we will gladly send a full-sized bottle free, prepaid to any druggist on request.

**200 Per Cent Profit** is what druggists are now-a-days looking for, so we expect many acceptances of our "big offer," and we suggest that your order is sent in as early as possible.

Where druggists order direct from us, kindly specify jobbers through whom you wish your order shipped. And in sending your order to your jobber advise us promptly, so we can ship to you the free cough syrup and advertising matter.

**WRITE US IF YOU WISH FURTHER PARTICULARS.**

# THE DR. GEO. LEININGER CHEMICAL CO.,

**1056 MILWAUKEE AVE. CHICAGO, ILL.**



## NEWS FROM HERE AND THERE.

Join the A. Ph. A.

Stand by the N. A. R. D.

Compliments of the holiday season.

Pink envelope means "subscription due."

Send Questions for our Prescription Case Department.

Compliments of the Season to the readers of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST.

"Stringtown On the Pike," by Prof. John Uri Lloyd, was issued in an original edition of 15,000 copies. This number was exhausted within a week, which is an exceptional demand for even the most popular of stories.

**American Pharmaceutical Work Appreciated in Ireland.**—A prominent pharmacist of Belfast has examined the volumes of the proceedings of more than a dozen State associations, and has the following to say: "I rejoice to think that the pharmacists of America are so well banded together, and am pleased to find them working in harmony for the common good and welfare of our calling."

**A Memorial to American Microscopists.**—The following letter explains itself and we trust will meet with a prompt response from all of our readers who are interested in microscopical work:

DEAR SIR:—At the annual meeting of the American Microscopical Society held in New York City during the last week in June, the especial attention of the society was directed toward the Spencer-Tolles fund. As you may be unfamiliar with the movement, permit us to state its history briefly as follows:

After the death of Charles A. Spencer in 1881 and Robert B. Tolles a few years later, it was deemed fitting that a sum should be raised to provide a proper memorial to the father of American microscopy and his distinguished pupil, as a tribute due their services to the scientific world. The first notice of the movement was sufficient to bring, unsolicited, from the Royal Microscopical Society of London, a contribution for this purpose. Additional sums subscribed by the members and others, together with the natural increase under the careful management of the Custodian, have brought the sum to a total at date of \$736.00. The recent death of Herbert R. Spencer, the last of the three famous American workers, to whose efforts toward the perfecting of microscopic objectives the entire scientific world is so deeply indebted, serves as the immediate impulse of this movement toward the enlargement of the fund to a point at which its income may be sufficient to encourage in some way the advancement of science. It is accordingly desired that this tribute to the Spencers, father and son, and to their co-worker, Mr. Tolles, should be increased at once to the sum of at least \$1,200.00, in order that the income therefrom may be offered each year, under proper conditions, as a reward for or assistance toward some scientific work or investigation of suitable character.

To this end the undersigned were appointed by the society to lay the statement before you, to ask your co-operation individually in the effort to increase the fund, and to solicit such contribution toward that end as you may deem it fitting to make. We believe that the object will appeal to every one who is called upon to use the microscope in any capacity whatever, and contributions will be welcomed from all. If you can assist, please make remittance to Mr. Magnus Pfau, custodian of the Spencer-Tolles Fund, Bakewell Law Building, Pittsburg, Pa., who will at once return proper receipt for the same.

WALL'S PHARMACOGNOSTY NOTES, POSTPAID, \$1.50.

The committee would especially urge upon members of this Society not only that they make early response in the way of contributing to the fund, but that each bring the matter to the attention of local societies or of persons likely to be interested in the movement and secure their contributions as well.

In case you should desire further information regarding the matter any member of the committee holds himself in readiness to serve you.

For the American Microscopical Society—

HENRY B. WARD, The University of Nebraska, Lincoln.

ADOLPH FRIEL, 530 East Main Street, Columbus, Ohio.

HENRY R. HOWLAND, 217 Sumner Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Committee.

MAGNUS PFLOUM, Bakewell Law Building, Pittsburg, Pa.

Custodian.

### Items From Various Sources.

W. E. Scott, at one time a student at the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, is now attending medical college at Little Rock, Ark.



A. B. RAINES.

A. B. Raines, who does a jobbing and retail drug business in Columbia, Tenn., has been spending two weeks in New York. Mr. Raines comes to this city during the early Fall of each year to replenish his stock, but on this occasion he combined pleasure with business. He was accompanied by his bride.—[Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.]

John X. Taylor succeeds the Campbell Co., at Harlington, Ky.

The Firm of Apsey & Harrison, Eutaw, Ala., has been dissolved, the business being continued by Geo. W. Harrison, Jr.

The Firms of R. W. Graham & Co. and E. A. Roach, of Amarillo, Tex., have consolidated, the new firm being known as The Roach-Graham Drug Co.

Chas. H. Dawson is with R. M. Dashiell, of Little Rock, Ark. Mr. Dawson passed the board examination last June and is one of the progressive young pharmacists of the State.

La Crosse (Wis.) druggists tendered Secretary Heimstreet, board of pharmacy, a banquet recently. The affair resulted in the organization of the La Crosse County Druggists' Association, with the following officers: President, O. T. Erhard; secretary, F. W. Collier; treasurer, M. Simon.

E. E. Shendal, proprietor of the Eastman Drug Store at Hot Springs, Ark., is one of those pharmacists who thoroughly believe in the practical value of an annual vacation. Each Fall



E. E. SHENDAL.

he spends a month in St. Louis. During the remaining eleven months he is as hardworking a pharmacist as you would find anywhere. Mr. Shendal was at one time a resident of St. Louis and connected with the St. Louis College of Pharmacy.

# CASTORIA

## PAYS THE WAR TAX.

### NO ADVANCE IN PRICE.

**\$33.60 per gross.** } Jobbers sell in gross lots,  
**\$2.80 per dozen.** } 5% and 2½% off.

## THIS IS THE GENUINE.

The Kind You Have Always Handled.    ~    It Pays to Handle Reliable Goods.

SEND FOR ALMANACS, CARDS, CARTONS AND COUNTER WRAPPERS.

The New York Almanac for 1901, with a 6-color lithographed cover, contains features that will make it popular—something out of the ordinary run of

## ALMANACS.

If you have not ordered a supply in reply to our postal, do so at once, mentioning this publication.

### THE CENTAUR COMPANY,

77 Murray Street,  
NEW YORK CITY.

*Chas. H. Fletcher* President.

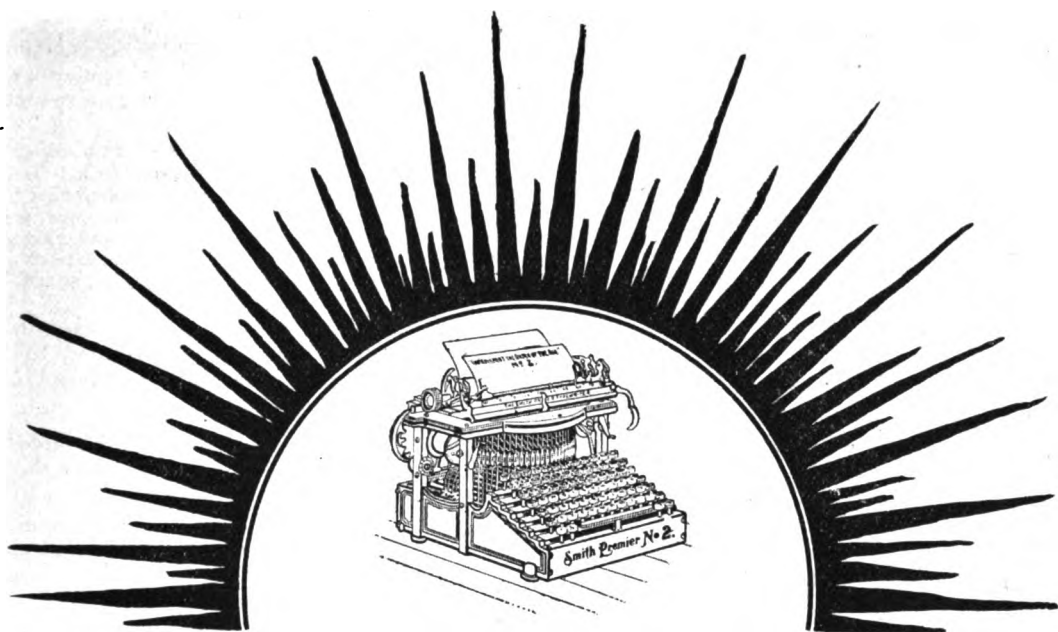


**N.Y.Q. QUININE**  
**MORPHINE**  
**ACETANILID**  
**COCAINE**  
**SANTONIN**  
**CODEINE**

We cannot publish it from the housetops, nor from any coign of vantage where he who runs or rides may read, but we would like every Doctor and every Druggist to know that our products are unexcelled in quality, and that frequent specification for N.Y.Q. brand will foster a domestic industry of which all may be justly proud.

**NEW YORK QUININE & CHEMICAL WORKS**  
114 WILLIAM ST. • NEW YORK

© SAN HELN N.Y.



***RISES DAILY***  
*In Public Estimation.*  
***THE SMITH PREMIER***  
***TYPEWRITER.***

— — — — —  
It has won its way around the world on Real Merit. THE SMITH PREMIER marks the very highest point reached in writing machine mechanism. It is the most durable writing machine made, and, being good at every point in its superior construction, does the best work for the longest time and thoroughly satisfies buyer and user.

***Printed Matter  
Free.***

**The Smith Premier Typewriter Co.,**

**821 PINE STREET,**

**SAINT LOUIS, MO.**

## NEWS FROM HERE AND THERE.

**Assist the N. A. R. D.**

**A Joyous holiday season to all.**

**Funny Bone, postpaid, 50 cents.**

**A Pink Envelope means subscription due.**

**Our Quiz Department** is at the disposal of the readers of the MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST.

**Morton County, Kansas**, which has a population of over 400, has had no serious case of illness and no physician for over a year.

**The Dr. Harter Medicine Co.** has passed into the hands of a company of Springfield and Dayton, O., capitalists and business men. Mr. B. H. Winters, of Springfield, is the practical head of the concern. He has for years been identified prominently with newspaper work. It is his aim to pursue a very aggressive and progressive course.

**Mr. James F. Ballard**, sole proprietor of the Ballard Snow Liniment Co., has purchased Swaim's Laboratory formerly conducted at Clifton, Staten Island, New York. The business will be removed to 310 North Main Street, St. Louis, Mo., and Mr. Ballard will control the well-known remedies formerly manufactured by the old company.

**Massachusetts Board of Pharmacy.**—At the regular annual meeting held October 2, the board organized by electing Charles F. Nixon, president, and Amos K. Tilden, secretary. Examinations were held October 2 and 3, and twenty-five candidates were examined. The following were granted certificates:

William W. Talbot, Lewiston, Maine; J. Cyrenus Roy, Fall River; William B. Weber, Boston.

—[AMOS K. TILDEN, Secretary, Boston.]

**New Hampshire Commission of Pharmacy.**—At the regular quarterly meeting held at Concord, October 24, the following persons passed a successful examination as registered pharmacists:

Leon T. Foster, Keene; Frank E. Bronson, Lisbon.

For the junior examination the following were successful:

Harry M. Porter, Ashland; Robert W. Cushing, Manchester; Joseph J. Feeney, Berlin; Cleon D. Tufts, Manchester.

The next quarterly meeting will be held at Manchester, Wednesday, January 23, 1901.—[GEO. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary, Concord.]

**Board of Pharmacy of Virginia.**—At a meeting held at Richmond, October 23 to 25, of a class of twenty-six who applied for registered pharmacist's certificate, only one, J. Mason Gillispie, of Danville, passed a successful examination. The following passed as registered assistant pharmacists:

Thos. G. Dabney, Jr., University of Virginia; C. F. Collins, Charlottesville; A. S. Harvey, Hampton; R. J. Howard, Berkeley; Frank S. Anderson, Richmond; Chas. M. Fautleroy, Staunton; J. L. Williamson, Richmond; L. T. Wright, Richmond.

The next meeting of the board will be held at Rich-

mond, the third Tuesday in March, 1901.—[E. R. BRCKWITH, Secretary, Petersburg.]

**Vermont State Pharmaceutical Association.**—At the annual meeting held at Rutland, September 19 and 20, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

A. L. Dutcher, president, St. Albans; W. F. Root, first vice-president, Brattleboro; A. F. Sherman, second vice-president, Ludlow; F. A. Morse, third vice-president, West Rutland; C. W. Ward, secretary, Rutland; G. L. Harwood, treasurer, Chester; W. E. Terrill, delegate to the American Pharmaceutical Association, Montpelier; F. A. Morse, alternate, West Rutland; A. L. Dutcher, delegate to the N. A. R. D., St. Albans; W. F. Root, alternate, Brattleboro.

The membership in the N. A. R. D. was continued and a committee of three was appointed to confer with the aggressive cutters of the State.—[C. W. WARD, Secretary, Rutland.]

**Seven Wisconsin Candidates Get License.**—The State Board of Pharmacy has just finished a four days' meeting at Madison. Secretary Heimstreet reported one case only in the courts since the last meeting. This case was at Oconto—no registered pharmacist in the store at any time. The owner of the store was fined \$50.00 and costs.

C. H. Heck, of Racine, was given certificate No. 2248 from Illinois.

Wednesday the examination was held in the senate chamber at the capitol, with twenty-nine applicants present. Of this number the following received licentiate certificates: R. L. McDonald, De Pere; M. Becker, Winneconne; W. L. Kaiser, Sheboygan.

**Assistant Certificates.**—G. W. Pradell, Wausau; Theo. Mueller, Milwaukee; A. M. Cope, Milwaukee; E. Haven, Neenah.

The resolutions passed at the State meeting of druggists at Waupaca last month, asking for a building at Madison for the pharmacy school, and the one prohibiting the hawking of medicines and appliances, were discussed and approved by the board.

The next meeting of the board for examination of candidates will be held at the Pfister hotel, Milwaukee, Wednesday and Thursday, December 5 and 6. Two days will be given to examinations hereafter, as the increased size of classes makes it necessary.

Messrs. D. A. Taylor, Stevens Point, president; A. F. Menges, Madison; H. G. Thompson, Marinette; Henry C. Schranck, Milwaukee, and Secretary E. B. Heimstreet, of Janesville, were in attendance.

**Wanted Some Love Powder.**—The following note was handed to a druggist at Winona, Minn., the other day:

"I went with a fellow for to years and a other girl took him from me so I often heard of love powders, and this girl was gone to town I will put 5ct in the invillet print it how to joos it and put it in a invillet so she wont know what it is."

It took some time for the druggist to figure out what was wanted. He then returned the money with the message that there are no love powders, and if the fellow will not return her affection, which is no doubt sincere, he is not worth having.—[Northwestern Druggist.]

**A GOLD MEDAL** 

was awarded to

**ARMOUR'S U. S. P.**

**PEPSIN AND PANCREATIN**

at the

**PARIS (1900) EXPOSITION**

because of their superior quality.



**D**RUGGISTS that desire to dispense the best the market affords should specify "ARMOUR'S" when ordering anything in the Digestive Ferment line.

Of all jobbing druggists and

**ARMOUR & COMPANY,**

**CHICAGO.**

ALWAYS THE SAME OLD RIPE PURE LARGEST SALES

NO HEADACHE

IT LEADS ALL OTHERS

MELLOW

THREE SIZES CHINA JUGS

**MEREDITH'S  
DIAMOND CLUB**

PURE RYE

**WHISKEY.**

**THAT'S THE STUFF!**

*S*O says the man who drinks Meredith's Diamond Club Pure Rye whiskey. And, surely, the whiskey that satisfies the consumer is the only kind a dealer can afford to handle.

There is a limit to whiskey goodness, and that limit has been reached in Meredith's Pure Rye. It's simply impossible to make a better whiskey. It's everything that a really first-class whiskey should be—pure, rich flavored, delightful and satisfying.

Its pleasing mellowness, richness and delicate bouquet are distinct characteristics of Diamond Club that the most skillful imitator could not equal.

Our prices are as low as you ought to pay to insure first-class stuff and a good profit. Get a trial order and see the result.

**PRICES:**

Barrel lots, per gallon.....	\$ 2.50
Half barrel lots, per gallon.....	2.75
Cases, one dozen quart china jugs.....	11.50
One dozen quart bottles.....	10.50
Two dozen pint bottles.....	11.00
Three dozen half-pint jugs.....	11.50

**G. W. MEREDITH & CO.,**  
EAST LIVERPOOL, OHIO.

*C. DANIEL HELM, N.Y.*






# OFFERS



No. 1 — — — — —

The Ilda Musical String Cabinet.

No. 2 — — — — —

The Ilda Tooth Brush Cabinet.

No. 3 — — — — —

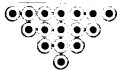
The Ilda Comb Display Rack.

No. 4 — — — — —

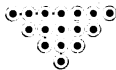
The Imperial Steel String Case.

EACH AND EVERY OFFER

A MONEY-MAKER



A LONG-FELT  
WANT SATISFIED



SOMETHING NEW, NOVEL  
AND UP-TO-DATE



YOUR GOODS ALWAYS ON EXHIBITION



**Meyer Brothers Drug Company,**

**SAINT LOUIS, MO.**

# THE "ILDA" MUSICAL — STRING CABINET

is constructed of quarter-sawed oak, hard oil finish, 21 inches wide, 10 inches deep, and stands 16½ inches high—holds 20 air-tight jars, neatly labeled, filled with Gut and Wire Strings—3 drawers containing Tail Pieces, Rosin, Bridges, etc., making it the handsomest and best case ever placed on the market for the purpose of displaying this line of goods.



This cabinet will be given free with the following assortment of strings, etc., amounting to \$15.00.

	Cost.	Retail Selling Prices.	
¼ Bundle Violin Strings, E, Gut, No. 100.....	\$1 25	\$0 15	\$2 25
¼ Bundle Violin Strings, A, Gut, No. 100.....	1 25	15	2 25
¼ Bundle Violin Strings, D, Gut, No. 100.....	1 50	15	2 25
3 Dozen Violin Strings, G, Gut.....	1 00	10	3 60
¼ Gross Violin Strings, E, Steel.....	45	5	3 60
¼ Gross Violin Strings, A, Steel.....	45	5	3 60
¼ Gross Violin Strings, D, Steel, Spun.....	45	5	1 80
¼ Gross Violin Strings, G, Steel.....	50	5	1 80
¼ Gross Guitar Strings, E, Steel.....	50	5	3 60
¼ Gross Guitar Strings, B, Steel.....	50	5	8 60
¼ Gross Guitar Strings, G, Steel.....	60	5	1 80
1 Dozen Guitar Strings, D, Spun on Steel.....	30	5	60
1 Dozen Guitar Strings, A, Spun on Steel.....	35	5	60
1 Dozen Guitar Strings, E 6th, Spun on Steel.....	40	10	1 20
¼ Gross Mandolin Strings, E, Steel.....	50	5	3 60
¼ Gross Mandolin Strings, A, Steel.....	50	5	3 60
¼ Gross Mandolin Strings, D, Steel.....	55	5	1 80
¼ Gross Mandolin Strings, G, Steel.....	60	5	1 80
1 Dozen each Banjo Strings, Steel, 1st, 5th and 2nd.....	80	5	1 80
1 Dozen each Banjo Strings, Steel, 3rd and 4th.....	85	5	1 20
1 Dozen Violin Pegs, No. 21½.....	60	10	1 20
1 Dozen Violin Pegs, No. 8.....	80	5	60
¼ Dozen Violin Tail Pieces, No. 12.....	25	15	90
¼ Dozen Violin Tail Pieces, No. 15.....	40	25	1 50
1 Dozen Violin Bridges, No. 3.....	30	5	60
1 Dozen Violin Rosin, No. 7½.....	35	5	60
1 Dozen Mandolin Picks, Celluloid.....	25	5	60
¼ Dozen Mandolin Picks, Shell.....	20	10	60
The Ilda Musical String Cabinet, Complete.....	0 00	....	....
	\$15 00		\$52 95

PROFIT.—This assortment affords the retailer a profit of \$37.95, or 758%, and the cabinet free.

# THE "ILDA" Tooth Brush Cabinet.

The "Ilda" Tooth Brush Cabinet is built of Quarter-sawed Oak, hard oil finish, 16½ inches wide, 10½ inches deep, and 20 inches high. Glass shelves, eight compartments. Glass back, showing tooth brushes from back as well as front. Two drawers 6½ x 8½ x 2½ inches (inside measurement) for stock. "A companion for the progressive druggist."

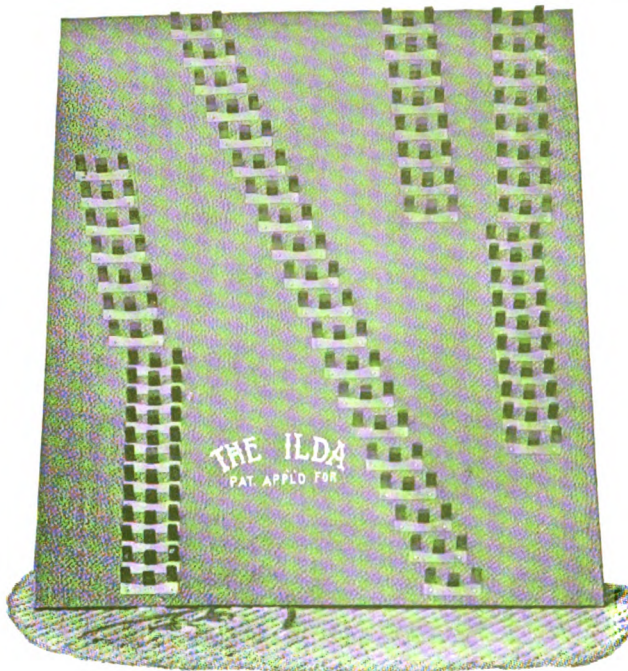


**OFFER**—With the following \$25.00 assortment of Tooth Brushes we will give this Cabinet free.

	Per doz.		Retailers' selling price.
2 doz. Tooth Brushes, 4117.....	\$0 40	\$0 80	5 \$1 20
2 doz. Tooth Brushes, 211.....	40	80	5 1 20
2 doz. Tooth Brushes, 3453 B.....	75	1 50	10 2 40
2 doz. Tooth Brushes, 401.....	75	1 50	10 2 40
2 doz. Tooth Brushes, 1627.....	1 00	2 00	15 3 60
2 doz. Tooth Brushes, 7512.....	1 00	2 00	15 3 60
2 doz. Tooth Brushes, 9641.....	1 25	2 50	20 4 80
2 doz. Tooth Brushes, 4084.....	1 25	2 50	20 4 80
2 doz. Tooth Brushes, 4328.....	1 75	3 50	25 6 00
1 doz. Tooth Brushes, 4349.....		2 00	25 3 00
1 doz. Tooth Brushes, 108.....		2 50	25 4 20
½ doz. each, Tooth Brushes, 2290 and 392.....		3 50	50 6 00
"Ilda" Tooth Brush Cabinet.....	0 00	0 00	
		\$25 10	\$43 20

**PROFIT**—The profit to the retailer on the above offer amounts to \$18.20 or 73%, besides the offer of the case free.





## THE "ILDA"

COMB  
DISPLAY  
RACK.

PRICE \$3 00.

RED, GREEN or TAN.

SIZE, 20X24.

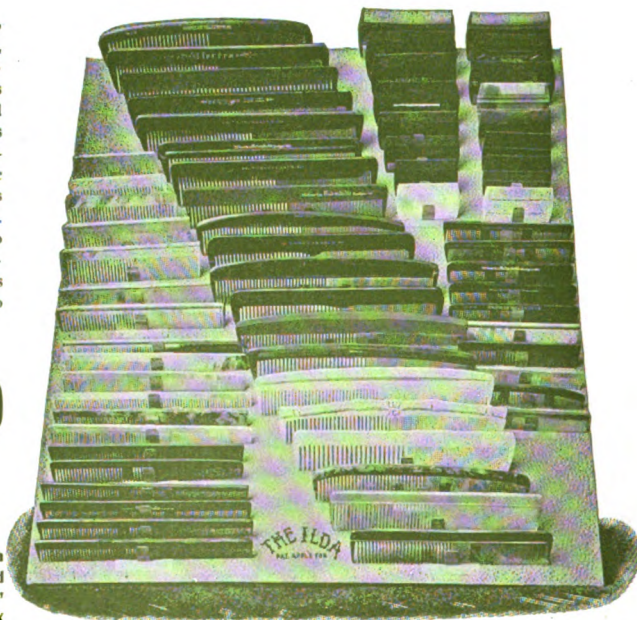
THE "ILDA" Comb Display Rack is made of 3-16 in. Tar Board, glued to a 3-4 in. Picture Stretcher, covered with Keratol (which is scratch and waterproof) in the following colors: Red, Green or Tan.

THIS cut shows the "Ilda" Comb Display Rack, mounted with a complete assortment of combs and affords some idea of the neat and attractive way it displays these goods. The rack measures 20x24 in., is admissible to any show case, and stands on a 6-in. Folding Wire Easel. There are 65 "Ilda" Comb Display Clasps on Rack, arranged in such a manner as to show every style of comb made.

The "Ilda" Comb Display Rack (without combs), Price, Each, \$3.00

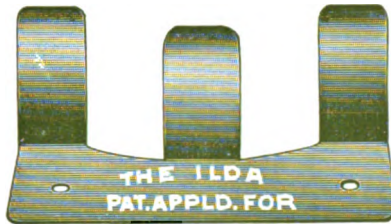
### COMB RACK OFFER

With an order for a \$25.00 lot of assorted combs, The "ILDA" COMB DISPLAY RACK will be given FREE.



PROPERLY MOUNTED.

# The "Ilda" Comb Display Clasp



ACTUAL SIZE.



SIDE VIEW.

is made of Lacquered Spring Brass, and will hold all sizes of combs without spreading the teeth. If desired that comb should be held tightly it can easily be adjusted by bending the middle prong.

For the convenience of those wishing to utilize The "Ilda" Comb Display Clasp for a rack of different dimensions than above, the clasp will be sold separately.

PRICE, EACH, **3C** IN ANY  
QUANTITY.

## The Selling of Combs

in a retail store has always been very unsatisfactory to the druggist as well as to the customer—the former having to go through the tedious work of displaying his stock by placing box after box (original packages) or basket after basket on top of show case, and after all making a poor showing; the latter receiving a spotted and scratched comb.

## The "Ilda" Comb Display Rack

enables the retail druggist to show his customers at a glance the entire line of combs carried in stock, and the display naturally calls the attention of the visitors to his store to the goods, thereby effecting many sales that would otherwise not be made.

## The "Ilda" Comb Display Rack

is a long wished for **TIME SAVER**, and also avoids the unsatisfactory selling of scratched and spotted stock. If only samples are displayed (marked number and price on Hat Pin Tag) fresh, finely polished combs are delivered from stock.

The fact that "to get a perfect comb you must go to a retail druggist" will advertise itself, and the natural outcome will be that the retail druggist will control—as he should—the comb trade.

The "ILDA" COMB DISPLAY RACK mounted makes a most beautiful and attractive window display.

MEYER BROTHERS DRUG CO., - Saint Louis.




# The "Imperial" Steel String

## ✕ ASSORTMENT ✕



The "Imperial" Steel String Case is made of heavy pasteboard, 15x18½ inches and 2½ inches high. Black cloth-covered sides and top. Eighteen compartments 3¼x3¼x2 inches. One compartment 3¼x7¼x2 inches. Each compartment is made separately and is then set in and glued; making the case very strong. Every compartment has a cloth-covered hinged lid tastefully labeled.

• • • •

With the following assortment of Strings, etc., amounting to \$5 00, we give **FREE** one only "Imperial"  String Cabinet.

	Lot.	Selling Price.
3 doz. Violin strings, E, silver steel.....	25	5 1 80
3 doz. Violin strings, A, silver steel.....	25	5 1 80
2 doz. Violin strings, D, spun silver steel.....	30	5 1 20
1 doz. Violin strings, G, silver steel.....	25	5 60
3 doz. Guitar strings, E 1st, silver steel.....	25	5 1 80
3 doz. Guitar strings, B, silver steel.....	25	5 1 80
2 doz. Guitar strings, G, silver steel.....	40	5 1 20
1 doz. Guitar strings, D, spun on steel.....	30	5 60
1 doz. Guitar strings, A, spun on steel.....	35	5 60
1 doz. Guitar strings, E 6th, spun on steel.....	40	10 1 20
1 doz. Mandolin strings, E, silvered steel wire.....	10	5 60
1 doz. Mandolin strings, A, silvered steel wire.....	10	5 60
1 doz. Mandolin strings, D, spun on steel wire.....	20	5 60
1 doz. Mandolin strings, G, spun on steel wire.....	25	5 60
1 doz. Banjo strings, 1st or 5th, silver steel wire.....	10	5 60
1 doz. Banjo strings, 2nd, silver steel wire.....	10	5 60
1 doz. Banjo strings, 3rd, silver steel wire.....	10	5 60
1 doz. Banjo strings, 4th, spun on steel wire.....	25	5 60
1 doz. Violin Pegs, No. 6.....	80	15 5 80
½ doz. Violin Tail Pieces, 12.....	100	25 15 45
½ doz. Violin Bridges.....	30	15 5 30
½ doz. Violin Rosin.....	80	15 5 30
½ doz. Mandolin Picks, Celluloid.....	10	5 80
Imperial Steel String Case.....	00	
	5 00	19 05

**PROFIT.** The retailer's profit on this offer is \$14.05, or 281% and the Cabinet free.

## SUNDRIES.

## SUNDRIES.

ALMOND MEAL, I. C., No. 827..	dos	1 50
ALMOND MEAL, Palmer's.....	dos	1 75
<b>ANHYDROSINE.</b>		
Large.....	dos	9 00
Medium.....	dos	6 00
Small.....	dos	8 50
5s.....	b	85
<b>ANTITHERMOLINE.</b>		
10-b cans.....	dos	42 00
1½-b cans.....	dos	8 00
10-oz. cans.....	dos	4 00
APPLICATORS, Salus.....	dos	4 00
<b>ATOMIZERS.</b>		
Acme, Vaseline, for oil.....	dos	5 00
Alboline, A, for oil.....	dos	6 00
Alboline, B.....	dos	12 00
Alboline B, Improved.....	dos	16 00
Aloe's Ointment.....	dos	6 00
Camethol, style of Aloe.....	dos	4 00
Century.....		
No. 5, two tips, improved.....	dos	8 25
No. 10, adjustable, with fluid tube.....	dos	9 50
No. 15, improved tongue guard and three tips.....	dos	11 00
No. 20, improved, three tips.....	dos	9 25
No. 25, improved, four tips.....	dos	10 75
No. 30, adjustable, with fluid tube.....	dos	12 50
No. 40, adjustable, with fluid tube.....	dos	10 50
No. 50, adjustable, with fluid tube and three tips.....	dos	12 00
No. 100, one tip, for wat'r, bnt. dz	dz	4 75
No. 150, two tips, for oil, bent, dz	dz	5 50
No. 200, two tips, for water, curved.....	dos	5 50
No. 250, two tips, for oil, cryd. dz	dz	6 25
No. 300, combina'n atom'r.....	dos	9 00
Newport atomizer.....	dos	8 50
Codman & Shurtleff, steam, No. 15.....	each	8 50
No. 61, Davidson, dble bulb, Plat-inum Tip.....	dos	22 50
No. 561, Davidson, dbl bulbs, dos	dos	9 50
No. 12, Davol Perfume, Metal tube.....	dos	8 67
Devilbis.....	dos	12 00
Glymol, Oil.....	dos	6 00
No. 100, LaKanuka, H. R. tube, small bulb.....	dos	8 50
No. 200, LaKanuka, H. R. tube, large bulb.....	dos	8 75
No. 300, LaKanuka, 8 H. R. tips, small bulb.....	dos	5 50
No. 400, LaKanuka, 8 H. R. tips, large bulb.....	dos	6 00
No. 500 LaKanuka, 1 tip slate bulb, small bulb.....	dos	8 75
No. 600 LaKanuka, 1 tip slate bulb, large bulb.....	dos	5 00
No. 700 LaKanuka, 2 tip slate bulb, large bulb.....	dos	5 50
No. 800 LaKanuka, 8 tip slate bulb, large bulb.....	dos	6 00
Little Daisy.....	dos	1 50
No. 1, Magic, Metal, long tube dz	dz	7 00
No. 2, Magic, Metal, short tube dz	dz	6 00
No. 3, Magic, Metal tube H. R. tip.....	dos	8 00
No. 4, Magic, Nasal, Metal tube H. R. tip.....	dos	8 00
No. 5, Magic, Metal and Rubber tubes, 8 tips.....	dos	10 00
No. 25, Magic, long H. R. tubes 8 tips.....	dos	12 00
No. 30, Magic, H. R. tubes, 4 tips.....	dos	11 00
No. 31, Magic, long H. R. tube, Bulb tip.....	dos	8 00
No. 32, Magic, Nasal, H. R. tube, Bulb tip.....	dos	8 00
No. 33, Magic, long H. R. tube dz	dz	6 00
No. 36, Magic, short H. R. tube, dz	dz	8 75
No. 39, Magic, short H. R. tube, large Bulb.....	dos	4 00

## SUNDRIES—Con'd.

## ATOMIZERS—Con'd.

No. 40, Magic, large H. R. tube, 8 tip.....	dos	4 75
No. 44, Magic, large H. R. tube, 8 tip.....	dos	6 75
No. 45, Magic, Vaseline and Oil, H. R.....	dos	4 00
No. 46, Magic, Oil, H. R. tube, dz	dz	4 75
No. 47, Magic, Oil, H. R. tube, 8 tips.....	dos	6 75
No. 48, Magic, Oil, 8 H. R. tips, Marchand's.....	each	8 25
Oleoline, No. 300.....	dos	8 25
Oleoline, No. 1000.....	dos	6 00
Oliphane Oil, No. 1.....	dos	5 50
Oliphane Oil, No. 8.....	dos	6 00
Oliphane Oil, No. 2.....	dos	7 50
Oliphane Oil, No. 4.....	dos	6 75
Our Leader.....	dos	8 00
Pyrozone.....	dos	8 00
No. 15, Tyrian, metal, continuous spray.....	dos	8 25
No. 30, Whittall, Tatum & Co. dos	dos	7 00
No. 38, Whittall, Tatum & Co. dos	dos	7 50

## BAGS.

Gonorrhoea, Rubber, Pure Gum.....	dos	1 00
Wares, No. 100.....	dos	1 75
No. 117.....	dos	8 50
<b>Ice, Rubber.</b>		
No. 1, Spinal.....	dos	2 50
No. 2, Spinal.....	dos	2 00
No. 3, Spinal.....	dos	1 50
No. 8, Head.....	dos	2 00
No. 2, Head.....	dos	2 50
No. 31, English.....	dos	9 00
No. 76A, Screw Cap.....	dos	5 00
No. 76D, Screw Cap.....	dos	7 50
Moth and dust Proof.....		
Paige's Odorless, 30x50 inches.....	ea	75
Paige's Odorless, 24x48 inches.....	ea	60
Paige's Odorless, 22x30 inches.....	ea	50
<b>Sponge.—New stock. One style and pattern only. Pretty English check, small, white rubber lining, silk band around top, silk shir cord.</b>		
No. 1, measurement, 6x7.....	dos	1 80
No. 2, measurement, 7x8.....	dos	2 00
No. 3, measurement, 8x9.....	dos	2 75
No. 4, measurement, 9x10.....	dos	3 00
No. 5, measurement, 10x11.....	dos	3 75

## BALM.

Booth Hyomel, ordinary.....	dos	2 00
Booth Hyomel, special.....	dos	4 00
Oressler's Fragrant.....	dos	1 75
Cushman's Menthol.....	dos	1 75
Oxyn.....	dos	4 00
Recamier.....	dos	9 50

## BANDS, RUBBER.

No. 0, ¼ in.....	gro	1 00
No. 00, ¼ in.....	gro	1 25
No. 000, ¼ in.....	gro	1 50
No. 0000, ¼ in.....	gro	1 75
No. 0, ½ in.....	gro	2 00
No. 00, ½ in.....	gro	2 50
No. 000, ½ in.....	gro	3 00
No. 0000, ½ in.....	gro	3 50
½ in. assorted.....	gro	2 75
No. 0, ¾ in.....	gro	3 00
No. 00, ¾ in.....	gro	3 50
No. 000, ¾ in.....	gro	4 00
No. 0000, ¾ in.....	gro	4 50
5 in. package.....	gro	9 00
7 in. package.....	gro	12 00
9 in. package.....	gro	15 00
String in ¼ lb boxes, 5 net	2 75	
Nos. 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19.....		

## BANDAGES.

Crinolene, J. J.....		
1½ in.....	dos	65
2 in.....	dos	75
2½ in.....	dos	85
3 in.....	dos	90

## SUNDRIES—Con'd.

## BANDAGES—Con'd.

Gauze, Plain, J. & J.....	dos	85
1½ in.....	dos	1 00
2 in.....	dos	1 10
2½ in.....	dos	1 20
3 in.....	dos	1 50
4 in.....	dos	1 50
Gauze, Carbolated, J. & J.....	dos	1 00
1½ in.....	dos	1 20
2 in.....	dos	1 35
2½ in.....	dos	1 50
3 in.....	dos	1 50
4 in.....	dos	1 75
Gauze, Corrosive Sublimate, J. & J.....	dos	1 00
1½ in.....	dos	1 20
2 in.....	dos	1 35
2½ in.....	dos	1 50
3 in.....	dos	1 50
4 in.....	dos	1 75
Gauze, Iodoform, 10%, J. & J.....	dos	90
1½ in.....	dos	1 00
2 in.....	dos	1 10
2½ in.....	dos	1 20
3 in.....	dos	1 50
4 in.....	dos	1 50
<b>Plaster Paris, J. &amp; J.</b>		
5 yards x 1½ in.....	dos	1 50
5 yards x 2 in.....	dos	1 80
5 yards x 2½ in.....	dos	2 10
5 yards x 3 in.....	dos	2 40
5 yards x 3½ in.....	dos	2 70
5 yards x 4 in.....	dos	3 00
<b>Roller, Cotton, J. &amp; J.</b>		
1 in.....	b	60
1½ in.....	b	60
2 in.....	b	60
2½ in.....	b	60
3 in.....	b	60
3½ in.....	b	60
4 in.....	b	60
1½ to 4 in. assorted.....	b	60
<b>Elastic Woven, Red Cross, J. &amp; J.</b>		
8 yards x 2 in.....	dos	8 00
8 yards x 2½ in.....	dos	8 50
8 yards x 3 in.....	dos	4 50
5 yards x 2 in.....	dos	8 50
5 yards x 2½ in.....	dos	4 00
5 yards x 3 in.....	dos	5 00
<b>Suspensory, Red Cross Army &amp; Navy J. &amp; J.</b>		
No. 1, Cotton sack, Non-elastic bands.....	dos	1 50
No. 4, Lisle thread sack, Elastic band.....	dos	3 00
No. 7, Belfast Linens sack, Elastic band.....	dos	4 50
No. 10, Bolting Silk sack, Elastic band.....	dos	5 00
No. 13, Pure Silk sack, Elastic bands.....	dos	6 00
<b>Red Cross, J. P. J. &amp; J.</b>		
No. 50, Cotton sack.....	dos	2 00
No. 53, Silk sack.....	dos	2 50
<b>Red Cross, Zonas, J. &amp; J.</b>		
No. 59, Ribbed Cotton sack, draw string.....	dos	8 00
No. 62, Ribbed Silk sack and draw string.....	dos	5 00
<b>Red Cross, Diamond J. J. &amp; J.</b>		
No. 65, Ribbed Cotton sack, Elastic band.....	dos	6 00
No. 68, Ribbed Silk sack, elastic band.....	dos	9 00
No. 70, Fancy Silk.....	dos	18 00
<b>Red Cross, Long Life, J. &amp; J.</b>		
No. 100, Hand - knitted Lisle thread sack, draw strings.....	dos	2 00
No. 101, Hand-knitted Silk sack, draw string.....	dos	3 00
<b>Martin's Rubber Elastic, with tape.</b>		
1½ in. x10 ft.....	each	50
1½ in. x60 ft.....	each	2 00
2 in. x10 ft.....	each	60
2 in. x60 ft.....	each	2 40
2½ in. x10 ft.....	each	75
2½ in. x60 ft.....	each	3 00
3 in. x10 ft.....	each	90
3 in. x60 ft.....	each	3 00



## SUNDRIES—Con'd.

## BANDAGES—Con'd.

<b>Imperial Crown.</b>			
No. 10.....	dos 1 25	No. 28.....	dos 8 75
No. 18.....	dos 2 00	No. 27.....	dos 4 50
No. 21.....	dos 2 50	No. 31.....	dos 5 00
<b>Rex.</b>			
No. 72.....	dos 4 00		
No. 78.....	dos 6 00		
No. 71.....	dos 9 00		
<b>J. P. Style.</b>			
N. E.....	dos 1 25		
Universal.....	dos 1 75		
No. 10.....	dos 2 00		
No. 11.....	dos 8 00		
No. 14.....	dos 2 50		
Perfect, A. & N. Style.....	dos 1 75		

## BANDOLINE.

Colgate's.....	dos 1 45
Coudray's, No. 1161.....	dos 1 52
Imp. Crown, No. 1265.....	dos 1 50

## BAROMETER AND THERMOMETER.

Pool's Signal Service.....	dos 2 00
----------------------------	----------

## BASKETS.

<b>Tooth Brush.</b>	
No. 4870, 5 1/2 x 5 1/4.....	dos 1 75
No. 6545 A, 8 1/4 x 8.....	dos 2 50
No. 2478-14, 4 1/2 x 3.....	dos 2 00
1807 F. Fancy, 4 x 9.....	dos 8 00

## BATH MITTS. (1 doz. pairs in package).

No. 111, Loofah Mitts.....	dos prs 2 50
No. 47, Loofah Mitts.....	dos prs 2 50
No. 100, Turco Mitts.....	dos prs 7 75
No. 50, English Mitts, ass't. dz prs	1 75
No. 25, Calefacto Mitts.....	dos prs 2 50

## BATH STRAPS, "Teasel."

No. 1, light weight.....	dos 6 00
No. 2, heavy weight.....	dos 9 00

## BATH TOWELS.

No. 46, Bicycle, 22x38x48.....	dos 5 00
No. 47, Athlete, 20x50.....	dos 5 00
No. 48, extra quality, 20x42.....	dos 5 50
Fancy linen, very choice, extra heavy, long fringe; pattern—Fleur de Lys; alike on both sides, 27x56x68.....	dos 18 50

## BATTERIES.

Kidder's.....	each 6 50
McIntosh, Family.....	each 7 50
McIntosh, Physicians.....	each 12 00

## BAY RUM.

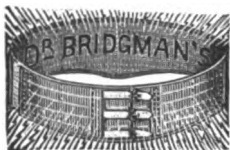
<b>Imported, Imperial Crown, Sprinkler Top.</b>			
1/4 pt.....	dos 8 00	1 pt.....	dos 8 00
1/2 pt.....	dos 5 00	1 qt.....	dos 12 00
<b>Domestic, Imperial Crown, Sprinkler Top.</b>			
1/4 pt.....	dos 2 00	1/2 pt.....	dos 4 00
1 pt.....	dos 7 00		

## BED PANS.

White, No. 1.....	dos 9 00
White, No. 2.....	dos 7 50
Yellow, No. 1.....	dos 7 00
Yellow, No. 2.....	dos 6 50

## BELLows, Insect Powder, see Guns.

## BELTS.



Dr. Bridgman's.....	each 2 25
Scott's Electric.....	each 2 25
Berliner.....	each 1 50



Leiner's Flexible.....	dos 8 00
------------------------	----------

## SUNDRIES—Con'd.

## BELTS—Con'd.



Leiner's Champion.....	dos 8 50
------------------------	----------

## BLACKINGS AND DRESSINGS.

## Whittemore's, (The World's Standard).

<b>"Gilt Edge" polish,</b>	
black.....	dos 2 00
<b>"Boston" Waterproof,</b>	
black.....	dos 2 00
<b>"Elite" Combination,</b>	
baby, black.....	dos 85
<b>"Elite" Combination,</b>	
large.....	dos 2 00
<b>"Elite" Paste (for box calf) large.....</b>	
Patent Leather Paste, small.....	dos 40
Patent Leather Paste medium.....	dos 75
Patent Leather Paste large.....	dos 1 00
<b>"Dandy" Russet Combination.....</b>	
"Star" Russet Combination.....	dos 2 00
Russet Leather Paste, sm.....	dos 40
Russet Leather Paste, med.....	dos 75
Russet Leather Paste, lge.....	dos 1 00
<b>"Nobby" Brown Combination (chocolate).....</b>	
"Jewel" Brown Combination (chocolate).....	dos 2 00
Ox Blood Combination, "Mid-get".....	dos 75
Ox Blood Combination "Peerless".....	dos 2 00
Acme Polish, Wolf's.....	dos 1 50
Bixby's Jet Oil.....	dos 85
Bixby's Tan Oil.....	dos 85
Brown's French.....	dos 85
Brown's Satin.....	dos 85
<b>Day &amp; Martin Liquid Blacking, small.....</b>	
Day & Martin Liquid Blacking, med.....	dos 2 50
Day & Martin Liquid Blacking, large.....	dos 5 50
Glycerole Polish.....	dos 2 00

## Herriott Bros.

Black Beauty 25c dressing (ladies).....	dos 1 60
King Bee Black Shoe Dressing (ladies).....	dos 75
Famous Black Dressing (ladies).....	dos 45
King Bee Tan (ladies).....	dos 75
Herriott's Black Liquid Polish, junior size.....	dos 75
Herriott's Black Liquid Polish, large size.....	dos 1 60
Magic Black Box Calf Combination, large.....	dos 1 60
Jet Black Box Calf Combination, small.....	dos 75
Faultless Tan Combination, large.....	dos 1 60
Hazel Brown Combination, large.....	dos 1 60
Ruby Ox Blood Combination, large.....	dos 1 60
Battle Ax Tan Combination, special.....	dos 80
Battle Ax Brown Combination, special.....	dos 80
Improved Tan Comb., sm.....	dos 75
Ideal Brown Comb., sm.....	dos 75
Ox Blood Comb., sm.....	dos 75
Paste Polish, black, large.....	dos 60
Paste Polish, brown, large.....	dos 60
Paste Polish, tan, large.....	dos 60
Paste Polish, ox blood, lge.....	dos 60
Paste Polish, patent leather, lge.....	dos 60
Tan Shoe Cleaner, large.....	dos 60
Ox Blood Shoe Cleaner, lge.....	dos 60
Black Shoe Cleaner, lge.....	dos 70
X-Rays Oil Shoe Blacking, lge.....	dos 40
X-Rays Oil Shoe Blacking, sm.....	dos 40
Mason's Polish.....	dos 1 00
Miller's Crown Polish.....	dos 1 00
T. M., No. 00, small.....	dos 45
T. M., No. 1, medium.....	dos 80
T. M., No. 2, large.....	dos 1 20

## SUNDRIES—Con'd.

## BLEACH.

Graham's Face.....	dos 12 00
Ruppert's Face.....	dos 16 00

## BLOOM.

Laird's of Youth.....	dos 5 75
-----------------------	----------

## BLOWERS, Insect Pow'r, see Guns.

BLUSH OF ROSES, Flora Jones.....	dos 4 00
----------------------------------	----------

## BOOKS, Bill.

No. 1177, Black, 4 pockets.....	dos 2 50
No. 868, Red, fancy, 4 pocks.....	dos 8 00
No. 848, Imp. Seal, 4 pocks.....	dos 4 50
No. 9788, Black, Leather Lined, 4 canvas pockets.....	dos 6 00
No. 9728, Imp. Russia, all Leather, 4 pockets.....	dos 9 00

## Medical.

Analysis, Curtman's.....	each 1 50
Bonham's Soda Guide.....	each 25
Caspari's Pharmacy.....	each 4 50
Chemistry, Attfield's, sheep.....	ea 8 25
Chemical Re-agents, Curtman's.....	each 1 75
Country Doctor, Story of.....	each 50
Coblentz' Pharmacy.....	each 4 00
Directory, Rudolph's.....	each 2 25
Dictionary, Gould's Pocket, each cloth 1 00, sheep.....	1 25
Dictionary, Swearingin's.....	each 2 50
Dispensatory, National, sheep.....	each 6 40
Dispensatory, U.S., cloth.....	each 5 50
Dispensatory, U.S., sheep.....	each 6 00
Dispensatory, U.S., Pat. Index, 50c extra.....	
Formulary, Fenner's Complete, sheep.....	each 10 00
Formulary, National, cloth.....	each 1 00
National, Cloth interleaved ea.....	1 25
National, Sheep.....	each 1 85
National, Sheep, interleaved ea.....	1 50
Funny Bones, Orustus'.....	each 50
Gage's Microscopy.....	each 1 50
Gray's First Lessons in Botany.....	each 1 00
Gray's Anatomy, Cloth.....	each 6 00
Gray's Anatomy, sheep.....	each 6 50
Gray's Anatomy, sheep, colored plates.....	each 6 00
Lecture Notes, Whelpley's.....	each 1 50
Materia Medica, Heibing's.....	each 2 00
Materia Medica, Maisch's.....	each 2 70
Pharmacopoeia, U.S., cloth.....	each 2 50
Pharmacopoeia, U.S., sheep.....	each 8 00
Pharmacopoeia, United States, interleaved.....	each 4 00
Pharmacy, Home Study of.....	each 8 00
Pharmacy, Quiz Compend of, Grays.....	each 1 50
Pharmacy, Remington's cloth.....	each 6 00
Pharmacy, Remington's, sheep.....	each 6 50
Prescription, The.....	each 1 50
Ready Reference, Nickel's.....	each 2 00
Register.....	
Physicians', Office, Bernd.....	each 4 00
Physicians', Pocket, Bernd.....	each 5 00
Poison, Universal.....	each 1 00
Prescription, 240 pages.....	each 4 00
Prescription, 480 pages.....	each 6 00
Therapeutic Terms, Whelpley's.....	each 1 00
<b>Books, Pocket, Gents'.</b>	
No. 99, Russet, 4 1/4 x 2 1/4, with strap.....	dos 1 50
No. 28, Yellow, stamped, 4 1/4 x 2 1/4 with strap.....	dos 2 00
No. 96, Russet, stamped, 4 1/4 x 2 1/4 with strap.....	dos 8 00
No. 10, Russet, fancy stitched 4 1/4 x 2 1/4, with strap.....	dos 8 50
No. 470, Imp. Seal Grain, 4 1/4 x 2 1/4.....	dos 4 00
No. 471, Imp. Lizard, 4 1/4 x 2 1/4.....	dos 5 00
<b>Pocket, Ladies'</b>	
No. 848, Black.....	dos 3 50
No. 848 A, Black, metal corners.....	dos 4 00
No. 218, Black, 8 pockets.....	dos 4 50
No. 155, Black, patent inside, fancy.....	dos 5 00
No. 7156, Imit. Seal Grain, inside clasps.....	dos 6 00
No. 124, Imit. Seal Grain, patent inside.....	dos 7 50

## SUNDRIES—Con'd.

## BOOKS, Pocket, Ladies'—Con'd.

No. 812½, Fancy Polished Leather inside clasps.....	doz 8 00
No. 5116, Fancy Pressed Leather assorted colors.....	doz 9 00
No. 101, Seal Grain Leather, patent inside.....	doz 10 00
No. 5325, Polished Leather, fancy assorted colors.....	doz 12 00
No. 1818 B, Polished Leather, fancy, assorted colors, silver corners.....	doz 15 00

## BOTTLES, Nursing.

Betsy Brown.....	doz 75
Cradle, glass-fittings.....	doz 2 50
Crook neck & fittings, in box.....	doz 1 55
Crook neck, for fittings, flat, dz.....	doz 75
Crown.....	doz 8 00
Favorite.....	doz 85
Flask, for nipples, 8 oz.....	doz 40
Flask, for nipples, 12 oz.....	doz 75
Graduated, for fittings.....	doz 45
Hygeia, complete.....	doz 2 70
Hygeia bottles without fittings.....	doz 1 35
Model.....	doz 1 50
Our Baby.....	doz 1 80
Regular, for nipples.....	doz 50
"The Best".....	doz 2 00

## BOTTLES, Water.

Pearl, White, all Rubber.	
1 qt.....	doz 6 50
2 qt.....	doz 7 25
4 qt.....	doz 8 75
Diana, Slate, all Rubber.	
1 qt.....	doz 6 50
2 qt.....	doz 7 25
4 qt.....	doz 8 75
Olympia, Red, all Rubber.	
1 qt.....	doz 8 00
2 qt.....	doz 9 00
4 qt.....	doz 11 00

## Imperial Crown, Flannel Covered.

1 qt.....	doz 8 00
2 qt.....	doz 9 00
4 qt.....	doz 11 00

## Imperial Crown, Cloth Insertion.

1 qt.....	doz 10 00
2 qt.....	doz 11 00
4 qt.....	doz 13 00

## Nugget, High Grade.

1 qt.....	doz 11 00
2 qt.....	doz 12 50
4 qt.....	doz 15 50

## Reliable

2 qts.....	doz 5 50
4 qts.....	doz 6 00

## BOUGLES, English, 1-12.....

English, 18-18.....	doz 1 25
---------------------	----------

## BOXES.

## Insect Powder, Gills Decorated.

2 oz.....	gro 4 50
-----------	----------

## Ointment, Tin, Gills Flat.

¼ oz.....	gro 50
½ oz.....	gro 70
1 oz.....	gro 1 00
2 oz.....	gro 1 20
4 oz.....	gro 2 50

## Ointment, Gills Flat, Lacquered.

½ oz.....	gro 85
1 oz.....	gro 1 80
2 oz.....	gro 1 80
4 oz.....	gro 2 45
8 oz.....	gro 2 85

## Ointment, Gills Deep.

¼ oz.....	gro 50
½ oz.....	gro 70
1 oz.....	gro 1 00
2 oz.....	gro 1 85
4 oz.....	gro 1 80
8 oz.....	gro 2 10
16 oz.....	gro 2 60
32 oz.....	gro 2 80
64 oz.....	gro 3 85
128 oz.....	gro 4 00
256 oz.....	gro 4 50
512 oz.....	gro 6 00
1024 oz.....	gro 6 00

## Blue Ointment, Gills Decorated.

¼ oz.....	gro 80
½ oz.....	gro 1 00

## Pill, Tin, Gills Decorated.

2 gr Quinia.....	gro 85
8 gr Quinia.....	gro 1 00
6 gr Quinia.....	gro 1 25
Comp Cathartic.....	gro 85

## Pill, Shouldered, Black Enamel.

No. 28, gro 70	No. 80, gro 75
No. 81.....	gro 80
Nos. 28-81, nested.....	gro 75

## Pill, American Red, Nested.

Nos. 18-20; 8 doz. in paper, per	paper 09
Nos. 17-20, 4 doz. in paper, per	paper 10

## SUNDRIES—Con'd.

## BOXES—Con'd.

Opal Patch.	
No. 8, ¼ oz.....	doz 80
No. 7, 1 oz.....	doz 40
No. 8, 2 oz.....	doz 50
Powder, Slide.	
No. 126, gr 75	No. 127, gro 70
No. 128.....	gro 85
Nos. 126-128, nested.....	gro 70

## Powder.

Seidlitz, Paper, No. 64.....	gro 1 75
Seidlitz, Tin, Gills.....	100 1 50

## Powder.

Soda, Paper, German, No. 59, gr	1 25
Soda, Tin.....	100 1 20

## Fun.

No. 222, Metal, Ringed.....	doz 2 00
No. 2030, Metal, Fancy ptd.....	doz 8 90
No. 2028, Metal, Fancy painted,	Asstd.....
No. 2280, Metal, Fancy ptd.....	doz 5 00
No. 19, Celluloid, Blue & Pink	doz 5 00
No. 18, Celluloid, Asstd.....	doz 10 00

## Soap, Metal.

No. 2788, doz 75	No. 45, doz 1 50
No. 255, doz 2 00	No. 46, doz 8 50
No. 1, to hold Grand Pa's Wonder Soap.....	doz 2 00

## Celluloid.

No. 180, dz 8 00	No. 8, doz 8 50
No. 60, doz 4 00	No. 10, doz 5 00

## Turned Wood—High.

No. 1, ¼ oz.....	gro 25
No. 2, ¼ oz.....	gro 80
No. 3, ¼ oz.....	gro 40
No. 4, 1 oz.....	gro 60
No. 5, 2 oz.....	gro 90
No. 6, 8 oz.....	gro 1 25
No. 7, 4 oz.....	gro 1 50

## BRACES, Shoulder.

Gray's, Fancy Web, Ladies'.....	doz 10 50
Gray's, Fancy Web, Gents'.....	doz 18 00
Gray's, Fancy Web, Youth's.....	doz 16 50
Gray's Fancy Web, Boy's.....	doz 16 50
London.....	doz 7 50
Knickerbocker, No. 1.....	doz 8 50
Knickerbocker, No. 2.....	doz 6 50
Knickerbocker, No. 8.....	doz 4 50

## BREAST PIPES.

Davol's.....	doz 1 75
--------------	----------

## BREAST PUMPS.

Black's Automatic.....	doz 6 00
Davol's Household.....	doz 6 50
English.....	doz 2 00
Geyer's Crescentine.....	doz 8 75
Mizpah A.....	doz 4 00
Mizpah B.....	doz 5 00

## BREATHLETS (breath perfume),

40 5c pkgs. in box.....	1 00
-------------------------	------

## BREATH PERFUME, Sweet scent.

Hoadley's, put up 100 packages in a box (5 boxes, 55c).....	box 60
---	--------

## BRILLANTINE.

Coudray's, No. 988.....	doz 8 85
Imperial Crown, No. 897.....	doz 2 00

## BROOMS, Whisk

No. 25, 2 sewed, wired handle, doz	1 25
No. 26, 2 sewed, wired handle, doz	1 50
No. 27, 2 sewed, wired handle, doz	1 75
No. 28, 2 sewed, wired handle, doz	2 00
No. B, Barber, 21 in.....	doz 1 50
No. 415, Barber, metal band, doz	2 00

## Whisk, Horse Hair.

Patent, enameled handle.....	doz 8 50
Bone handle, small.....	doz 5 00
Bone handle, large.....	doz 6 00

## BRUSHES—Bath and Flesh.

No. 7, G. E. Strap back, white	bristle.....
No. 17, G. E. Horse Hair.....	doz 4 50
No. 11, G. E. Strap back, gray	bristle.....
No. 9, C. Black Chinese Bristle	doz 5 25
No. 18, G. E. Strap back, white	bristle, wood back.....
No. 71, straight, white and black	bristles.....
No. 72, bent, white and black	bristles.....

No. 7, G. E. Strap back, white	doz 8 50
No. 17, G. E. Horse Hair.....	doz 4 50
No. 11, G. E. Strap back, gray	doz 5 25
No. 9, C. Black Chinese Bristle	doz 5 25
No. 18, G. E. Strap back, white	doz 6 00
No. 71, straight, white and black	doz 6 50
No. 72, bent, white and black	doz 6 50
No. 7, G. E. Strap back, white	doz 7 00

## SUNDRIES—Con'd.

## BRUSHES—Bath and Flesh—Con'd.

Bailey's Rubber Bath.....	doz 12 00
Leiner's Bath and Flesh.....	



No. 86.....	doz 2 50
No. 68.....	doz 2 50
No. 808.....	doz 2 75



No. 68.....	doz 8 00
No. 85.....	doz 8 00
No. 87.....	doz 8 50
No. 90.....	doz 4 00
Complexion.....	doz 4 00



No. 0.....	doz 4 50
No. 88.....	doz 4 50



No. 67.....	doz 5 00
No. 86.....	doz 5 00
No. 48.....	doz 6 00
No. 848.....	doz 6 00
No. 8.....	doz 6 50
No. 90.....	doz 7 00



No. 52.....	doz 7 00
-------------	----------



No. 10.....	doz 6 50
-------------	----------



No. 1.....	doz 8 00
No. 44.....	doz 9 00



No. 88.....	doz 9 00
No. 84 same as 88, larger, 4 rows.....	doz 18 50



No. 7.....	doz 9 00
------------	----------



No. 6.....	doz 9 00
Electric.....	doz 8 00

## Ryans' Detachable Handles.

No. 7, Straight, Black Bristles.....	doz 8 00
No. 7, Curved, Black Bristles.....	doz 8 50
No. 9, Straight, White and Black Bristles.....	doz 8 50
No. 9, Curved, White and Black Bristles.....	doz 9 00

## SUNDRIES—Con'd.

## BRUSHES—Hair—Con'd.

No. 10, Straight, White and Black Bristles.....	9 50
No. 10, Curved, White and Black Bristles.....	10 00
No. 15, Straight, Leather Back ds.....	9 50
No. 15, Curved, Leather Back ds.....	10 00

Bottle and Sterilizer.



Leiner's XL, small, length 9 in.....	75
Bottle, Lenox.....	75
Leiner's XL, large, length 18 in.....	1 00
Plain Wire Handle.....	40

## Clothes.

No. 255, Concave Back.....	1 75
No. 178, G. R.....	2 50
No. 275, Heavy Curved Back.....	2 00
No. 280, Heavy Concave Back.....	8 00
No. 148, Flexible Leather Back.....	8 50
No. 810, G. R. Fancy Back.....	4 00
No. 902, Fancy Curved Back.....	4 50
No. 8, Oval Back, grooved sides.....	5 00
No. 148, Flexible Leather Back.....	5 00
No. 776, Square Polished Back.....	6 00
No. 212, Concave Back, grooved sides.....	7 00
No. 891, G. R. Fancy Curved Back white bristles.....	7 50
No. 285, Flexible Leather Back, dz.....	7 50
No. 2, Concave Back, white bristles.....	8 00
No. 8, Concave Back, white bristles.....	9 00
No. 420, Fancy Concave Back.....	10 00
No. 801 A, Fancy Back, extra long bristles.....	12 00

## Complexion.

No. OX, white bristles.....	8 75
No. 2, white & black bristles.....	4 00
Bailey's rubber.....	4 00
No. 6, white br, leather back.....	4 50
No. 4, white bristles.....	5 00

Facial, Bailey's Rubber..... 4 00

## Hair.

Ideal, No. 1.....	7 00
Ideal, No. 2.....	8 00
No. 806, oval, 7 rows.....	1 50
No. 822, oval, 7 rows.....	1 75
No. 274, oval, 8 rows.....	2 00
No. 888, oval, 9 rows.....	2 25
No. 888, oval, 7 rows.....	2 50
No. 828-889 square, 10 rows.....	8 00
No. 871, oval, 8 rows.....	8 50
No. 9 square, 9 rows.....	8 50
No. 4157, oval, 7 rows.....	4 00
No. 402, oval, 8 rows.....	4 50
No. 120, oval, 10 rows.....	5 00
No. 477, oval, 11 rows.....	6 00

## "Sterling Brand" of Hair Brushes.

Solid back brushes, with center piece securely fastened with waterproof cement; each brush packed in separate carton, and is guaranteed *not to split nor come apart, nor the bristles to come out*; all bristles are hand-drawn over non-corrosive wires, and held in place by cement.



Following numbers, style of above.

No. 295, white bristle, satinwood back, olive wood center.....	4 00
No. 298, black bristle, satinwood back, satinwood center.....	4 00
No. 808, black bristle, cherrywood back, cherrywood center.....	4 50
No. 384, white bristle, satinwood back, birdseye maple center, dz.....	5 00
No. 358, white bristle, cherrywood back, cherrywood center.....	5 50
No. 410, white bristle, mahogany	

## SUNDRIES—Con'd.

## BRUSHES—Hair—Con'd.

back, rosewood center (long and narrow).....	6 00
No. 408, mixed bristle, satinwood back, applewood center.....	6 00
No. 458, white bristle, rosewood back, mahogany center.....	6 50
No. 508, white bristle, birdseye maple back, satinwood center.....	7 50
No. 509, mixed bristle, satinwood back, satinwood center.....	7 50
No. 608, white bristle, walnut back, walnut center.....	9 00
No. 619, white bristle, walnut back, walnut center (dark).....	9 00
No. 610, white bristle, olive wood back, olive wood center.....	9 00
No. 809, Long unbleached bristle, rosewood back, mahogany center.....	12 00



Following numbers, style of above.

No. 285, black bristle, birdseye maple back, birdseye maple center.....	4 00
No. 34, white bristle, birdseye maple back, birdseye maple center.....	5 00
No. 409, black bristle, birdseye maple back, satinwood center.....	6 00
No. 459, white bristle, birdseye maple back, birdseye maple center.....	6 50



Following numbers, style of above.

No. 359, white bristle, rosewood back and center (long and narrow).....	5 00
No. 384, mixed bristle, rosewood back and center.....	15 50
No. 460, long mixed bristle, rosewood back and center.....	6 50
No. 689, white bristle, walnut back and center (long and narrow).....	10 00
No. 661, white bristle, rosewood back and center.....	10 00
No. 800, long white bristle, walnut back and center (long and narrow).....	12 00
No. 900, long white bristle, walnut back and center.....	13 50



Following numbers, style of above.

No. 658, white bristle, mahogany back, center of rosewood and satinwood.....	10 00
No. 660, white bristle, walnut back center of walnut inlaid in parallel strips.....	10 00



Following numbers, style of above.

No. 287, black bristle, satinwood back, rosewood center.....	4 00
No. 583, white bristle, satinwood back, satinwood center.....	9 00

## SUNDRIES—Con'd.

## BRUSHES—Hair—Con'd.

No. 633, white bristle, walnut back, walnut center.....	9 00
---	------



No. 558.

No. 558, white bristle, mahogany back, center of walnut and satinwood.....	8 50
--	------

## Hair, Florelold.

No. 2121, ebony finish, white bristle.....	5 00
No. 2122, ebony finish, white bristle.....	5 00
No. 189, ebony finish, white bristle.....	6 00
No. 189, ebony finish, white bristle.....	9 00

## Hair, Florence.

No. 01, black back, black bristle.....	2 00
No. 1052, black back, black bristle.....	8 50
No. 08, black back, black bristle.....	4 00
No. 708, black back, white bristle.....	2 00
No. 1124, black back, white bristle.....	8 50
No. 808, black back, white bristle.....	4 00
Nos. 101-104, black back, wire bristle.....	2 00

## Hair, "Keep Clean."

No. 812, black ivory finish, black bristle.....	5 00
No. 605, black ivory finish, black bristle.....	5 00
No. 801, black ivory finish, black bristle.....	5 50
No. 905, black ivory finish, white bristle.....	5 00
No. 912, black ivory finish, white bristle.....	5 00
No. 915, black ivory finish, white bristle.....	7 50
No. 8905, olive high finish, white bristle.....	5 00
No. 8912m, olive high finish, white bristle.....	5 00

## Hair, Solid Back, Imported.

No. 12080, square, 7 rows.....	8 50
No. 1008, square, 9 rows.....	4 00
No. 4940, oval, 9 rows.....	5 00
No. 977-9, oval, 9 rows.....	6 00
No. 1151, oval, 11 rows.....	7 00
No. 1458-11, oval, 11 rows.....	7 50
No. 1110, oval, 9 rows.....	8 50
No. 1152, oval, 18 rows.....	9 00
No. 1111, oval, 11 rows.....	10 00
No. 1206, oval, 11 rows.....	12 00
No. 1212-18, oval, 18 rows.....	15 50
No. 1142, oval, 18 rows.....	15 00
No. 1715-15, oval, 15 rows.....	18 00
No. 084, oval, 18 rows.....	21 00
No. 1168, oval, 15 rows.....	24 00

## Hair, Wire.

No. 801.....	1 25
No. 681.....	1 75
No. 806.....	2 00
No. 500.....	8 00
No. 638.....	8 50

## Hand.

No. 76, 4 rows.....	85
No. 77, 4 rows.....	40
No. 2465, 5 rows, solid back.....	75
No. 520, 8 rows, convex back.....	1 50
No. 2717, 6 rows, solid back.....	1 75
No. 2, 8 rows, solid back.....	2 00
Bailey's rubber, small.....	2 00
Bailey's rubber, large.....	4 00
No. 69, 8 rows, curved back.....	8 00
No. 285, 7 rows, concave bck.....	4 00
No. 156, 8 rows, nailed back.....	5 00

## Hat.

No. 1, long handle.....	2 00
No. 25, 8 rows with handle.....	2 50

## SUNDRIES—Con'd.

## BRUSHES—Con'd.

Infant.	
No. 591, 4 rows, oval.....	doz 1 50
No. 645, 5 rows, square.....	doz 2 00
No. 6675, 5 rows, oval.....	doz 2 50
No. 648, 8 rows, square.....	doz 3 00
No. 6678, 8 rows, oval.....	doz 3 50
No. 6718, 8 rows, square.....	doz 4 00
No. 6677D, 8 rows, oval dec.....	doz 5 00

## Lather.

No. 1x Buck Horn.....	doz 2 00
No. 2x Buck Horn.....	doz 2 50
No. 3x Buck Horn.....	doz 3 00
No. 1P Buck Horn.....	doz 2 50
No. 2P Buck Horn.....	doz 3 00
No. 3P Buck Horn.....	doz 3 50
No. 1 Hard Rubber.....	doz 3 50
No. 2 Hard Rubber.....	doz 4 00
No. 3 Hard Rubber.....	doz 4 50
No. 5 Special, gross \$6.00.....	doz 6 00
No. 964, gross \$6.50.....	doz 6 50
No. 828, gross \$9.00.....	doz 7 50
No. 717, gross \$10.50.....	doz 1 00
No. 916, gross \$12.50.....	doz 1 25
No. 7.....	doz 1 50
Pilot.....	doz 1 50
Plunger, 1 doz. asstd in box.....	doz 7 50
No. 134, black handle, twine bound.....	doz 7 50
No. 134, black handle, twine bound.....	doz 1 00
No. 135, black handle, twine bound.....	doz 1 25
No. 136, black handle, twine bound.....	doz 1 50
No. 104, cherry handle, twine bound.....	doz 1 75
No. 109, cherry handle, twine bound.....	doz 2 00
No. 41, black handle, wire bound.....	doz 7 50
No. 42, black handle, wire bound.....	doz 1 00
No. 43, black handle, wire bound.....	doz 1 25
No. 44, black handle, wire bound.....	doz 1 75
No. 866, Badger, bone hdl.....	doz 8 75
No. 812, Badger, crvd. hdl.....	doz 5 00
No. 820, Badger, crvd. hdl.....	doz 7 00
No. 862, Gen Badger, crvd hdl.....	doz 7 50
Royal Aluminum.....	doz 4 00

## Nail.

Bone, Extra Fine.—C. L.	
2475, 5 row.....	doz 1 50
2476, 6 row.....	doz 1 75
2477, 7 row.....	doz 2 25
2478, 8 row.....	doz 3 00
2479, 9 row.....	doz 3 50
2480, 10 row.....	doz 4 00

Bone, Extra Fine.—C. L.—with Side Wing.	
3475, 5 row.....	doz 1 75
3476, 6 row.....	doz 2 25
3477, 7 row.....	doz 2 75
3478, 8 row.....	doz 3 25
3479, 9 row.....	doz 3 75
3480, 10 row.....	doz 4 25

Boxwood—Extra Fine Paris Assorted Bleached and Unbleached Bristles.	
2444, 4 rows.....	doz 1 75
2445, 5 rows.....	doz 2 50
2446, 6 rows.....	doz 3 00
2447, 7 rows.....	doz 3 50
2448, 8 rows.....	doz 4 00
2449, 9 rows.....	doz 4 50
2450, 10 rows.....	doz 5 50

Boxwood—Extra Fine Paris Assorted Bleached and Unbleached Bristles. with Side Wings.	
3445, 5 rows.....	doz 3 00
3446, 6 rows.....	doz 3 50
3447, 7 rows.....	doz 4 00
3448, 8 rows.....	doz 4 50
3449, 9 rows.....	doz 5 00
3450, 10 rows.....	doz 6 00

Porters, Polishers or Shiners.	
No. 900.....	doz 1 75
No. 980.....	doz 1 75
No. 940.....	doz 2 25
No. 950.....	doz 3 00
No. 960.....	doz 3 75

Shoe, with handles.	
No. 29, Black Bristles.....	doz 1 75
No. 52, Black Bristles.....	doz 2 50

## SUNDRIES—Con'd.

## BRUSHES—Shoe—Con'd.

No. 49, Black & White Bris.....	doz 3 50
No. 27, Black & White Bris.....	doz 3 50
No. 24, Black & White Bris.....	doz 4 00
No. 700, Black & White Bris.....	doz 5 00
Tooth.—B 50, 8 Row.....	doz 4 00
811, 5 Row.....	doz 6 00
4081, 4 Row, asst'd handles.....	doz 7 50
819, 4 Row, asst'd handles.....	doz 9 00
4085, 4 Row, asst'd handles.....	doz 1 00
4109, 4 Row, asst'd handles.....	doz 1 25
9024, 4 Row, asst'd handles.....	doz 1 50
Lakanuka, 4 Row, asst'd handles.....	doz 1 90
1199, 4 Row, asst'd handles.....	doz 2 00
2567, 4 Row, asst'd handles.....	doz 2 25
1908, 4 Row, fancy handles, asorted.....	doz 3 00
1200, 4 Row, fancy handles, asorted.....	doz 3 50
1747, 4 Row, fancy handles, asorted.....	doz 3 75
1410, 4 Row, fancy handles, asorted.....	doz 4 00
Bailey's Rubber, No. 1.....	doz 2 00
Bailey's Rubber, No. 2.....	doz 2 50

## BUBBLE BLOWER, Ideal.....doz 3 00

## BULBS.

Atomizer, single with valve.....	doz 1 50
Atomizer, single without valve.....	doz 1 50
Atomizer, with tubing, angle.....	doz 3 00
Atomizer, with tubing, 90 deg.....	doz 6 00
English Breast Pump.....	doz 1 50
Syringe, Single Neck.....	doz 1 25
Syringe, Double Neck.....	doz 1 25

CABINET, Cardinal shaving, complete.....	each 4 50
Cardinal shaving, empty.....	each 2 50

## CACHOUS.

Imperial Crown, small, No. 848.....	doz 7 50
Imperial Crown, large, No. 845.....	doz 1 00
Hance Bros. & White's.....	doz 7 50

## CAMPHOR ICE.

Hegeman's.....	doz 2 00
Imp. Crown Oilphane with Glycerine, No. 1215.....	doz 7 50
Imp. Crown, in bottles No. 1219.....	doz 1 00
Compound Menthol.....	doz 4 25

## CANDY, Yellow Jacket, 25 &amp; bxs. 2.....doz 15

## CAPS, Bottle.

1, 2, 8.....	per gross 28
4.....	per gross 29
5.....	per gross 30
6.....	per gross 38

## CAPTOL, 4711.....per doz 9 60

## CASES, Card.

No. 56-1864, Pressed Leather.....	doz 1 75
No. 0125BL, black, inside clasp.....	doz 2 50
No. 22BA, black, limit Seal Gr.....	doz 4 50
No. 2478, black, polished leather inside.....	doz 6 00
No. 238B, Emb leather, assorted colors.....	doz 7 50
No. 8106, polished leather, asst'd colors.....	doz 9 00
No. 289B, Gen. Seal, fancy inside.....	doz 12 00
Specimen, Saxonmeyer's.....	each 3 00

## CATHETERS.

English.....	doz 7 50
gelatin's, soft depressed eye.....	doz 2 00
Plated, male.....	each 7 50
Plated, female.....	each 4 50
Kingstone, Cylind, soft, J & J.....	each 40
Linen, Woven Eye.....	each 60
Pure Silk, Woven Eye.....	each 60
Kingstone, Conical, J & J.....	each 40
Linen, Woven Eye.....	each 65
Pure Silk, Woven Eye.....	each 65

CAUSTIC Points, Diamond.....	doz 7 50
Wetmore's.....	doz 7 50

## CEMENT, see M.

Nonpareil.....	doz 7 50
Van Stan's Stratena.....	doz 1 55

## CHALK—Prepared.

Thomas' Eng., White, 8 & bxs.....	doz 50
Thomas' Eng., Pink, 8 & bxs.....	doz 50
No. 827, Imp. Crown, Plain.....	doz 45
No. 828, Imp. Crown, Plain.....	doz 55
No. 829, Imp. Crown, Perf.....	doz 55
No. 830, Imp. Crown, Perf.....	doz 1 00
Billiard.....	gro 50

## SUNDRIES—Con'd.

## CHALK—Prepared—Con'd.

Carpenter's, white.....	gro 50
Carpenter's, red.....	gro 60
Carpenter's, blue.....	gro 70

## CHAINS.

Key, No. 6, nickel.....	doz 40
Key, No. 4, nickel.....	doz 75
Key, No. 2, aluminum.....	doz 1 25

## CHAMOIS VESTS, "Sterling,"

Gentlemen's Chamois Vests, felt-lined, sizes, chest: 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches.....	doz 24 00
Ladies' Vests, cloth covered, chamois lined, sizes, bust: 32, 34, 36 and 38 inches.....	doz 24 00

## CHEST PROTECTORS, "Sterling."

No. 1, Red felt, silk bound, lge.....	doz 3 50
No. 2, Red felt, silk bound, medium.....	doz 3 00
No. 3, Chamois, felt-lined, lge.....	doz 5 00
No. 4, Chamois, felt-lined, medium.....	doz 4 00
No. 5, Chamois, felt-lined, without elastics on sides, small.....	doz 7 20
No. 6, Chamois, felt-lined, without elastics on sides, med.....	doz 10 80
No. 7, Chamois, felt-lined, without elastics on sides, large.....	doz 14 40
No. 8, Chamois, felt-lined, medium.....	doz 7 50
No. 9, Chamois, felt-lined, lge.....	doz 9 00
No. 10, Chamois, felt-lined, extra large.....	doz 10 80
No. 11, Chamois, felt-lined, small.....	doz 10 80
No. 12, Chamois, felt-lined, medium.....	doz 12 00
No. 13, Chamois, felt-lined, lge.....	doz 14 40
No. 14, Chamois, felt-lined, extra large.....	doz 18 00
No. 15, Red felt, edges unbound and without elastics on sides, large.....	doz 3 50
No. 16, Red felt, edges unbound and without elastics on sides, extra large.....	doz 5 50
No. 17, Red felt, silk bound, large.....	doz 5 50
No. 18, Red felt, silk bound, extra large.....	doz 7 20
No. 19, Red felt, silk bound, large.....	doz 10 80
No. 20, Red felt, silk bound, medium.....	doz 9 00

## CHIPS, POKER.

Mineral Ivory.....	per m 2 50
Paper compressed.....	per m 4 00

## CLEANERS, Bailey's Rubber Glove.

Absorene Wall Paper.....	doz 7 50
Bell's Star.....	doz 45
Diamond Wall Paper.....	doz 1 25
Liane Straw Hat.....	doz 1 75
Sulphur Carbon, Wall Paper, small.....	doz 1 80
Sulphur Carbon, Wall Paper, large.....	doz 3 50

## CLEANSER.

Mme. Yale's Hair.....	doz 9 00
-----------------------	----------

## COBB'S GOODS.

Branu Nail Powder.....	doz 3 50
Cosmetic Cherri Lip.....	doz 3 50
Panza Cream.....	doz 3 50
Zantic.....	doz 3 50
Star Emery Board.....	doz 1 50
Piky.....	doz 4 15

## COLOGNE.

Attwood's, 1/2 pints.....	doz 11 00
Attwood's, 1 pint.....	doz 18 00
Attwood's, 2 pint.....	doz 45 20
Burnett's, 1/4 pint, cork.....	doz 6 25
Hazard & Hazard's, No. 6, 6 oz.....	doz 3 50
Hazard & Hazard's, No. 6, 8 oz.....	doz 10 50
Hazard & Hazard's, No. 6, 16 oz.....	doz 16 00
E. W. Hoyt's 5c.....	doz 45
E. W. Hoyt's 10c.....	doz 75
Hoyt's German, small.....	doz 1 75
Hoyt's German, medium.....	doz 3 75
Hoyt's German, large.....	doz 7 50
Hoyt's German, equal 1 gro. sml except 5 and 10 cent size, less 5%.	
Imperial Crown Toilet Cologne. Six odors asst'd, No. 1878.....	doz 2 00

## SUNDRIES—Con'd.

## COLOGNE—Con'd.

Imperial Crown,	
Monte Carlo Sec. No. 285...	dos 18 00
Monte Carlo, in gal jugs...	gal 2 75
Witch Hazel Lav. ½ pt. No. 483.	
Imperial Crown, ½ doz in box.	dos 4 00
Imp. Crown German Farina.	
¼ pt. sprinkler top stopper...	dos 8 75
½ pt. sprinkler top stopper...	dos 6 25
1 pt. sprinkler top stopper...	dos 12 00
In bulk, per gal incl. ....	gal 6 75
Imperial Crown, ½ doz in box.	
¼ pt. sprinkler top stopper,	
No. 421.....	dos 4 50
½ pt. sprinkler top stopper,	
No. 428.....	dos 8 00
pt. sprinkler top stopper,	
No. 425.....	dos 15 00
In bulk, ..... per gal	8 75
J. M. Farina, 4 oz lg. No 4.	dos 7 00
J. M. Farina, 4 oz sh. No 4.	dos 7 00
J. M. Farina, ½ pt wicker	
No. 4.....	dos 10 50
J. M. Farina, pt. wicker	
No. 4.....	dos 20 00
J. M. Farina, qt. wicker	
No. 4.....	dos 42 00
J. M. Farina gegenueber,	
2-oz short.....	dos 8 50
J. M. Farina gegenueber,	
4 oz long.....	dos 7 00
J. M. Farina gegenueber,	
4 oz short.....	dos 7 00
J. M. Farina gegenueber,	
8 oz double.....	dos 14 00
J. M. Farina gegenueber,	
½ pt wicker.....	dos 10 50
J. M. Farina gegenueber,	
pt wicker.....	dos 21 00
J. M. Farina gegenueber,	
qt wicker.....	dos 42 00
No. 4711, Double Extrait D'Eau de—	
No. 1, quarts (wickered).....	dos 88 50
No. 2, pints (wickered).....	dos 17 50
No. 8, ¼-pints (wickered).....	dos 9 00
No. 21, ¼-pints (wickered).....	dos 5 70
No. 5, 4-oz. short glass bot. ....	dos 6 00
No. 10, 4-oz. long green bot. ....	dos 6 00
Less 10%.....	
Mulhen's Farina, green label—	
No. 24, ¼-pint (wickered).....	dos 7 20
No. 28, 1 pint (wickered).....	dos 18 00
No. 22, 1 quart (wickered).....	dos 24 50
Less 10%.....	

## COMBS.

Aluminum, Barber, Taper.	
No. 461 X, 7 in.....	dos 1 50
No. 6, 7½ in.....	dos 1 75
Aluminum, Dressing.	
No. 468 X, 7 in.....	dos 2 00
No. 8, 7½ in.....	dos 2 25
No. 12, 7½ in.....	dos 2 50
No. 10, 7½ in.....	dos 8 50
Aluminum, Pocket in case.	
No. 0.....	dos 75
No. 4.....	dos 1 50
No. 8.....	dos 1 75
Celluloid, Barber.	
No. 4, 7½ in.....	dos 1 50
No. 84, 6¾ in.....	dos 2 50
Celluloid, Dressing.	
No. 57, 7 in. white.....	dos 1 50
No. 1, 8 in. white.....	dos 2 00
No. 6, 8 in. asst'd colors.....	dos 8 00
No. 191, 8 in. asst'd colors.....	dos 4 00
No. 118, 8 in. Sawed Ivory.....	dos 5 50
No. 119, 8 in. Sawed Lt. Ant. ....	dos 6 00
No. 80, 9½ in. Jap. Back, as-	
sorted.....	dos 7 50
No. 181, 8 in. Sawed, Ivory and	
shell.....	dos 9 00
Hard Rubber, Dressing.	
No. 2000, 7 in.....	dos 50
No. 2002, 7 in.....	dos 60
No. 817, 8 in.....	dos 75
No. 819, 7 in.....	dos 1 00
No. 2012, 8 in.....	dos 1 25
No. 1768, 8 in.....	dos 1 60
No. 1004, 8 in.....	dos 1 90
No. 2017, 8 in.....	dos 2 25
No. 81, 8 in.....	dos 2 50
No. 1008, 8 in.....	dos 8 00
No. 1014, 8 in.....	dos 8 50
Hard Rubber, Fine	
No. 41.....	dos 45
No. 187-11.....	dos 60
No. 061.....	dos 85
No. 78B.....	dos 90
No. 078-18.....	dos 1 05
No. 071.....	dos 1 40

## SUNDRIES—Con'd.

## COMBS—Hard Rubber—Con'd.

No. 072.....	dos 1 90
No. 700 4 doz asst'd.....	per box 1 60
No. 800 4 doz asst'd.....	per box 8 00
Hard Rubber, Gents' or Barbers.	
No. 2004, 7 in.....	dos 50
No. 754, 7½ in.....	dos 90
No. 757, 7½ in.....	dos 1 00
No. 1714, 7½ in.....	dos 1 25
No. 1081, 7½ in.....	dos 1 65
Hard Rubber, Pocket.	
No. 1240, 4½ in.....	dos 70
No. 1128, 5 in., cased.....	dos 70
No. 1288, 4½ in., cased.....	dos 80
No. 1029, 5 in., cased.....	dos 1 25
No. 1142, 5 in., cased.....	dos 1 40
Horn, Barber.	
7 in.....	dos 75
7 in. extra.....	dos 1 25
7 in. taper.....	dos 1 25
7½ in. taper.....	dos 1 25
Horn.	
Acme, metal back, D 7.....	dos 1 00
Acme, metal back, J 7.....	dos 85
Acme, metal back, B 75.....	dos 1 60
Eureka, metal back—	
5XX.....	dos 55
5½XX.....	dos 65
6XX.....	dos 75
6½XX.....	dos 85
Raw Horn, Fine—	
9s.....	dos 85
10s.....	dos 12s.
11s.....	dos 45
14s.....	dos 60
Blonde Fine—	
10.....	dos 50
11.....	dos 55
12.....	dos 60
Pyraline; Dressing, assorted col-	
ors.....	dos 2 00

## CORKS.

M. B. Diamond Brand, net prices.			
No.		Regular	Ex. long
0.....	gro	80	85
1.....	gro	80	85
2.....	gro	80	85
3.....	gro	85	45
4.....	gro	40	50
5.....	gro	50	60
6.....	gro	55	70
7.....	gro	70	95
8.....	gro	85	1 15
9.....	gro	1 00	1 25
10.....	gro	1 80	1 75
1-8.....	gro	40	50
8-6.....	gro	45	57

## Tapered, Regular Length.

No.	XX	X	Com.
1 to 6 Asst.....	70	55	
8 to 6 Asst.....	80	65	
000.....	80	40	20
00.....	80	40	20
0.....	80	40	20
1.....	80	40	20
2.....	80	40	20
3.....	80	40	20
4.....	70	55	80
5.....	90	75	40
6.....	1 05	85	45
7.....	1 85	1 10	55
8.....	1 70	1 80	65
9.....	2 00	1 50	75
10.....	2 55	2 00	1 00
11.....	2 70	2 10	1 05
12.....	2 85	2 80	1 15
13.....	8 80	2 70	1 85
14.....	8 85	8 00	1 50
15.....	4 00	8 25	1 65
16.....	5 20	8 70	1 80
17.....	5 80	4 20	2 10
18.....	6 40	4 80	2 40
19.....	7 00	5 40	2 70
20.....	8 00	6 00	8 00
22.....	10 00	7 20	8 80
24.....	12 50	9 00	4 50
26.....	15 00	10 90	5 40
6 to 10 Asst.....	1 75	1 40	70
7 to 20 Asst.....	4 05	8 25	1 85
11 to 20 Asst.....	4 90	4 00	2 00

Less 75%.

## Tapered Corks—Short.

No.	XX	X	Com.
000.....	50	40	20
00.....	50	40	20
0.....	50	40	20
1.....	50	40	20
2.....	50	40	20

## SUNDRIES—Con'd.

## CORKS—Tapered—Con'd. per gross.

No.	XX	X	Com.
8.....	50	40	20
4.....	50	45	25
5.....	65	60	80
6.....	75	70	85
7.....	1 10	95	45
8.....	1 25	1 05	55
9.....	1 40	1 15	60
10.....	2 10	1 50	75
11.....	2 25	1 70	85
12.....	2 45	2 05	1 05
13.....	2 70	2 40	1 20
14.....	8 00	2 70	1 85
15.....	8 80	8 00	1 50
16.....	8 70	8 80	1 65
17.....	4 10	8 60	1 80
18.....	4 50	4 00	2 00
19.....	5 25	4 50	2 25
20.....	6 00	4 80	2 40
22.....	7 50	6 00	8 00
24.....	9 00	7 20	8 60
26.....	11 00	8 40	4 20
11 to 20 Assorted.....	8 75	8 00	1 50
12 to 18 .....	8 05	2 50	1 25
17 to 20 .....	5 00	4 00	2 00

Less 75%.

## Tapered Corks—Extra Long

No.	XX	X
No. 1.....	gro 60	40
No. 2.....	gro 60	40
No. 3.....	gro 75	45
No. 4.....	gro 85	60
No. 5.....	gro 1 00	90
No. 6.....	gro 1 25	1 05
No. 7.....	gro 1 90	1 85
No. 8.....	gro 2 25	1 80
No. 9.....	gro 2 40	1 90
No. 10.....	gro 8 50	2 50
No. 11.....	gro 8 75	2 70
No. 12.....	gro 4 00	2 90
No. 13.....	gro 4 25	4 05
No. 14.....	gro 4 50	8 25
No. 15.....	gro 4 80	8 50

Less 75%.

## Corks, Rubber.—See Stoppers.

## CORK PRESSERS.

Iron.....ea	Rotary, sm. ea	50
Bronze.....ea	Rotary, lg. ea	75

## CORKSCREWS.

No. 212, Worlds Fair.....	dos 40
Domestic, wire handle.....	dos 60
Garden City.....	dos 60
Uncle Benjamin.....	dos 65
No. 48, wood handle.....	dos 75
Assorted, pocket, on cards.....	dos 1 25
Asst, wood handle, on cards.....	dos 1 50
Davis' Pocket.....	dos 2 50
No. 21, with knife & brush.....	dos 4 50
No. 58, for store use.....	dos 4 50
Reliable.....	dos 5 50
Peerless.....	dos 7 50

## COSMETIC.

Babin's, white, black, brown.....	dos 80
Coslin's Cherry Lip.....	dos 4 15
Coudray's, No. 940.....	dos 1 14
French or Star, flat or round,	
No. 819.....	dos 40
Imp. Crown Cosmetic No. 908,	
Red, White, Black & Pink, sm ds	75
Imp. Crown Cosmetic No. 901,	
Red, White, Black & Pink, lg. dos	1 50
Italian, Senes', small.....	dos 90
Italian, Senes', large.....	dos 1 30
Letchford's Transparent.....	dos 1 60
Lubin's, small.....	dos 8 00
Pinaud's, No. 815.....	dos 1 60
Pivet's.....	dos 45
Smith's, Turkish.....	dos 1 80
COT2—Finger, Rubber.	
Heavy black.....	dos 85
Light black.....	dos 80
Pure Gum.....	dos 40
Seamless.....	dos 40
Standard Tissue, 1 doz in box.....	dos 80
Dr. Lake's, 1 doz in box.....	dos 25
Patent leather, Faroubeck's.....	dos 57

## COTTON, ABSORBENT—O. O. Co.

1 ½ ctn.....	50	½ ctn.....	55
½ ctn.....	40	¼ ctn.....	45
1 oz. ctn.....	50		
Less 10%.....			
Plain, J. & J.			
1 ½ ctn.....	50		
½ ctn.....	45		
¼ ctn.....	40		
½ ctn.....	45		

## SUNDRIES—Con'd.

## COTTON ABSORBENT—J. &amp; J.'s—Con'd.

1 os ctn.....	50
1/2 os ctn.....	70
Net.	
Absorbent, Sterilized, J. & J.	
1 lb ctn.....	25
1/2 lb ctn.....	30
1 oz ctn.....	45
Borated, J. & J.	
1 lb ctn.....	55
1/2 lb ctn.....	60
1/4 lb ctn.....	65
1/2 oz ctn.....	70
1 os ctn.....	75
Carbolated, J. & J.	
1 lb ctn.....	55
1/2 lb ctn.....	60
1/4 lb ctn.....	65
1/2 oz ctn.....	70
1 os ctn.....	75
Corrosive sublimate, J. & J.	
1 lb ctn.....	55
1/2 lb ctn.....	60
1/4 lb ctn.....	65
1/2 oz ctn.....	70
1 os ctn.....	75
Salicylated, J. & J.	
1 lb ctn.....	70
1/2 lb ctn.....	75
1/4 lb ctn.....	80
1/2 oz ctn.....	85
1 os ctn.....	90
COQUILLS, No. 602.....	1 25
No. 603.....	1 50
No. 603 1/2.....	1 75
No. 402 1/2.....	1 50
CREAM.	
Anita Toilet.....	4 00
Barnard's.....	2 00
Benbow's Borated.....	1 75
Berry's Violet.....	8 50
Bunn's Toilet.....	2 00
C. & M. Cucumber.....	4 25
C. & M. Elder Flower and Cucumber.....	2 75
Mrs. Cobb's Pansa.....	4 15
Dermatine, small.....	2 00
Dermatine, large.....	4 00
DeWitt's, large.....	2 00
DeWitt's, small.....	1 20
Dickey's Creme de Lys, white.....	4 00
Dickey's Creme de Lys, pink.....	4 00
Espay's, small.....	1 25
Espay's, large.....	1 65
Fould's, Arsenalene.....	4 50
Gouraud's Oriental.....	12 00
Graham's Cucumber and Elder Flower, small.....	4 00
Graham's Cucumber and Elder Flower, large.....	8 00
H. & H. Cucumber.....	2 50
Haswell's Witch Hazel.....	1 75
Hallock's Anti Freckle.....	2 25
Hebra Viola.....	4 00
Holmes' Frostilla.....	1 25
Hind's H. & A., small.....	4 25
Hind's H. & A., large.....	9 00
Hutchins' Specific.....	4 00
Hyalanth.....	4 00
Imperial Crown, Cold, sm.....	1 00
Imperial Crown, Cold, med.....	1 50
Imperial Crown, Cold, lge.....	2 00
Imperial Crown, Salvea.....	1 75
Lanoline in Tubes.....	2 00
Lettuce in Tubes.....	2 00
Malvina.....	4 00
Meyer's Exora, white, pink and brown.....	8 00
Milkweed.....	4 00
Odoricide.....	2 00
Packer's Charm, small.....	2 00
Packer's Charm, large.....	4 00
Patey's Cold.....	2 00
Parker Fray's Cream Van-olia.....	2 05
P. D. & Co.'s Euthymol.....	1 75
Pinaud's No. 265, Creme de Lys.....	4 00
Pinaud's No. 817, Cold Cream.....	4 00
Porzoni's.....	1 00
Prentice Outcream.....	2 00
Preston's Portsmouth, in tubes.....	4 20
Rhea.....	4 00
Recamier, with Glycerine.....	9 50
Recamier, without Glycerine.....	8 00
Rosealia, large.....	2 00
Rosealia, medium.....	2 00
Rosealia, small.....	2 00
Sargent's Dermal.....	1 75
Secord's Arnicated.....	2 00

## SUNDRIES—Con'd.

## CREAM—Con'd.

Simon, No. 2.....	6 50
Simon, No. 8.....	8 50
Stillman's Freckle.....	8 50
Vaseline Cold, No. 1.....	1 25
Vaseline Cold, No. 2.....	1 89
Vaseline Cold, No. 8.....	8 58
Vinolia.....	4 84
Westfall's Egg Shampoo.....	2 00
Woodbury's Facial.....	1 75

## CUPS, DRINKING.

No. 1 metal case.....	2 25
No. 6a metal case.....	8 00
No. 2801.....	6 00

## CUPPING GLASSES.

All glass, asstd.....	1 00
Glass, rubber bulb.....	8 00

CUPS, Cupping with bulb.....	8 00
------------------------------	------

## CURLERS, HAIR.



Princess.....doz 55



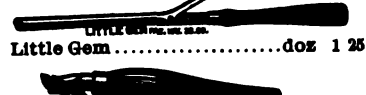
Little Princess.....doz 45



Duke.....doz 55



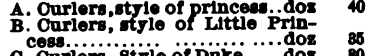
Midget.....doz 75



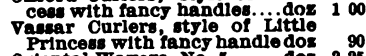
Little Gem.....doz 1 25



Tourist.....doz 75



Tourist.....doz 40



Tourist.....doz 85



Tourist.....doz 80



Tourist.....doz 1 00



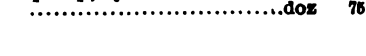
Tourist.....doz 90



Tourist.....doz 2 25



Tourist.....doz 1 50



Tourist.....doz 75

## SUNDRIES—Con'd.

## CURLING FLUID.

Mrs. Berry's.....	doz 2 00
-------------------	----------

## CUSHIONS, Invalid Rubber.

No.	doz	No.	doz
1, 9 in.....	10 20	8, 14 in.....	14 40
2, 10 in.....	11 40	7, 15 in.....	15 00
3, 11 in.....	12 00	6, 16 in.....	15 60
4, 12 in.....	13 20	5, 17 in.....	16 20
5, 13 in.....	14 40	4, 18 in.....	17 40

## DAUBERS.

Bailey's Rubber.....	doz 2 00
No. 120, Stencil.....	doz 40
No. 11 M, Iron Handle.....	doz 75
No. 19, Stencil.....	doz 75
Royal, Iron Handle.....	doz 1 75

DENTAFOAM, Imp. Crown.....	doz 1 75
----------------------------	----------

DERMA PURA.....	doz 18 50
-----------------	-----------

DERMA-ROYALE.....	doz 8 00
-------------------	----------

## DICE, Bone, Square.

No.	per	No.	per
2.....	100	6.....	100
3.....	100	7.....	100
4.....	100	8.....	100
5.....	100	9.....	100
1/4 in. Celluloid, 5 in set.....	set		80

## DROPPERS, MEDICINE.

Curved and Straight.....	doz 25
--------------------------	--------

## DOUCHES—Nasal.

Imperial Crown.....	doz 8 00
Mead's, small.....	doz 8 50
Pierce's.....	doz 4 00
Thudicum's, pts.....	doz 5 00
Thudicum's, qts.....	doz 6 00
Warner's.....	doz 8 50

## DUSTERS—Ostrich.

9 in.....	doz 2 25	16 in.....	doz 9 00
10 in.....	doz 8 00	18 in.....	doz 9 50
12 in.....	doz 5 00	20 in.....	doz 10 50
14 in.....	doz 7 25	22 in.....	doz 11 00
24 in.....	doz 12 00		

## Turkey, ordinary

10 in.....	doz 1 75	16 in.....	doz 8 50
12 in.....	doz 2 25	18 in.....	doz 4 25
14 in.....	doz 8 00		

## Turkey, extra parlor—

10 in.....	doz 2 75	12 in.....	doz 8 75
14 in.....	doz 4 50	16 in.....	doz 5 75
18 in.....	doz 6 50	20 in.....	doz 9 00

## Wool.

No. 000, Bishop's.....	doz 90
No. 00, 7-8 in.....	doz 1 85
No. 0, 8-9 in.....	doz 8 00
No. 2, 10 in.....	doz 4 50
No. 4, 11 in.....	doz 6 00
No. 6, 12 in.....	doz 7 00

## DUST, DIAMOND.

Imperial Crown, small, No. 821.....	doz 75
Imperial Crown, large, No. 828.....	doz 1 00

## EAU DE QUININE.

Imperial Crown, sml, No. 896.....	doz 8 25
Imperial Crown, lrg, No. 896.....	doz 6 00
Pinaud's No. 2690.....	doz 4 25
Pinaud's No. 2702.....	doz 8 25
Pinaud's No. 2698.....	doz 27 00

## ENAMEL.

Cobb's Bran U.....	doz 4 00
Graham's Eugenia.....	doz 8 00
Mrs. Fray's Diamond, small.....	doz 1 50
J. F. Fray's Diamond, small.....	doz 2 05
J. F. Fray's Diamond, large.....	doz 8 55

## ENVELOPES—Commercial.

Regular XX No. 1118.	per M	per M
4.....	90	90
5.....	90	90
6.....	95	95
8 1/4.....	1 00	1 00
8 1/2.....	1 00	1 00
6 1/4.....	1 00	1 00
Standard XX 1522.	per M	per M
4.....	1 05	1 05
5.....	1 10	1 10
6.....	1 15	1 15
8 1/4.....	1 20	1 20
8 1/2.....	1 20	1 20
6 1/4.....	1 20	1 20
10.....	2 25	2 25

## SUNDRIES—Con'd.

## ENVELOPES—Commercial—Con'd.

Standard XXX 1802.

4.....	per M	1 15
5.....	per M	1 20
6.....	per M	1 80
6 1/4.....	per M	1 40
6 1/2.....	per M	1 40
6 3/4.....	per M	1 40

## Baronial—Standard XX.

4.....	per M	1 50
5.....	per M	1 60

## Drug—Standard.

4.....	per M	55
5.....	per M	60
6.....	per M	65

## ERADICATOR.

Berry's Freckle and Mole.....	doz	12 50
-------------------------------	-----	-------

## ESSENCE.

French's White Rose.....	lb	6 25
French's Florida.....	lb	4 15
French's Violet.....	lb	4 15
French's Wild Apple Bloss.....	lb	4 15
French's Lavender.....	lb	4 15
French's Lilac Bloss.....	lb	4 15
Bay Laurel.....	lb	2 60

## EXTRACTS.

Atkinson's, asst. odors, 10%.....	lb	5 80
Atkinson's, 10% asst. odors, 10%.....	doz	7 00
Baldwin's, 1/2 and 1s, Queen		
Bess, Wild Plum Blossom.....	lb	8 25
Bayley's Essence Bouq, sml. doz	10 00	
Colgate's Cashmere Bouq, oz. doz	5 40	
Colgate's Regular Odors, 1/2s. lb	8 50	
Colgate's Special Odors, 1/2s. lb	8 50	
Colgate's Young People, bxs. doz	8 05	
Crown, Crab Apple, 1/2 oz.....	5 25	
Crown, Crab Apple, 1 oz.....	7 00	
Crown, Crab Apple, 2 oz.....	12 50	
Crown, Crab Apple, 4 oz.....	21 00	
Crown, Crab Apple, 8 oz.....	41 00	
Crown, Crab Apple, 16 oz.....	82 00	
Crown, Violet de Parme, 1 oz. doz	9 00	
Eastman's, Regular Odors, 1/2s. lb	8 00	
Eastman's, Special Odors, 1/2s. lb	4 00	
Eastman's, small bot. No. 788. doz	2 00	
Eastman's, Aloha, No. 1012, 1-6. dz	8 00	
Gosnell's Cherry Blossom No. 15		
doz	6 50	

## Imperial Crown.

Regular Odors, 1/2s, 1s, Marechal		
Nell Rose, Alpine Rose, Ma-		
Belle, etc.....	8 25	
Special Odors, 1/2s, Mousseline		
Bouquet, La Tosca Bouquet,		
Cardinal Rose, Peau de Esp.		
Imperial Pink, Imperial Plum		
Blossoms, English Hawthorn		
Blossom Bridal Rose, Violette		
Blanch, White Iris, Peach		
Bloom.....	4 25	
Special Odors, 1/2s, 1s Purple		
Azalea, Wedding Bells.....	4 50	
Extra Special 1/2s, 1s Musk, Color-		
less; Musk, Tonguin, Violette de		
Parme.....	5 00	
Ex. Special, 1/2s, 1s, Swiss Violet,		
Imperial Violet.....	6 00	
Ex. Special, 1/2s, 1s, Circassian		
Frangipanni.....	7 00	
Ex. Special, 1/2s and 1s, Narcissus		
Buds.....	7 00	
Ex. Special, 1/2s, 1s, Jericho Rose.		
doz	12 00	

## Imperial Crown.

No. 88, trial size 2 doz on card. dz	75	
No. 201, trial size 1 doz on card. dz	75	
No. 202, trial size 2 doz on card. dz	75	
No. 203, trial size 2 doz on card. dz	75	
No. 205, trial size 8 doz on card. dz	75	
No. 207, trial size 1 doz on card. dz	1 00	
No. 89, 1/2 oz singlets reg. odors. dz	2 00	
No. 40, 1/2 oz singlets reg. odors. dz	2 50	
No. 41, 1/2 oz singlets, regular. dz	8 75	
No. 43, 1 oz singlets, regular. dz	5 50	
No. 45, 2 oz singlets, regular. dz	8 00	
No. 47, 4 oz singlets, regular. dz	15 00	
No. 81, 1/2 oz singlets, special. dz	2 75	
No. 82, 1/2 oz singlets, special. dz	4 00	
No. 84, 1 oz singlets, special. dz	6 00	
No. 86, 2 oz singlets, special. dz	8 75	
No. 88, 4 oz singlets, special. dz	16 00	
No. 101, 1/2 oz Orchidenia, spl. dz	8 50	
No. 102, 1/2 oz Orchidenia, spl. dz	5 00	
No. 104, 1 oz Orchidenia, spl. dz	8 00	
No. 106, 2 oz Orchidenia, spl. dz	18 00	

## SUNDRIES—Con'd.

## EXTRACTS—Con'd.

No. 108, 4 oz Orchidenia, spl. dz	21 00
No. 121, 1/2 oz Imp Violet, spl. dz	8 50
No. 122, 1/2 oz Imp Violet, spl. dz	5 00
No. 124, 1 oz Imp Violet, spl. dz	8 00
No. 126, 2 oz Imp Violet, spl. dz	13 00
No. 128, 4 oz Imp Violet, spl. dz	21 00

## Imperial Odors.

No. 110, 1/2 oz singlets.....	2 75
No. 111, 1/2 oz singlets.....	4 00
No. 112, 1 oz singlets.....	6 00
No. 114, 2 oz singlets.....	8 75
No. 116, 4 oz singlets.....	16 00

## Purple Azalea.

No. 180, 1/2 oz singlets.....	2 75
No. 181, 1/2 oz singlets.....	4 00
No. 182, 1 oz singlets.....	6 00
No. 184, 2 oz singlets.....	8 75
No. 186, 4 oz singlets.....	16 00

## Violette de Parme.

No. 161, 1/2 oz singlets.....	5 50
No. 162, 1/2 oz singlets.....	5 00
No. 164, 1 oz singlets.....	7 25
No. 166, 2 oz singlets.....	10 50
No. 168, 4 oz singlets.....	18 00

## Kirk's Shandon Bells, 1/2s.....

doz	8 75
-----	------

## Lautier's

Triple, 1s.....	2 88
-----------------	------

## Quadruple, 1s.....

doz	4 65
-----	------

## Lazell's

Regular Odors, 1/2s.....	8 25
--------------------------	------

Ferrian Bouquet 1/2s.....	4 25
---------------------------	------

Rom. Frangipanni, 1/2s.....	7 50
-----------------------------	------

Lubin's, oz.....	7 25
------------------	------

Lubin's, 1/2 oz.....	5 70
----------------------	------

Lubin's, 2/3 oz.....	9 85
----------------------	------

Lundborg's Regular Odors 1/2s.....	8 25
------------------------------------	------

Special Odors, 1/2s.....	4 25
--------------------------	------

Musk.....	6 00
-----------	------

White Musk.....	5 50
-----------------	------

Mellier's, on cards, 8 doz. on	
--------------------------------	--

card.....	2 25
-----------	------

Rhine Violet, 1 oz.....	9 00
-------------------------	------

Rhine Violet, 2 oz. { Less }.....	17 00
-----------------------------------	-------

Rhine Violet, 1/2 { 10% }.....	8 50
--------------------------------	------

Rhine Violet, 1 lb.....	9 25
-------------------------	------

Pinaud's	
----------	--

No. 2189, Opoponax, flat.....	8 25
-------------------------------	------

No. 2190, Opoponax.....	12 25
-------------------------	-------

No. 2284, Ixora Breoni.....	12 25
-----------------------------	-------

No. 2810, Brisa de las Pamps. dz	12 25
----------------------------------	-------

No. 2918, Four Leaf Clover.....	12 25
---------------------------------	-------

No. 2962, Violet de Parme.....	8 25
--------------------------------	------

No. 2968, Violet de Parme.....	12 25
--------------------------------	-------

No. 8089, Violet de Parme.....	18 75
--------------------------------	-------

No. 8200, 1 oz, Green Pink.....	8 50
---------------------------------	------

No. 8201, 1 1/2 oz, Green Pink.....	12 25
-------------------------------------	-------

No. 8219, 1 oz, Aurora Tulip.....	8 50
-----------------------------------	------

No. 8220, 1 1/2 oz, Aurora Tulip.....	12 25
---------------------------------------	-------

No. 4481, Lilas de France.....	8 50
--------------------------------	------

No. 4482, Lilas de France.....	12 40
--------------------------------	-------

## Roger &amp; Gallet.

No. 1089, Violette De Parme, 1 1/4	
------------------------------------	--

oz. sq. bottle.....	9 00
---------------------	------

No. 1087, Violette De Parme, 2	
--------------------------------	--

oz. sq. bottle.....	18 61
---------------------	-------

No. 1088, Violette De Parme, 2	
--------------------------------	--

oz. rd. bottle.....	11 96
---------------------	-------

No. 8128, Vera Violette, 1 1/4 oz.	
------------------------------------	--

sq. bottle.....	11 70
-----------------	-------

No. 8128, Vera Violette, 2 oz.	
--------------------------------	--

sq. bottle.....	15 56
-----------------	-------

No. 8127, Vera Violette, 4 oz.	
--------------------------------	--

sq. bottle.....	28 66
-----------------	-------

No. 1790, Peau D'Espagne, 1 1/4	
---------------------------------	--

oz. sq. bottle.....	10 70
---------------------	-------

No. 1788, Peau D'Espagne, 2	
-----------------------------	--

oz. sq. bottle.....	15 56
---------------------	-------

No. 1797, Peau D'Espagne, (1	
------------------------------	--

in box) 1 1/4 oz. sq. bottle. doz	11 70
-----------------------------------	-------

No. 1781, Peau D'Espagne, (1	
------------------------------	--

in box) 1 1/4 oz. rd. bottle. doz	10 50
-----------------------------------	-------

No. 1790, Heliotrope Blanc, 1 1/4	
-----------------------------------	--

oz. sq. bottle.....	10 70
---------------------	-------

No. 1798, Iris Blanc, 1 1/4 oz. sq.	
-------------------------------------	--

bottle.....	10 70
-------------	-------

No. 1798, Iris Blanc, 2 oz. sq.	
---------------------------------	--

bottle.....	15 56
-------------	-------

No. 8188, Bouq. Des Amours,	
-----------------------------	--

1 1/4 oz. sq. bottle.....	10 70
---------------------------	-------

No. 8168, Bouq. Des Amours, 2	
-------------------------------	--

oz. sq. bottle.....	15 56
---------------------	-------

## SUNDRIES—Con'd.

## EXTRACTS—Con'd.

No. 1711, Delicia, assorted, 1 1/4	
oz. fancy bottle.....	10 70
No. 1081, Fleurs Blanches, asst.	
2 oz. sq. bottle.....	11 96
No. 1778, Glycis, assorted, 1 1/4	
oz. sq. bottle.....	10 80
Bouq. Des Amours, 17 oz.....	7 90
Peau D'Espagne, 17 oz.....	7 90
Iris Blanc, 17 oz.....	7 90
Vera Violette, 17 oz.....	8 50
Violette De Parme, 17 oz.....	8 50
Vera Rosa, 17 oz.....	8 50

## EVAPORATING DISHES.

Iron, enameled, pint.....	each	50
Iron, enameled, quart.....	each	60
Iron, enameled, 1/2 gal.....	each	75
Iron, enameled, 1 gal.....	each	1 10
Iron, enameled, 2 gal.....	each	2 20
Iron, enameled, graduated, 2 to		
40 oz.....	each	2 00
Iron, enameled, graduated, 4 to		
96 oz.....	each	2 75
Porcelain.....		
No. 00, 1 oz.....	each	15
No. 0, 2 oz.....	each	18
No. 1, 8 oz.....	each	20
No. 2, 4 oz.....	each	28
No. 4, 6 oz.....	each	28
No. 5, 8 oz.....	each	50
No. 6, 12 oz.....	each	55
No. 7, pint.....	each	40
No. 8, quart.....	each	65
No. 9, 1/2 gal.....	each	90
No. 11, 1 gal.....	each	1 50
No. 12, 2 gal.....	each	2 50

## EYE SHIELDS—Lamb's.....

doz	2 00
-----	------

Texas.....	doz	1 50
------------	-----	------

## FACE MASKS.

Miller Rubber Co.'s Rubber.....	doz	15 00
---------------------------------	-----	-------

## FEEDING CUPS.

No. 1, small white.....	doz	1 50
-------------------------	-----	------

No. 2, large white.....	doz	8 00
-------------------------	-----	------

## FILES, NAIL-GROOVED.

2 1/2-in.....	doz	1 25
---------------	-----	------

3-in.....	doz	1 50
-----------	-----	------

3 1/2-in.....	doz	1 75
---------------	-----	------

4-in.....	doz	2 00
-----------	-----	------

## FILTER RACKS.

And Dregs-Squeezers combined,

Leiner's (flexible)

Each 5-in 80c 7-in 40c 9-in 60c 12-in 70c

## FISH LINES.

No. 0.....	doz	10
------------	-----	----

No. 7.....	doz	40
------------	-----	----

No. 4.....	doz	80
------------	-----	----

No. 10.....	doz	65
-------------	-----	----

## FILTER ROUND—Gray

In packs of 100 sheets.

Nos. 19 25 88 40 45 50		
------------------------	--	--

Inches... 8 10 14 16 18 20		
----------------------------	--	--

Pack..... 22c 28c 44c 56c 72c 80c		
-----------------------------------	--	--

## FILTER STANDS.....

each	75
------	----

## FITTINGS, Nursing Bottle.

Regular, White.....	doz	40
---------------------	-----	----

Regular, Black.....	doz	45
---------------------	-----	----

Regular, Maroon.....	doz	50
----------------------	-----	----

Bone, White.....	doz	50
------------------	-----	----

Bone, Black.....	doz	50
------------------	-----	----

Bone, Maroon.....	doz	50
-------------------	-----	----

French, White.....	doz
--------------------	-----



## SUNDRIES—Con'd.

## FUNNELS—Con'd.

Glass, Ribbed.			
4 oz.....ea	10	1 qt.....ea	20
8 oz.....ea	12	1/2 gal.....ea	30
1 pt.....ea	15	1 gal.....ea	40
		2 gal.....ea	55

## Hard Rubber.

4 oz.....ea	25	1 pt.....ea	40
8 oz.....ea	30	1 qt.....ea	50

## Porcelain, Ribbed.

4 oz.....ea	75	1 pt.....ea	1 50
8 oz.....ea	1 00	1 qt.....ea	2 25

## FLY KILLER AND PAPERS.

Fly Buttons, Green's, 8 doz in box.....doz	90
Fly Killer, Daisy.....doz	1 25
Fly Paper.....Rm. Qr.	

M. B. Old Reliable, size 14x18.....doz	25
Deutcher's, size 14x18.....doz	40
Sleeper's, size 14x18.....doz	3 75

## Selbert's, 8 sheets in envelope, 50 envelopes in box.....doz

Tanglefoot (sticky), large, 10 boxes in case.....doz	35
--	----

Tanglefoot (sticky), small, 15 boxes in case.....doz	1 70
--	------

Fly Paper Holders Tanglefoot, 50 in case.....doz	75
--	----

--	--

--	--

--	--

--	--

--	--

--	--

--	--

--	--

--	--

--	--

--	--

--	--

--	--

--	--

--	--

--	--

--	--

--	--

--	--

--	--

--	--

--	--

--	--

--	--

--	--

--	--

--	--

--	--

--	--

--	--

--	--

--	--

--	--

--	--

--	--

--	--

--	--

--	--

--	--

--	--

--	--

--	--

--	--

--	--

--	--

--	--

--	--

--	--

--	--

--	--

--	--

--	--

--	--

--	--

--	--

--	--

--	--

--	--

--	--

--	--

--	--

--	--

--	--

--	--

--	--

--	--

--	--

--	--

## SUNDRIES—Con'd.

## GLUE.

LePage's, 1 oz. bottle.....dos	75
LePage's, 2 oz. bottle.....dos	1 15
LePage's, 1/2 gill can.....dos	1 15
LePage's, 1 gill can.....dos	1 60
LePage's, 1/2 pint can.....dos	2 50
LePage's, 1 pint can.....dos	5 80
LePage's, 1 quart can.....dos	8 85
LePage's, 1/2 gallon can.....dos	11 25
LePage's, 1 gallon can.....dos	20 25
Major's.....dos	80
Royal.....dos	85
Spaulding's.....dos	1 75

GOGGLES, each, in tin box.....dos	65
-----------------------------------	----

## GRADUATES, Single Scale.

1 dr.....each	20	4 oz.....each	80
2 dr.....each	20	6 oz.....each	85
1/2 oz.....each	16	8 oz.....each	40
1 oz.....each	20	12 oz.....each	50
2 oz.....each	25	16 oz.....each	60
8 oz.....each	80	32 oz.....each	95

## Metric.

5 c. c. each	20	150 c. c. each	40
10 c. c. each	20	250 c. c. each	85
15 c. c. each	20	300 c. c. each	70
45 c. c. each	25	400 c. c. each	80
75 c. c. each	25	500 c. c. each	90
100 c. c. each	30	1000 c. c. each	1 25

## Sterling, Hard Rubber Base.

1 oz.....dos	5 00	4 oz.....dos	7 00
2 oz.....dos	5 50	8 oz.....dos	11 00
8 oz.....dos	6 75	16 oz.....dos	15 00

## GUM, CHEWING—Adam's.

Black Jack.....100 lc. pcs	55
Pepsin.....20 5c. pcs	55
Pepsin, with Cup and Saucer.....20 5c. pcs	60
Pepsin, with Crystal Box.....100 5c. pcs	2 75
New York Snapping.....400s	60
Tutti Frutti, Licorice.....20 5c. pcs	55
Tutti Frutti, ass't.....20 5c. pcs	55

## Beeman's.

Pepsin Peppermint.....20 5c. pcs	60
Pepsin Wintergreen.....20 5c. pcs	60
Pepsin Peppermint.....40 5c. pcs	1 20
Pepsin Wintergreen.....40 5c. pcs	1 20

## Black Jim, Licorice flavor, 6 pieces in a pkg.....20 5c. pcs

Colgan's.....	
---------------	--

Taffy Tolu, Old Style.....20s	54
-------------------------------	----

Taffy Tolu, Jars.....100s	2 75
---------------------------	------

## Oudahy's.

Rex in Boxes, one free with every two ordered.....20 5c. pcs	55
--	----

## Silver Ohimes, packed in cases of 40 boxes, each box containing 60 packages.

Per case 80 boxes.....1200 pkgs	15 00
---------------------------------	-------

1/4 case 18 boxes.....600 pkgs	7 75
--------------------------------	------

1/4 case 8 boxes.....800 pkgs	4 25
-------------------------------	------

Single box.....40 pkgs	70
------------------------	----

Quirt's Yankee Spruce.....20 5c. pkgs	60
---------------------------------------	----

Darling.....box	55
-----------------	----

Jar (4 boxes).....each	2 25
------------------------	------

Gee Whiz Pepsin, 100 tablets of 10 pieces each in box.....box	65
---	----

Grape Fruit, ctn of 5 bxs 2 75.....bx	60
---------------------------------------	----

Grape Juice.....box	55
---------------------	----

Grove's.....	
--------------	--

Jersey Fruit.....20 5c. pcs	40
-----------------------------	----

## Kis-Me.

Assorted 20 bdls. in box, 6 boxes in carton.....box 54c. cart	2 99
---	------

Jars.....50 bdls	2 25
------------------	------

Mint Leaf, 20 5c pkgs.....box	55
-------------------------------	----

Pepo, Fruit or Mint, 6 pieces in pkg.....20 5c. pcs	55
---	----

## Primley's.

California Fruit.....20 5c. pcs	55
---------------------------------	----

Pepsin Sticks.....20 5c. pcs	55
------------------------------	----

Ripe Fruit Pepsin.....20 5c. pcs	55
----------------------------------	----

Souder's Sugar Plum.....20 5c. pcs	62 1/2
------------------------------------	--------

Sen-Sen.....20 5c. pcs	55
------------------------	----

## Valentino's.

Sweet.....20 5c. pcs	60
----------------------	----

Cream Tolu.....20 5c. pcs	60
---------------------------	----

## White's.

Yucatan, Regular.....100 5c. pcs	2 50
----------------------------------	------

Yucatan, Export.....100 5c. pcs	2 50
---------------------------------	------

White Mountain.....600 rolls	60
------------------------------	----

Wrigley's, all flavors.....20 5c. pcs	40
---------------------------------------	----

## SUNDRIES—Con'd.

## GUNS and BELLOWS, Insect Powders.

Guns.	
Defender.....dos	45
Gold Star.....dos	45
G. and E.....dos	45
Star.....dos	50
Quick Loader.....dos	60
Blizzard.....dos	60
Cyclone.....dos	75
Tornado.....dos	75
Hurricane.....dos	1 10
Jumbo.....dos	1 50

Bellows	
No. 1121, 4 oz.....dos	4 50
No. 11.....dos	5 00
No. 14.....dos	6 00
No. 16.....dos	7 00
No. 19.....dos	8 00

## HAIR OIL, No. 1119, 2 oz.....dos

No. 1121, 4 oz.....dos	1 50
No. 1175, 8 oz.....dos	1 00
No. 1187, 4 oz.....dos	1 50
No. 1198, 6 oz.....dos	1 75
Soc Hygienic.....dos	5 50

## HARMONICAS.

Richter, 8 hole.....dos	40
Richter, 10 hole.....dos	65
Boss Richter, 10 hole.....dos	70
Merrimac, 10 hole.....dos	75
No. 12-420 J. K. Emmet.....dos	1 00
Standard, dble reed, 10 hole.....dos	1 25
No. 169-10 J. K. Emmet, 10 hie.ds	1 75
No. 84E, Hohner, 10 hole.....dos	1 85
No. 80, Seydel, Cellu, 10 hole.....dos	2 00
No. 1896, Marine Band.....dos	2 10
No. 180, 10-hole Clover.....dos	2 50
No. 65, Hohner Concert, 10 hie.ds	3 00
No. 107-10, Leitner's Cell. Con.ds	3 50
No. 1896 1/2 Marine Band.....dos	4 25
No. 8 C. N. D. Hohner.....dos	4 50
No. 140, 20-hole Clover.....dos	4 50
No. 1896-40, Marine Band.....dos	4 50
IKKI, Breath Perfume, 40-5c pkgs	
each	1 00

## HONEY BOY, Pop Corn.

Case of 100 packages.....case	8 50
-------------------------------	------

Case of 50 packages.....case	1 80
------------------------------	------

## HYDROMETERS.

U. S. Custom House, with thermometer.....each	1 25
---	------

## HY-JEN, Breath Perfume.

45 5c packages in box.....box	1 00
-------------------------------	------

## INHALERS.

Booth's Complete.....dos	9 00
Blanchard's Hard Rubber.....dos	2 00
Bradford's Menthol.....dos	1 75
Cushman's Menthol.....dos	4 00
Cushman's Gem Improved.....dos	4 00
Outler's.....dos	8 50
Outler's Inhalant.....dos	4 50
Oakland Inhaling bottle.....dos	6 00
Pyrostone Menthol.....dos	2 00
Stedman's.....dos	2 00

## INK, ARNOLD'S WRITING.

Fluid, 2-oz.....dos	40
Fluid, 4-oz.....dos	80
Fluid, 1/2 pint.....dos	1 55
Fluid, 1 pint.....dos	2 80
Fluid, 1 quart.....dos	5 00
Ryan's Indelible.....dos	1 60

## INKS—Levison's.

Black Ink, No. 42, 8 doz. box, gross	85
Black Ink, No. 42, 8 doz. box, gross	8 20
Black Ink, No. 41, 8 doz. box, gross	85
Black Ink, No. 41, 8 doz. box, gross	8 20
Brilliant Red, No. 100, 8 doz. box, gross	90
Brilliant Red, No. 101, 1 doz. box, gross	85
Blue Black Writing Fluid, qts., No. 1.....dos	4 25
Blue Black Writing Fluid, pts., No. 2.....dos	2 40
Blue Black Writing Fluid, half pts., No. 3.....dos	1 55
Blue Black Writing & Copying Fluid, qts., No. 15.....dos	5 70
Blue Black Writing & Copying Fluid, pts., No. 16.....dos	8 50

## GLOVES—Bath.



Leiner's, No. 4.....dos	7 50
-------------------------	------

Rubber.....	
-------------	--

Seamless.....doz pairs	15 00
------------------------	-------

GLYCERINE PEARLS, White.....dos	4 50
---------------------------------	------

## SUNDRIES—Con'd.

## INKS—Con'd.

Leveson's.	
Bue Black Writing & Copying Fluid, half pts., No. 17.....	2 00
Sanford's Royal Black Ink, 8 doz. in box, box 88.....	89
Sanford's Prem. Writing Fluid, ½ pint.....	1 90
Sanford's Prem. Writing Fluid, 1 pint.....	8 00
Sanford's Prem. Writing Fluid, 1 quart.....	8 25
Sanford's Writing and Copying Fluid, ½ pint.....	2 90
Sanford's Writing and Copying Fluid, 1 pint.....	4 60
Sanford's Writing and Copying Fluid, 1 quart.....	8 00

## INKS, INDELIBLE.

Payson's.....	2 00
India, in stick.....	80

## INSUFFLATOR, Sykes.....

## INSECT POWDER GUNS—See Guns.

## ITALIAN MINTS.....

Hance Bros. & White's.....	75
----------------------------	----

## JARS.

¼ Regular.....	25
½ Regular.....	80
1 Regular.....	85
2 Regular.....	40
3 Regular.....	45
4 Regular.....	50
6 Regular.....	65
8 Regular.....	1 00
16 Regular.....	25
¼ High.....	80
½ High.....	85
1 High.....	40
2 High.....	50
3 High.....	60
4 High.....	80
Sterling Ointment.	

Amber. Opal.	
¼ oz.....	35
½ oz.....	45
1 oz.....	60
2 oz.....	80
3 oz.....	85
4 oz.....	90
Keystone Ointment.	
¼ oz.....	40
2 oz.....	65

Hydrometer.	
6 x 1.....	20
8 x 1½.....	25
8 x 2.....	80
10 x 1½.....	80
10 x 2.....	85
15 x 2.....	85
18 x 2.....	80
21 x 5.....	75

## LY.

California Violet.....	2 00
Strong's Arnica, in tubes.....	1 50
Watts' Gly. of Violets, in tubes.....	1 75
Williamson's.....	1 75

## JEUNE, Toujour's.....

## KEY RINGS.

No. 868.....	15
No. 800.....	85

## KOSMETO JASMIN, Graham's.....

## LAIT DE IRIS, Piver's.....

## LAMPS, Clark's night.....

## LIGATURES.

Oatgut, J. & J.	
8 spools in bot., Carb. 5%.....	6 00
Silk, J. & J.	
8 spools in bot., Carb. 5%.....	6 00

## LIGHTS, Clark's night, 11 in box.....

## LINT ABSORBENT, J. &amp; J.

1 oz ctn.....	80
1 lb ctn.....	60

## SUNDRIES—Con'd.

## LINTINE, J. &amp; J.

1 lb ctn.....	60
¼ lb ctn.....	65
¼ lb ctn.....	80
1 oz ctn.....	70

## LIQUID.

Champlin's Pearl.....	4 25
Stoddard's.....	8 50

## LOOFAHS, Japanese, first selection, 12 to 14 inches, assorted.

In gross lots.....	4 00
In ½ gross lots.....	5 00
In dozen lots.....	50

## LOTION.

Berry's Benzozated Almond.....	8 50
Brandon's Belles' Delight.....	4 00
Champlin's Liq. Pearl, white and flesh.....	4 25
Clover Blossom.....	1 50
Derma Royale.....	8 00
Grant's Elder Flower.....	1 75
Graham's Moth and Freckle.....	12 00
Hodgdon's Calla Lily.....	8 00
Imperial Crown Oilphane.....	1 00
Imperial Crown Witch Hazel.....	4 00
Jones' Blush of Roses.....	4 00
J. & D. Delicton.....	2 75
Laird's Bloom of Youth.....	4 00
Malvina.....	4 00
Marshmallow.....	1 50
Palmer's, small.....	4 00
Palmer's, large.....	7 50
Pearl's, small.....	2 25
Pearl's, large.....	4 00
Perry's Moth and Freckle.....	16 00
Piver's Lait D'Iris.....	5 75
Stoddard's Peerless Liq., white and pink.....	8 50
Wakelee's Cameline.....	4 00
Wisdom's Robertine, white and pink.....	4 00

## MAJOR'S CEMENT.

Major's, ¼ oz., China.....	1 20
Major's, 1 oz.....	1 75
Major's Leather, 1 oz.....	1 20
Major's Leather, 2 oz.....	2 00
Major's Rubber, 2 oz.....	1 20
Major's Rubber, in tubes.....	1 00
Major's Rubber, quart cans.....	75
Major's Rubber, gal. cans.....	2 50
Major's Glue.....	80

## MEASURES.

Aluminum, spun from one piece of metal.	
¼ pt. each.....	25
½ pt. each.....	85
1 pt. each.....	45
1 quart. each.....	80
½ gallon. each.....	1 00
1 gallon. each.....	1 50

## MENDER.

Instant Crockery.....	1 75
-----------------------	------

## MILK-AMMONIA.....

## MIRRORS.

No. 8, Nickel, folding hdl.....	40
No. 4, Nickel, folding hdl.....	80
No. 914, Stand, wire frame.....	90
Silver Champion, fldg hdl.....	1 25
No. 88, Plush, folding hdl.....	1 50
No. 86, Plush, folding hdl.....	1 75
No. 6000, Metal.....	2 05
No. 879, Oval handle, wood frame.....	8 00
No. 22B, Plush, beveled edged glass.....	8 50
No. 69, Fancy Metal frame, folding handle.....	4 00
No. 808, Wood back, folding handle.....	5 00
No. 24B, Plush back and frame, beveled edge.....	7 50

## MODENE.....

## MORTARS.

Glass.	
1 oz. each.....	20
2 oz. each.....	25
4 oz. each.....	80
8 oz. each.....	75
Iron, bell shape.	
pt. each.....	40
qt. each.....	80
2 gal.....	2 75
Iron, goblet shape.	
½ pt. each.....	80
1 pt. each.....	1 25
qt. each.....	50
2 gal.....	1 75

## SUNDRIES—Con'd.

## MORTARS—Porcelain—Con'd.

Porcelain, shallow	
No. 6, 2 oz.....	80
No. 5, 8 oz.....	85
No. 4, 4 oz.....	45
No. 8, 10 oz.....	60
No. 2, 16 oz.....	75
No. 1, 22 oz.....	85
No. 0, 80 oz.....	1 85

## Wedgewood.

No. 4-0, 20 oz.....	20
No. 8-0, 80 oz.....	25
No. 2-0, 4 oz.....	25
No. 0, 6 oz.....	85
No. 1, 11 oz.....	45
No. 2, 16 oz.....	45
No. 8, 24 oz.....	55
No. 4, 80 oz.....	70
No. 5, 40 oz.....	65
No. 8, 48 oz.....	1 10
No. 7, 54 oz.....	1 55
No. 8, 72 oz.....	1 55
No. 8, 7 pt.....	2 20
No. 10, 14 gal.....	2 50
No. 11, 18 pt.....	2 50
No. 12, 17 pt.....	8 50

## MUCILAGE, LePage's.....

Meyerberg's Quick Stick.....	25
------------------------------	----

## MUSLIN.

Oiled, J. & J.	
1 yard roll or box.....	75
5 yard roll or box.....	8 25

## NECKLACES.

Norman's Teething.....	4 00
------------------------	------

## NEEDLES, HYPODERMIC.

Nickel Plated.....	75
Green's.....	75
Re-enforced.....	1 25
Parke, Davis & Co.....	1 50

## NIPPLE, Anti-Colic.

White.....	55
Black.....	85
Maroon.....	85

## NIPPLES.

Olingfast, Pure Gum, gross \$4.50.....	40
Cleanfont, Black, gross \$3.00.....	80

## Davidson's Safety.

No. 22, White.....	8 50
No. 26, Pure Gum.....	4 00
No. 82, Maroon.....	4 00
No. 88, White.....	5 00
No. 87, Pure Gum.....	5 25
No. 53, Maroon.....	5 25

## Davidson's Health.

No. 44, White.....	4 60
No. 48, Pure Gum.....	5 25
No. 54, Maroon.....	5 25

## Davidson's Pyramid.

No. 62, White.....	5 25
No. 66, Pure Gum.....	3 50
No. 68, Maroon.....	5 50

## Daval.

No. 0, White.....	2 90
No. 5, Black.....	2 50
No. 6, Maroon.....	3 25
No. 7, Pure Gum.....	3 25
No. 10, White.....	1 40
No. 15, Black.....	1 50
No. 16, Maroon.....	1 75
No. 20, White.....	1 75
No. 25, Black.....	1 75
No. 26, Maroon.....	2 00
No. 40, White.....	2 25
No. 45, Black.....	2 50
No. 46, Maroon.....	8 00
No. 50, White.....	2 25
No. 55, Black.....	2 50
No. 56, Maroon.....	2 75
No. 60, White.....	2 75
No. 65, Black.....	2 75
No. 66, Maroon.....	3 00
No. 110, White.....	4 00
No. 115, Black.....	4 50
No. 116, Maroon.....	5 00
No. 80, White.....	8 50
No. 85, Black.....	8 75

## SUNDRIES—Con'd.

## NIPPLES—Con'd.

No. 88, Maroon.....	gro	4 00
No. 90, White.....	gro	4 00
No. 92, Black.....	gro	4 25
No. 96, Maroon.....	gro	4 50
No. 140, White, gro \$3.75.....	doz	88
No. 147, Pure Gum, gro \$3.75.....	doz	88
No. 146, Maroon, gro \$3.75.....	doz	88
In Glass Front Boxes, 5c a gross higher.		

Hygeia.—Diameter at bottom, 2 1/4 inches.....	doz	1 50
---	-----	------

## Mizpah.

No. 1, Pure Gum, gro \$3.00.....	doz	80
No. 42 White.....	gro	7 20
No. 46, Pure Gum.....	gro	7 20
No. 56, Pure Gum.....	gro	5 00
Model.—Black, gross \$3.75.....	doz	85

## Our Baby.

No. 12, White, gro \$2.50.....	doz	25
No. 24, Black, gro \$2.50.....	doz	25
No. 86, Maroon, gro \$2.50.....	doz	25
Pearl.—No. 18, White, gro \$2.50.....	doz	25
No. 26, Black, gro \$2.50.....	doz	25
No. 89, Maroon, gro \$2.50.....	doz	25

## Seamless.

No. 2 White, gro \$1.60.....	doz	15
No. 2, Black, gro \$1.75.....	doz	15
No. 2, Maroon, gro \$2.25.....	doz	15
No. 4, White, gro \$2.50.....	doz	25
No. 4, Black, gro \$2.65.....	doz	80
No. 4, Maroon, gro \$3.50.....	doz	85
No. 12, White, gro \$3.25.....	doz	80
No. 12, Black, gro \$3.50.....	doz	85
No. 12, Maroon, gro \$4.25.....	doz	40

Spiralrib.—Black, gro \$4.50.....	doz	40
-----------------------------------	-----	----

Sterling.—Black, gro \$3.15.....	doz	80
----------------------------------	-----	----

Summit.—No. 121, White gro \$3.00.....	doz	80
--	-----	----

No. 221, Black, gro \$3.25.....	doz	80
---------------------------------	-----	----

No. 321, Maroon, gro \$3.50.....	doz	85
----------------------------------	-----	----

## NIPPLES, SHIELDS.

Rubber, white.....	doz	50
Rubber, black.....	doz	60
Rubber, maroon.....	doz	60
Davidson's Duplex, No. 41, pure gum.....	doz	5 40
No. 260, Glass, with Nipples.....	doz	90
No. 261, glass, with black nipple.....	doz	90
No. 262, Glass, with Nipples and Rubber Tube.....	doz	1 00
No. 263, glass, with black nipple.....	doz	1 25
No. 267, glass, with red nipple.....	doz	1 00
No. 271, glass, with black nipple.....	doz	1 50
No. 278, glass, with black nipple.....	doz	1 75

## NURSING-BOTTLE FITTING.

No. 90, White Tubing and Nipple, Wood Top Cork and Guard.....	gro. doz.	8 75
81, White Tubing and Nipple, Wood Top Cork and Bone Guard.....	5 00	45
85, Pure Gum Tubing, Black Nipple, Wood Top Cork and Guard.....	4 50	40
86, Maroon Tubing and Nipple, Wood Top Cork and Guard.....	4 50	40
87, Pure Gum Tubing, Black Nipple, Wood Top Cork and Bone Guard.....	5 75	50
88, Maroon Tubing and Nipple, Wood Top Cork and Bone Guard.....	5 75	50
106, Pure Gum Tubing, Black Nipple, Black Enamel Top Cork and Guard.....	6 00	60
115, Pure Gum Tubing, Black Nipple, Black Enamel Top Cork and Bone Guard.....	0 75	65
106, Maroon Tubing and Nipple, Black Enamel Top Cork and Guard.....	6 00	60
116, Maroon Tubing and Nipple, Black Enamel Top Cork and Bone Guard.....	6 75	65
180, White, French Slide.....	10 50	90
181, Pure Gum French Slide.....	10 50	90

## SUNDRIES—Con'd.

## NURSING-BOTTLE FITTING—Con'd.

182, Maroon French Slide.....	10 50	90
650, Ware's Mizpah, Pure Gum.....	8 10	75
Glass Tubes.....	75	10

## NURSING BOTTLE VENTS.

Cleanfont.....	4 00	85
Clingfast.....	4 50	40

## OAKUM, J. &amp; J.

1 lb packages.....	20	
--------------------	----	--

## OIL SILK, see silk.

## ONIMENT.

Graham's Jasmine Kosmeo.....	doz	60
Spayd's Face.....	doz	2 15
Lanolin.....	doz	1 75

## OLIPHANE, Amber 2 oz. screw cp. ds

4 oz.....	doz	40
1 lb.....	doz	8 1/2
5 lb.....	doz	7 1/2

## Carbolated, Camphorated, Rose Perfumed.

Amber, 2 oz.....	doz	75
Amber, 4 oz.....	doz	90
Lily White, 2 oz.....	doz	85
Lily White, 4 oz.....	doz	1 00
Oliphane, Lily White, 2 oz.....	doz	60
4 oz.....	doz	85
5 lb.....	doz	19
25 lb.....	doz	14
25 lb.....	doz	12 1/2

## Oliphane, snow white, 2 oz bot. doz

4 oz bot.....	doz	27
5 lb cans.....	doz	22
25 lb pails.....	doz	20

## Oliphane, snow white, Carbolated, Camphorated or Perfumed,

2 oz.....	doz	2 50
4 oz.....	doz	2 50
Oliphane Liquid.....	doz	85
Liquid, 1 lb bottles.....	doz	80
Liquid, 5 lb bottles.....	doz	25

## PETROLATUM—Extra yellow.

bbis.....	lb 4c	50-lb tins.....	lb 5 1/2 c
1/4-bbis.....	lb 4 1/2 c	25-lb tins.....	lb 6c

## Extra amber.

bbis.....	lb 5c	10-lb cans.....	lb 7 1/2 c
50-lb cans.....	lb 6c	5-lb cans.....	lb 9 1/2 c
25-lb cans.....	lb 6 1/2 c	1-lb cans.....	lb 11c

## PAINT.

Meyer's, Grease, Carmine, sm. doz sticks.....	2 20
Grease, Carmine, lg. doz sticks.....	6 60
Grease, Linings.....	doz bxs 6 60
Grease, Flesh, Nos. 1 to 18, ds bxs.....	6 60
Grease, Make-Up.....	doz bxs 6 60

## PAPER, Fly, see Fly.

## PAPERS, POWDER.

No. 4, 2 1/2 x 3 1/2.....	pkg	08
No. 7, 2 1/2 x 3 1/2.....	pkg	10
No. 12, 8 1/2 x 3 1/2.....	pkg	15
No. 16, 2 1/2 x 3 1/2.....	pkg	12
No. 19, 8 1/2 x 3 1/2.....	pkg	15
No. 25, 2 1/2 x 4 1/2.....	pkg	18
No. 34, 8 1/2 x 4 1/2.....	pkg	18
No. 48, 4 1/2 x 4 1/2.....	pkg	20
No. 58, 8 1/2 x 4 1/2.....	pkg	18
No. 61, 8 1/2 x 5 1/2.....	pkg	20
No. 72, 4 1/2 x 5 1/2.....	pkg	24
No. 72, Blue, 4 1/2 x 5 1/2.....	pkg	28

## PAPERS, POWDER, PARCHMENT.

No. 7, sell per 1000.....	25
No. 13, sell per 1000.....	86
No. 16, sell per 1000.....	80
No. 19, sell per 1000.....	40
No. 25, sell per 1000.....	80
No. 34, sell per 1000.....	86
No. 40, sell per 1000.....	48
No. 61, sell per 1000.....	48
No. 72, sell per 1000.....	60

## PAPER, TOILET.

Swan Down, plain or perforated, 7 oz rolls.....	case	8 50
Velvet, plain or perforated.....	case	5 50
Crown in pkgs 600 sheets each.....	case	8 50
Quaker City in pkgs 1000 sheets each.....	case	5 50
Pocket.....	per 100	8 00

## SUNDRIES—Con'd.

## PAPER, TOILET—Con'd.

Pond's.....	doz	1 50
Silk Per. 2,000 Sheets.....	per 100	9 00
Silk Per. 2,000 Sheets.....	doz	1 25
Delaware, 9-oz. rolls, plain or perf.....	case	8 75
Mikado, 1,000 sheets, case	6 00	75
Phryne, 1,000 sheets, case	5 50	75
Oliphane, 800 sheets, case	5 00	65

## PAPER, WRITING

Arbutus Brand. Commercial Note, 5 lb.....	ream	75
Commercial Note, 6 lb.....	ream	90
Legal Fold, 5 lb.....	ream	75
Legal Fold, 6 lb.....	ream	90
Foolscap, 10 lb.....	ream	1 50
Foolscap, 12 lb.....	ream	1 80
Legal Cap, 10 lb.....	ream	1 50
Legal Cap, 12 lb.....	ream	1 80
Legal Cap, 14 lb.....	ream	2 10
Legal Cap, 16 lb.....	ream	2 40
Letter, 10 lb.....	ream	1 50
Letter, 12 lb.....	ream	1 80

## PAPER, WRITING.

No. 890, Ruled Note.....	doz	75
No. 2128, Ruled Note.....	doz	85
No. 2128, Ruled Note.....	doz	90
No. 2154, Ruled Note.....	doz	1 20
No. 2140, Ruled Note.....	doz	1 50
No. 2180, Ruled Note.....	doz	2 00
No. 6978-88 Unruled Tinted Note.....	doz	8 00

## PASTE.

Carter's Library, 2 oz.....	doz	40
Carter's Library, in tubes.....	doz	85
Levison & Blythe.....	doz	40
4 oz.....	doz	75
1 1/2 oz. Tubes.....	doz	40
8 oz. Tubes.....	doz	75
Sanford's Library, 2 oz.....	doz	40
Sanford's Library, 4 oz.....	doz	85

## PASTE, TOILET.

Graham's Shampoo.....	doz	70
Schmidt's Shampoo.....	doz	90

## PASTA MACK.....doz 9 80

## PASTILLES, Hooper's.....doz 1 25

Pastilles D' Florence, Lowenberg's.....	doz	8 50
---	-----	------

## PENCILS, Lead.

Plain Cedar.....	gro	50
No. 140, Inserted Rubber Tip.....	gro	85
Beats All, Inserted Rub. Tip.....	gro	1 25
No. 285, Johann Faber, Hex.....	gro	8 00
A. W. Faber, Hex, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.....	doz	55
Sovereign, 2 & 8.....	gro	8 75
No. 435, Carpenter.....	doz	25
No. 788, Red & Blue.....	doz	50
No. 880, Automatic.....	doz	75
No. 128, 6 doz. asstd. in box.....	box	1 75

## PENS—ESTERBROOKS.

No. A1, Professional.....	gro	50
---------------------------	-----	----

No. 2, Ladies' Falcon.....	gro	50
No. 14, Bank, Bronze.....	gro	45
No. 82, American Congress.....	gro	60
No. 048, Falcon.....	gro	45
No. 122, Engrossed.....	gro	50
No. 126, Double Spring, Gray.....	gro	60
No. 127, Double Spring, Gray.....	gro	60
No. 128, Ex. Fine Elastic, Gr.....	gro	50
No. 180, Easy Writer, Gray.....	gro	50
No. 185, Dble Elastic, Gray.....	gro	50
No. 161B, Engrossing Short Nib, Bronze.....	gro	60
No. 182, Ladies' Fal. Bronze.....	gro	45
No. 282, Swan Quill.....	gro	60
No. 288, Chancellor, Gray.....	gro	60
No. 280, J., Black.....	gro	50
No. 284, Blackstone, Black.....	gro	60
No. 805, Colorado, Golden.....	gro	60
No. 812, Judges' Quill, Gray.....	gro	60
No. 818, Probate, Gray.....	gro	65

No. 314, Relief, Golden.....	gro	65
------------------------------	-----	----

## SUNDRIES—Con'd.

## PENS—Esterbrook's—Con'd.

No. 333, Extra Fine School Bronze	50
No. 341, Reservoir Stub.....gro	50
No. 345, Elbow Pen, The Professional's Favorite.....gro	75
No. 347, Attorneys' Bronze.....gro	80
No. 442, Jackson, Stub.....gro	80
No. 458, Busi. and College, Gr. gro	80
No. 792E, Bronze.....gro	80
No. 806, Five Slits.....gro	80
No. 1170, Ladies'.....gro	80
No. 1876, Turn-Up Point.....gro	80



Gillott's, No. 303.....gro 90



Gillott's, No. 404.....gro 50



Gillott's, No. 604.....gro 60

## PENS, ROYAL.

School.....gro	25
Bank.....gro	25
Falcon.....gro	25

## PENS, SPENCERIAN.

Spencerian, No. 1, College.....gro	85
------------------------------------	----

Spencerian, No. 2, Cont'g Hse. gr 85  
Spencerian, No. 3, Comrc'l...gro 85

Spencerian, No. 5, School....gro 85



Spencerian, No. 9, Bank.....gro 55

## PENHOLDERS.

No. 1020, 1 doz. asst'd on card..dz	25
No. 1301, 3 doz. asst'd in box..ds	40
No. 1302, 3 doz. asst'd in box..ds	40
No. 4, 6 doz. asst'd in box.....box	1 00
No. 4, 6 doz. asst'd in box.....box	1 50

## PERCOLATORS.

Aluminum, one piece.	
pt.....each 75 1/2 gal.....each	1 25
qt.....each.....each	1 00
Glass.	
pt.....each 20 1/2 gal.....each	40
qt.....each 80 1 gal.....each	55
2 gal.....each.....each	1 00
Glass, Oldberg, Narrow.	
1 gal.....each 50 1/2 gal.....each	40
1 pt.....each 20 1 1/2 pt.....each	80

## PESARIES.

Rubber.	
Inflated.....doz	2 50
Bow.....doz	1 20
Horsetoe.....doz	2 50
Hodge's.....doz	1 25
Smith's.....doz	1 25
Concave.....doz	1 65
Ware's Mizpah.....doz	5 00

## PHILACOME OIL, Societe Hygienique.....doz 5 00

## FILE SYRINGE, Bosanko's.....doz 4 50

## FILL COATERS.....each 50

## FILL MACHINES, Brass.

To cut 12, 24, 36 or 5 gr. pills..each	8 75
To cut 24, 36 or 5 gr. pills.....each	4 00

## FILL SILVERERS, boxwood...each 75

## PIPES, New Automobile Cob, 8 doz. in box.....doz 40

## SUNDRIES—Con'd.

## PLASTERS.

## Adhesive, Surgeons' Cotton Cloth, J. &amp; J.

1 yd. rolls, 7 in. wide.....roll	80
5 yd. rolls, 7 in. wide.....roll	1 25
5 yd. rolls, 12 in. wide.....roll	2 75

## Adhesive, On Spools, 10 yards long J. &amp; J.

1/4 in. wide.....doz	4 80
1 in. wide.....doz	6 00
1 1/2 in. wide.....doz	7 20
2 in. wide.....doz	8 40
2 1/2 in. wide.....doz	9 60
3 in. wide.....doz	10 80

## Adhesive, Mole Skin, J. &amp; J.

1 yd. rolls, 7 in. wide.....doz	4 80
5 yd. rolls, 7 in. wide.....roll	2 00

## Adhesive, Woods, Extra Strong, J. &amp; J.

1 yd. rolls, 7 in. wide.....doz	4 80
5 yd. rolls, 7 inch wide.....roll	2 00

## Adhesive, On Spools, 10 yard long, J. &amp; J.

1/4 in. wide.....doz	5 40
1 in. wide.....doz	6 60
2 in. wide.....doz	9 00
3 in. wide.....doz	12 00

## Adhesive, Zonas, Cylinders, 1 yd. long, J. &amp; J.

1/2 in. wide.....doz	75
1 in. wide.....doz	1 00
1 1/2 in. wide.....doz	1 25

## Bunion, 6 in box, J. &amp; J.

Oval thin.....doz	75
Oval thick.....doz	75
Round thin.....doz	75
Round thick.....doz	75
Square thin.....doz	75
Square thick.....doz	75

## Bunion, 72 in glass top box, J. &amp; J.

Oval thin.....box	75
Oval thick.....box	75
Round thin.....box	75
Round thick.....box	75
Square thin.....box	75
Square thick.....box	75

## Bunion, London in tin box, J. &amp; J.

doz	1 50
-----	------

## Corn, 12 in box, J. &amp; J.

Oval thin.....doz	75
Oval thick.....doz	75
Round thin.....doz	75
Round thick.....doz	75

## Corn, 144 in glass top box, J. &amp; J.

Oval thin.....box	75
Oval thick.....box	75
Round thin.....box	75
Round thick.....box	75

## Corn, London in tin box, J. &amp; J.

doz	1 50
-----	------

## Corn, Zonas Leaf, J. &amp; J.

One in envelope.....doz	85
-------------------------	----

## Court.

## No. 18, Imperial, J. &amp; J. Tracing Cloth, three pieces assorted colors in tablet 1 1/2 x 2 1/2.....gro 2 00

## No. 22, Silver, J. &amp; J. Tracing Cloth, three pieces assorted colors in tablet 1 1/2 x 2 1/2.....gro 8 00

## No. 1, Arnica, J. &amp; J. Silk, Flesh, White or Black, one piece in envelope 2 x 8.....gro 8 50

## No. 2, Arnica, J. &amp; J. Silk, Flesh, White or Black, one piece in envelope 2 1/2 x 8 1/2.....gro 4 00

## No. 14, Mechanics' Kid, J. &amp; J., one piece in tablet 2 x 8.....gro 7 20

## No. 15, Perfect J. &amp; J. Silk, three pieces assorted colors in tablet 1 1/2 x 2 1/2.....gro 4 00

## No. 24, Taffeta J. &amp; J. Silk, White, Flesh or Black, one piece in fancy envelope 2 x 8.....gro 7 20

## No. 16, Perfect J. &amp; J. Silk, three pieces assorted colors in tablet 2 x 8.....gro 7 20

## No. 18, Red Cross J. &amp; J. Tracing Cloth, six pieces assorted colors in celluloid case.....gro 9 00

## Imperial, M. B. D. Co., three assorted colors in tablet 1 1/2 x 2 1/2.....gro 1 25

## SUNDRIES—Con'd.

## PLASTERS—Con'd.

Favorite, O. O. Co. Silk, three assorted colors in tablets 1 1/2 x 2 1/2.....gro	8 00
--	------

## Dressing, Surgeons'.

## Gold Beaters' Skin Transparent J. &amp; J., 1 yd. rolls, 6 in. wide.....doz 4 80

## Muslin Isinglass, White J. &amp; J., 1 yd. rolls, 8 in. wide.....doz 4 80

## Silk Isinglass, White, Flesh, Black and Green J. &amp; J., 1 yd. rolls, 7 in. wide.....doz 6 00

## Silk Isinglass, White, Flesh and Black M. B. D. Co., 1 yd. rolls, 7 in. wide.....roll 40

## Medicated.

## Ammoniac and Mercury, J. &amp; J. 1 yd. rolls, 7 in. wide.....doz 9 00

## Belladonna Johnson's J. &amp; J. 5 x 7 1/2 in., 2 doz in box.....doz 1 25

## 1 yd. rolls, 7 in. wide.....doz 9 00

## 5 yd. rolls, 7 in. wide.....roll 8 50

## 5 yd. rolls, 6 in. wide.....roll 8 00

## Belladonna and Capsicum J. &amp; J. 5 x 7 1/2 in., 2 doz in box.....doz 1 25

## 1 yd. rolls, 7 in. wide.....doz 9 00

## Belladonna &amp; Opium J. &amp; J. 5 x 7 1/2 in., 2 doz in box.....doz 1 25

## 1 yd. rolls, 7 in. wide.....doz 9 00

## Blister, Cantharides, Plain or Camph. J. &amp; J.

## 1 yd. rolls, 7 in. wide.....doz 9 00

## Bryonia J. &amp; J. 1 yd. rolls, 7 in. wide.....doz 9 00

## Bryonia and Rus Tox on Canton Flannel J. &amp; J.

## 1 yd. rolls, 7 in. wide.....doz 9 00

## Capsicum J. &amp; J. 5 x 7 1/2 in., 2 doz in box.....doz 1 25

## 1 yd. rolls, 7 in. wide.....doz 9 00

## 5 yd. rolls, 7 in. wide.....ea 8 50

## Canthos. Blister, J. &amp; J. 1 yd. rolls, 7 in. wide.....doz 12 00

## Capsicine, Johnson's, J. &amp; J. 5 x 7 1/2, 2 doz in box.....doz 1 25

## Kloney J. &amp; J. Red Cross on Canton Flannel.....doz 1 75

## Lead J. &amp; J. 1 yd. rolls, 7 in. wide.....doz 7 20

## Mercurial J. &amp; J. 1 yd. rolls, 7 in. wide.....doz 9 00

## Opium J. &amp; J. 1 yd. rolls, 7 in. wide.....doz 9 00

## Poor Man's J. &amp; J. 5 x 7 1/2, 2 doz in box.....doz 1 25

## Rheumatic on Canton Flannel J. &amp; J. 5 x 7 1/2, 2 doz in box.....doz 1 25

## Salicylic Acid and Cannabis Indica J. &amp; J.

## 1 yd. rolls, 7 in. wide.....roll 75

## Strengthening J. &amp; J. 5 x 7 1/2 in., 2 doz in box.....doz 1 00

## 1 yd. rolls, 7 in. wide.....doz 7 20

## Thapsia, French Formula, J. &amp; J. 1 yd. rolls, 7 in. wide.....doz 9 00

## Toothache J. &amp; J. 12 in box on card.....doz 1 85

## Warming J. &amp; J. 1 yd. rolls, 7 in. wide.....doz 9 00

## Woods Penetrating J. &amp; J. 5 x 7 1/2 in., 2 doz in box.....doz 1 50

## Mustard, on Cloth, J. &amp; J. 8 leaves in round tin box.....doz 1 20

## 6 leaves in round tin box.....doz 1 80

## 16 leaves in flat tin box.....doz 2 50

## 100 leaves in flat tin box.....box 2 50

## 1/2 yd. rolls, 6 in. wide.....doz 2 00

## 1 yd. rolls, 6 in. wide.....doz 2 50

## Mustard, on Paper, J. &amp; J. 10 leaves in flat tin box.....doz 2 25

## 100 leaves in flat tin box.....box 2 25

## 1 yd. rolls, 6 in. wide.....doz 2 25

## FLATING CARDS.

## No. 83, Winner.....doz 1 50

## American.

## No. 99, Steamboat.....gro 12 00

## No. 11, Bengal.....gro 14 00

## No. 92, Columbian.....gro 24 00

## Sell. gro. 1/2 gro. 1/4 gro. less. 5% 10% 15%

## No. 82, Columbian 2nds.....net gro 18 20

## No. 92, Columbian 2nds.....doz 1 50

## No. 100, STEAMBOAT.....doz 80

## No. 1000, MONTE CARLO.....doz 1 20

## SUNDRIES—Con'd.

## POLISH, METAL.

Puts Pomade, small.....	doz	80
Puts Pomade, large.....	doz	65
Puts Pomade, 1/2 lb.....	doz	2 25
Puts Pomade, 1 lb.....	doz	4 50
U. S., 8 oz.....	doz	60

## Star.

No. 0, 1-6 pint.....	doz	60
No. 1, 1/2 pint.....	doz	1 25
No. 2, 1 pint.....	doz	1 50
No. 8, 1 quart.....	doz	2 50
No. 5, 1 gallon.....	doz	9 00

## POLISHINE.

Liquid, tin cans, No. 0, 1-6 pt. ds	doz	80
Liquid, tin cans, No. 1, 1/2 pt. ds	doz	1 80
Liquid, tin cans, No. 2, 1 pt. ds	doz	8 25
Liquid, tin cans, No. 8, 1 qt. ds	doz	5 40
Liquid, tin cans, No. 4, 1/2 gal. ds	doz	9 00
Liquid, tin cans, No. 5, 1 gal. ds	doz	14 40

## POMADE.

Basin's 420.....	doz	2 00
Mansfield's Capillaris.....	doz	4 00
Ozonized Ox Marrow.....	doz	4 50
Philocombe, I. C. No. 1207.....	doz	1 00
Philocombe, I. C. No. 1308.....	doz	1 75
Smith's Dandruff.....	doz	4 00

## POWDER, FACE.

Amolin.....	doz	1 80
Anita Poudre de Riz.....	doz	4 50
Basin's Depilatory.....	doz	2 75
Basin's, Rice.....	doz	1 50
Bourgeois' Java, Face, White, Pink, Rachel, Naturelle.....	doz	8 00
Cassidy's Exquisite (Java Rice).....	doz	4 00
Comfort, small.....	doz	2 00
Comfort, large.....	doz	4 00
Coudray's, Rice, No. 2607.....	doz	1 52
Ou-You-Can Face.....	doz	4 25
Dermatine, Face.....	doz	2 00
Elder Down, No. 800.....	doz	1 75
Exfol, Face, asst. colors.....	doz	1 75
Fay's Veloutine, Face, white, rose or Rachel.....	doz	8 00
Fehr's, Compound Talcum, plain or carbolated, 5%.....	doz	1 50
Fehr's Comp. Talcum, perf.....	doz	1 50
Flour De Cygne, Face, flesh or white, small.....	doz	2 80
Freeman's Face, white, flesh and Brunette.....	doz	1 90
Gale & Block's, Edelweiss, Brunette, white, flesh.....	doz	4 50
Gosnell's Cherry Blossom, Face.....	doz	2 25
Graham's Face, white, flesh and Brunette.....	doz	4 00
Hobb's Meen Fun.....	doz	1 00
Imperial Crown Nursery, Rose and Violet No. 811.....	doz	1 00
Imperial Complexion Powder, No. 808.....	doz	8 50
No. 808.....	doz	2 00
Imperial Crown, No. 801, Complexion, pink, white.....	doz	75
No. 807.....	doz	75
Imperial Crown Talcum Baby.....	doz	1 50
No. 829.....	doz	1 50
No. 818.....	doz	75
No. 1800.....	doz	65
No. 1818.....	doz	40
No. 1821.....	doz	1 75
Johnson & Johnson's Baby.....	doz	1 50
La Blache Face, white, flesh, pink, cream.....	doz	4 20
Lautier's Almond Meal.....	doz	1 50
Lechner's Fett Powder.....	doz	2 75
Lorenz's Elite, Face, flesh, white, Brunette.....	doz	75
Lubin's Toilet, Rose and Violet.....	doz	65
Lubin's Powder, De Riz.....	doz	9 00
Lundborg's, No. 600, Violet.....	doz	1 85
Maugenet & Coudray's Toilet, violet, blue paper, No. 818.....	doz	40
Meyer's Exora, white, pink, flesh, Brunette.....	doz	8 90
Mennen's, Borated Talcum.....	doz	1 75
Oriental Blackhead.....	doz	2 25
Palmer's, Invisible.....	doz	1 75
Palmer's, Snow White.....	doz	1 75
Parke-Davis Euthymol.....	doz	1 75
Pear's Violet, Toilet, 1/4s.....	doz	1 55
Pinaud's No. 424, Roman.....	doz	8 00
Pozsoni's Complexion, white, flesh, Brunette.....	doz	8 90

## SUNDRIES—Con'd.

## POWDER, FACE—Con'd.

Pozsoni's Dove, Face, white, flesh, Brunette.....	doz	1 82
Psyche's, Charm, Face, sm.....	doz	1 75
Recamier's, Face, white, flesh and cream, small.....	doz	4 00
Recamier's, Face, large.....	doz	8 40
Roger & Gallet's, Rice, No. 1816.....	doz	6 50
Ruppert's, white, flesh, Brunette.....	doz	4 20
Ricksecker's.....	doz	1 75
Saunders's, Face.....	doz	8 48
Simon, Face.....	doz	6 00
Spiro.....	doz	2 00
Tetlow's H.....	doz	5 00
Blanc Illusion.....	doz	5 00
Gossamer, Face, white, pink.....	doz	1 85
Swan Down, Face, white, pink, Brunette.....	doz	1 85
Sweet 16, Face, white, pink.....	doz	1 90
50 cent, white, pink.....	doz	4 50
Talka-Pura.....	doz	1 50
White Rose, Face, white, pink.....	doz	1 85
Tetlow Mfg. Co.....	doz	75
No. 174.....	doz	75
No. 21.....	doz	1 00
Velota, white, pink.....	doz	1 75
Velvet Skin.....	doz	1 50
Vinolia, Face, small.....	doz	4 50
Woodbury.....	doz	2 00

## POWDER, BECK'S TENDER FOOT. dz 1 75

## POWDER, SACHET.

Colgate's, 1/8s, metal screw cap bottles.....	lb	8 02
Coudray's, 1/8s, bots asst odors.....	lb	8 88
Eastman's, 1/8s, bots asst odors.....	lb	8 00
Imp. Crown Sachet Powder.....	lb	8 25
Purple Azalea, Sachet Powder.....	lb	4 25
Imp. Crown Sachet Powder in Envelopes.....	doz	1 75
Imp. Crown Sachet Powder trial size, No. 791.....	doz	75
Imp. Crown, Sachet Powder 1 oz s. c. jars No. 789.....	doz	2 00

## PROPAGS.

Camel Hair, wire handle.....	doz	75
Wood handle.....	doz	75
Sponge.....	doz	75

## PUFFS, Powder.

No. 9610, Swandown, asst. Satin back.....	doz	75
No. 9612, Swandown, asst. Satin back.....	doz	1 25
No. 9640, Swandown, asst. Satin back.....	doz	1 75
No. 9787, Swandown, asst. Satin back.....	doz	8 00
No. 9747, Swandown, asst. Satin back.....	doz	4 00
Wool, No. 127, 2 in. diam.....	doz	1 75
Wool, No. 128, 2 1/4 in. diam.....	doz	2 25
Wool, No. 129, 3 1/4 in. diam.....	doz	2 75
Wool, No. 180, 8 1/4 in. diam.....	doz	8 50
Wool, No. 181, 4 1/4 in. diam.....	doz	4 00

PUMICE—Requa Toilet, 8c.....doz 40  
Requa Toilet, 10c.....doz 75

## PURSES.

No. 10, black.....	doz	40
No. 75, Kid, lined.....	doz	75
No. 5861, Kid, double.....	doz	90
No. 5098, black, double.....	doz	1 25
No. 4187, double, fancy frame.....	doz	1 50
No. 4185, asstd, double, fancy frame.....	doz	1 75
No. 1841, Buck, fine finish.....	doz	2 00
No. 1842-2, asstd, inside pocket.....	doz	2 50

## RATTLES, Rubber.

No. 170.....	doz	90
No. 98.....	doz	1 85
No. 1-6, assorted.....	doz	1 25
No. 7-9, assorted.....	doz	1 85
No. 11.....	doz	1 50
No. 150.....	doz	1 25
No. 160.....	doz	1 85

## RAZOR GUARD.

Bonte's.....	doz	2 00
--------------	-----	------

## SUNDRIES—Con'd.

## RAZOR STROPS.

No. 0, 14x1 1/4 in, 1 doz in box.....	doz	1 75
No. 2001, Black Split Leather and Canvas Hose, 25x2 in, packed 1/4 doz in box.....	doz	1 75
No. 16, 16x1 1/4 in, 1 doz in box.....	doz	2 25
No. 150, Black Split Leather and Canvas Hose, 22x2, packed 1/4 doz in box.....	doz	2 80
No. 208, Black Leather and Canvas Hose Prepared, 28x2 in.....	doz	8 00
No. 120, Buff Russet Leather and Canvas Hose Prepared.....	doz	8 75
No. 122, Oiled Leath. and Canvas Hose Prepared.....	doz	8 75
No. 128, Black Leath. and Canvas Hose Prepared.....	doz	8 75
No. 21, 21x2 in, with nickel-plated swivel, 1/4 doz in box.....	doz	8 75
No. 1202, Black Leather, Woven Web, Prepared, 24x2 1/2.....	doz	4 50
No. 1208, Oiled Leather, Woven Web, Prepared, 24x2 1/2.....	doz	4 50
No. 1205, Buffed Russet Leather, Woven Web, Prepared 24x2 1/2 in. one in box.....	doz	4 50
No. 125, Oil Leather and Woven Web Prepared, 24x2 1/2 in.....	doz	4 50
No. 141, Heavy Russett, Horse Hide and Linen Hose Prepared, 24x2 1/2 in, packed 1/4 doz in box.....	doz	7 50
No. 2040, Russett Horse Hide Leath. and Linen Hose, Padded Handles 25x2 1/2 in. one in box.....	doz	9 00
Reppenhagen, 1.....	doz	20 00
Reppenhagen, 2.....	doz	18 00
Reppenhagen, 5.....	doz	8 00

## RAZORINE.

1 doz on card.....	doz	1 00
--------------------	-----	------

## RHEUM AND QUININE.

Coudray's.....	doz	7 80
----------------	-----	------

RINGS, Rubber Fruit Jar.....gro 40  
(Teething, see page 108.)  
Invalid.

No. 1.....	doz	17 00
No. 2.....	doz	19 00
No. 3.....	doz	20 00
No. 4.....	doz	22 00
No. 5.....	doz	23 00
No. 6.....	doz	24 00
No. 7.....	doz	25 00
No. 8.....	doz	26 00
No. 9.....	doz	27 00
No. 10.....	doz	28 00

## RODS, Glass Stirring.....b 40

## ROSALINE.

J. P. Prays, small.....	doz	2 00
J. P. Prays, large.....	doz	8 65
Mrs. M. E. Prays.....	doz	2 00

## ROUGE.

Basin's Vinegar.....	doz	1 10
Dargon's Lemon.....	doz	1 25
Dargon's Vinaigre.....	doz	1 25
Dorins' Theatre No. 4.....	doz	2 18
Dorins' 42 Vinegar.....	doz	1 60
Dorins' 78.....	doz	1 00
Imp. Crown No. 1861.....	doz	1 25
Meyer's Exora.....	doz	8 90
Tetlow's Le Petit.....	doz	75
Tetlow's Rouge Body.....	doz	1 75

## SALTS, SMELLING.

Crown Lavender, regular.....	doz	5 00
Crown Lavender, small.....	doz	8 00
Imperial Crown Lav., No. 1218.....	doz	2 00
Pinaud's Roman Lavender.....	doz	4 25
Pinaud's Roman, Asst Odors.....	doz	5 25
Portsmouth Preston.....	doz	2 00

## SALVE.

Basin's Lip.....	doz	85
Skin Success.....	doz	2 00

## SANTOL, Tooth Wash.....doz 4 00

## SCALES.

Sterling, Counter, Marble Top.....	doz	26 00
No. 2, Century, 8 in. N. P. pans.....	each	26 00
No. 2, Eclipse, 8 in. N. P. pans.....	each	26 00
No. 2, Oxford, 8 in. N. P. pans.....	each	18 00
No. 2, Capitol, 8 in. N. P. pans.....	each	18 00
No. 2, Standard, 8 in. N. P. pans.....	each	16 00

## SUNDRIES—Con'd.

## SCALES—Con'd.

No. 2, Meramec, 8 in. N. P. pans	each	14 00
No. 2, Banner, 8 in. N. P. pans	each	10 00
No. 2, Crystal, glass box, 8 in. N. P. pans	each	80 00
Sterling, Prescription.		
No. 108, Crystal box	each	27 00
No. 108, Ebony box	each	18 50
No. 108, Ebony box	each	12 00
No. 7, Oak box	each	12 00
No. 108½, Cherry box	each	10 50
Troemner's Prescription.		
No. 2, Army, with Weights	ea	8 00
No. 1, Army, with Weights	ea	4 25
No. 0, Army, with Weights	ea	5 00
Olimax, Box, Cherry	each	10 50
Peerless, Box, Oak, with drawer	each	11 50
Famous, Box, Ebony	each	15 00

## SCOOPS.

Horn, 1	doz	75
Horn, 2	doz	1 00
Horn, 3	doz	1 25
Horn, 4	doz	1 50

## SIEVES, BRASS.

No. 20	each	65
No. 30	each	75
No. 40	each	75
No. 50	each	1 00
No. 60	each	1 10
No. 70	each	1 20
No. 80	each	1 25

## SEN SEN.

40 packages in box	box	1 00
--------------------	-----	------

## SHADES.

Crown, Eye, for reading	doz	75
-------------------------	-----	----

## SHAMPOO, Amorillas, I. O. pints,

No. 891	doz	8 50
Arcadian Egg, large	doz	1 75
Arcadian Egg, small	doz	75
Smith's Dandruff	doz	2 00

## SHEETING, Rubber, 4x4.....per yd

60

## SHIELDS.

Vaccination, J. & J.	doz	75
----------------------	-----	----

## SHOWER BATH ROSE.

Excelsior	doz	12 00
-----------	-----	-------

## SILK.

Columbia.		
1 yard bright or dull	roll	80
5 yards bright or dull	roll	8 50
Silk, Oiled, Plain, J. & J.		
1 yard roll or box	each	1 00
5 yard roll or box	each	4 50
Extra heavy, 1 yard	each	1 25
Extra heavy, 5 yard	each	5 00
Oiled, Zonas, J. & J.		
1 yard box	each	1 00
5 yard box	each	4 50
Extra heavy, 1 yard	each	1 25
Extra heavy, 5 yard	each	5 00

## SKINS, CHAMOIS.

Sterling (80 skins in kip.)		
No. 0X, 8 4½x	per 1001	50
No. 0, 7 x 9	kip	1 10
No. 1, 8 x 10	kip	1 50
No. 2, 9 x 11	kip	1 75
No. 2x, 10 x 13	kip	2 20
No. 8, 11 x 13½	kip	2 60
No. 8x, 12 x 14	kip	8 00
No. 4, 12 x 16	kip	4 00
No. 5, 13 x 16	kip	4 50
No. 6, 18 x 17	kip	5 00
No. 7, 14 x 18	kip	6 00
No. 8, 15 x 20	kip	6 75
No. 9, 16 x 21	kip	7 50
No. 10, 17 x 23	kip	8 75
No. 11, 19 x 25	kip	10 00
No. 12, 20 x 26	kip	12 50
No. 13, 23 x 26	kip	15 00
No. 14, 26 x 28	kip	18 00
No. 15, 28 x 32	kip	23 50

## SUNDRIES—Con'd.

## SKINS, FRENCH OIL TANNED CHAMOIS.

Single Finish for Carriage Use.		
Per doz.	Per Kip.	
No. SA	5 50	12 00
No. SB	6 50	15 00
No. 80	7 50	18 00
Double Finish—Dressed Both Sides.		
Per doz.	Per Kip.	
No. DM	9 00	20 00
No. DL	12 00	25 00

## SOAP.

Anita Toilet	doz	1 50
Armour's		
La Pompadour	doz	75
Rosamond	doz	90
Babeskin, 2 cakes pkg, ¼ doz packages box	doz	2 00
Bailey's		
Complexion, ¼ doz box	doz	75
Spermaceti, ¼ doz box	doz	6 00
Basin's		
Erasive, 1 doz box	doz	65
Poncine, 1 doz box	doz	1 25
Zozoderma or Thymoline, ¼ doz box	doz	1 85



## THE BEAVER SOAP CO.,

DAYTON, OHIO.

## GRANDPA'S WONDER SOAP

50 Cake Boxes	.....	\$3.25
100 Cake Boxes	.....	6.50
50 Cakes, small size	.....	1.00
100 Cakes, small size	.....	2.00
144 Cakes Beaver's Fine Tar	.....	4.50

Berry's, Mrs. Matchless Com-		
pexion, large	doz	2 00
Small	doz	75
Brown's Original Pine Tar, 50 cakes in case	per case	1 90
Brown's Original Pine Tar, 100 cakes in case	per case	8 75
Brown's Medicated Tar	doz	75
Buchan's,		
Carbolic No. 8, medicinal, ¼ doz box	doz	1 75
Carbolic No. 11, animal, 1 doz box	doz	1 00
Carbolic No. 12, animal, ¼ doz box	doz	2 00
Carbolic No. 22, disinfectant, 1 doz box	doz	60
Carbolic No. 50, urinal, 1 doz box	doz	75
Carbolic Toilet, ¼ doz box	doz	1 00
Carbolic Toilet, 10c size	doz	75
Carbolic Laundry, 80 bars box	box	6 00
Buttermilk, Cosmo, ¼ doz box	doz	85
Calvert's,		
Carbolic, 10%, ¼ doz box	doz	1 75
Carbolic, 20%, 1 doz box	doz	2 50
Cobb's Eko, ¼ doz box	doz	4 00
Coudray's,		
Lettuce, ¼ doz pkgs	doz	8 85
Craddock's Blue	doz	75
Cuticura, ¼ doz box	doz	2 80
Cuticura Shaving, 1 doz box, 8 doz pkgs	doz	1 85
Derma Royale, 1 doz box	doz	1 80
Dermapurine	doz	1 67
Dermatine, ¼ doz box	doz	1 75
Eichhoff's,		
1250. Menthol-Eucalyptol	doz	8 25
containing 3% Menthol, 5% Eucalyptol.		
1251. Menthol	doz	2 50
containing 5% Menthol.		
1252. Salol	doz	8 00
containing 5% Salol.		
1253. Thymol (for children)	doz	2 00
containing 1% Thymol.		
1254. Ichthyl-Tar	doz	2 50
containing 3% Ichthyl, 3% Tar.		
1255. Salicylic-Ichthyl	doz	8 25
containing 3% Salicylic Acid, 6% Ichthyl.		
1256. Sulphur-Camphor-Peru-		
balsam	doz	2 25
containing 5% Sulphur, 5% Camphor, 3% Peru-balsam.		
1257. Salicylic	doz	2 50
containing 5% Salicylic Acid.		
1258. Salicylic-Sulphur	doz	2 25
containing 3% Salicylic Acid, 10% Sulphur.		
1259. Salicylic-Sulphur-Tar	doz	2 75
containing 3% Salicylic Acid, 10% Sulphur, 5% Tar.		
1260. Croelin	doz	2 00
containing 6% Croelin.		

## SUNDRIES—Con'd.

## SOAP—Con'd.

1261. Resorcin	doz	2 50
containing 5% Resorcin.		
1262. Aristol	doz	4 50
containing 3% Aristol.		
1263. Iodoform	doz	8 50
containing 5% Iodoform.		
1264. Benzoic	doz	2 50
containing 5% Benzoic.		
1265. Pine-Needle Extract	doz	2 25
containing 10% Pine-Needle Extract.		
1266. Resorcin-Salicylic	doz	2 75
containing 3% Resorcin, 3% Salicylic Acid.		
1267. Resorcin-Salicylic-Sulphur	doz	2 75
containing 3% Resorcin, 3% Salicylic Acid, 10% Sulphur.		
1268. Resorcin-Salicylic-Sulphur-Tar	doz	2 75
containing 3% Resorcin, 3% Salicylic Acid, 10% Sulphur, 5% Tar.		
1269. Quinine	doz	8 00
containing 3% Quinine.		
1270. Hydroxylamin	doz	8 25
containing 3% Hydroxylamin.		
1271. Ergotin	doz	2 75
containing 5% Ergotin.		
1272. Iodine	doz	8 00
containing 3% Iodine, 1½% Iodide of Potassium.		
1273. Salicylic-Creosote	doz	2 75
containing 5% Salicylic Acid, 5% Creosote.		
1274. Sublimat	doz	2 25
containing 1½% Sublimat.		
1275. Sublimat	doz	2 50
containing 1% Sublimat.		
1276. Thiol, 5%	doz	2 75
1277. Thiol, 10%	doz	8 25
Enterprise Soap Co.,		
La Tosca, 1 doz pkg	doz	75
Elighth Wonder Box, 50 cakes box and 100 cakes box	doz	1 75
	100s	8 85
Sweet Maiden, ¼ dz in box	dz	40
Farina		
No. 4711, White Rose, 8 cakes box, ¼ doz pkg, 10%	doz	1 75
No. 4711, White Rose, 1 doz box, ¼ lb bars, 10%	doz	8 50
No. 4711, White Rose, 1 doz box, 1 lb bars, 10%	doz	7 00
No. 4711 goods, \$50 lots assorted, 15% Fels		
Glycerine, scented, 1 doz pkg.	doz	75
Fould's Arsenic, ¼ doz box	doz	4 50
Fould's Improved Medicated Tar	doz	1 25
Friend's Purity, 1 doz box	doz	70
Fut Sope, ¼ doz box	doz	2 00
Glenn's Sulphur, small, ¼ doz box, 8 doz pkg	doz	2 10
Glover's Kennel, ¼ doz box	doz	1 75
Graham's Cuticular	doz	75
Hall's Hair, 1 doz box	doz	2 00
Hazard & Hazard's Juniper Tar, 1 doz pkg	doz	2 25
Hebe's Complexion, ¼ doz box	doz	1 00
Hebe's Hygienic, trial size	doz	40
Heiskell's	doz	2 00
Howard's Carbolic, ¼ doz box dz	doz	60
Hood's	doz	2 00
Hubert's Malvina Ichthylol	doz	2 00
Hyde's H. & H. Carpet	doz	1 20
Imperial Crown,		
Beauty Bright	doz	40
Imperial Crown Cocoa	doz	40
Cardinal Rose	doz	75
Louis XV	doz	75
Old English Glycerin	doz	75
Peau D'Espagne	doz	75
Purple Azalea	doz	75
Violette DeParme	doz	75
White Hyacinth	doz	75
Indian Paste	doz	75
Johnson & Johnson, antiseptic.		
Borated	doz	88
Carbolic 5%	doz	88
Corrosive sublimate, 1-000s	doz	88
Dog Lister's	doz	88
Ichthylol 10%	doz	1 50
Sulphur 10%	doz	88
Surgeon's Red Cross	doz	88
Witch Hazel and Tar	doz	88
Kickapoo	doz	84
King Shaving	doz	1 50

## SUNDRIES—Con'd.

## SOAP—Con'd.

Kirk's Juvenile (net).....	doz	2 00
Kohler's Medicated.....	doz	65
Lanolin, imported, ¼ doz box.....	doz	8 50
Listerine.....	doz	1 00
Littell's Liq. Sulphur.....	doz	75
Lloyd's Asepsin, 1 doz pkg.....	doz	1 25
Low's		
Brown Windsor, small, ¼ doz	paper pkg.....	doz 75
Lubin's		
Assorted or Violet, small, ¼	doz box.....	doz 8 85
Assorted or Violet, medium, ¼	doz box.....	doz 5 00
Assorted or Violet, large, ¼	doz box.....	doz 7 50
Rose, small, ¼ doz box.....	doz	8 75
Rose, medium, ¼ doz box.....	doz	6 00
Rose, large, ¼ doz box.....	doz	1 00
Marshmallow.....	doz	1 85
Mexican,		
Amole, ¼ doz box.....	doz	75
Amole, Diamond King, 100 cakes	box.....	doz 5 00
Miller's Egg White.....	doz	75
Miller's Harness, 1 doz box.....	doz	1 50
Moorish Bouquet.....	doz	4 00
Mt Carmel Castle, ¼ doz box.....	doz	1 00
Packer's Tar, ¼ & ½ doz box.....	doz	1 90
Pears'		
Carbolic.....	doz	1 50
Juniper Tar.....	doz	1 75
No. 100, Wash Balls, ¼ doz box	doz	2 45
No. 108, Oval Tablets, ¼ doz	box.....	doz 2 50
No. 104, Oval Tablets, ¼ doz	box.....	doz 8 75
No. 105, Oval Tablets, ¼ doz	box, otto rose.....	doz 5 55
No. 106, Square Cakes, ¼ doz	box.....	doz 2 50
No. 107, Square Cakes, ¼ doz	box.....	doz 8 75
No. 108, Square Cakes, ¼ doz	box.....	doz 5 55
No. 109, Round Shav. Cakes, ¼	doz box.....	doz 2 45
No. 110, Round Shav. Cakes, ¼	doz box.....	doz 8 75
No. 112, Shaving Sticks, ¼ doz	box.....	doz 2 20
No. 113, Shaving Sticks, ¼ doz	box.....	doz 8 85
No. 114, Shaving Sticks, ¼ doz	box.....	doz 5 50
No. 115, Glycerine, ¼ doz box, 8	doz pkg.....	doz 1 87
No. 120, Unscented, 8 doz box,	1 doz box.....	doz 1 45
Pears' soaps sell less 10%		
Phenol Soap Co.'s.		
Phenol Carbolic.....	doz	40
Phenol Dog.....	doz	40
Phenol Tar.....	doz	40
Physicians' and Surgeons', 1 doz	box.....	doz 75
Pinaud's.		
Aurora Tulip, ¼ doz box.....	doz	8 75
Brisa de las Pampas, No. 74, ¼	doz box.....	doz 4 50
French Pansy, ¼ doz box.....	doz	8 75
Ixora Breoni, No. 149, ¼ doz	box.....	doz 8 75
Lettuce, No. 68, 1 doz pkg, ¼	doz box.....	doz 8 75
Lilas de France, ¼ doz box.....	doz	4 50
Opoponax, No. 805bis, ¼ doz	box.....	doz 4 50
Paqueta Lily, ¼ doz box.....	doz	4 50
Persian Bouquet, No. 158bis, ¼	doz box.....	doz 1 90
Sandalwood, ¼ doz box.....	doz	1 75
Rose, small cake, ¼ doz box.....	doz	1 60
Violet, small cake, ¼ doz box,	doz box.....	doz 1 60
Violet de Parme, No. 182, ¼	doz box.....	doz 4 50
Piver's Lait D'Iris.....	doz	4 50
Pond's Extract, ¼ doz box.....	doz	1 50
Proctor & Gamble's.		
Ivory, small, 100 cakes bx. case	doz	4 00
Ivory, large, 100 cakes bx. case	doz	6 75

## SUNDRIES—Con'd.

## SOAP—Proctor &amp; Gamble's—Con'd.

Raub's Egg White.....	doz	75
Raub's Cutaneous.....	doz	75
Recamier,		
Scented, ¼ doz box.....	doz	4 00
Unscented, 1 doz box.....	doz	2 25
Renaissance Magic Skin Soap, ½	doz	75
Ricksecker's.		
Dog, 1 doz box.....	doz	1 75
Skin Soap, ¼ doz box.....	doz	2 00
Rieger's No. 2180, ¼ doz box.....	doz	8 00
Rogers' Antiseptic Tar.....	doz	1 00
Robinson's.		
Indexical Silver, 1 doz box.....	doz	1 00
Indexical Tar, 1 doz box.....	doz	75
Roger & Gallet's.		
No. 714, Suc de Laitue, (Let-	tuce) 8 cakes in box.....	doz 8 60
No. 778, Santal, 1 cake in box	doz	2 25
No. 779, Violette de Parme, 8	cakes in box.....	doz 8 70
No. 781, Violette de Parme sq.	8 cakes in box.....	doz 8 70
No. 788, Anthea, assorted, 8	cakes in box.....	doz 4 10
No. 789, Heliotrope Blanc, 8	cakes in box.....	doz 2 25
No. 796, A la Violette, 8 cakes	in box.....	doz 2 25
No. 1461, Gallia, asst., 8 cakes	in box.....	doz 4 10
No. 1468, Peau D'Espagne, 8	cakes in box.....	doz 6 60
No. 1468, Iris Blanc, 8 cakes in	box.....	doz 6 60
No. 8120, Vera Violette, 8 cakes	in box.....	doz 6 60
No. 8160, Bouquet des Amours,	8 cakes in box.....	doz 6 60
Ruppert's, ¼ doz box.....	doz	1 85
Sayman's Vegetable.....	doz	75
Sarge's Liquid Glycerin, plain	doz	4 25
Sarge's Liquid Glycerin, violet	doz	4 50
Schmidt's, Shaving, Round Out,	10-lb box.....	doz 1 75
Schuele's Dog Soap, 1 doz bx.....	doz	1 00
Sea Salt, ¼ doz box.....	doz	2 00
Skin Success, ¼ doz box.....	doz	2 00
Societe Hygienique, Sans Odeur,	¼ doz box.....	doz 8 75
Societe Hygienique—		
No. 515, Dulcife.....	doz	8 75
No. 521, Fine.....	doz	2 00
Spayd's Face, ¼ doz box.....	doz	1 50
Stiefel's.		
Animal Medicated, ¼ doz box,	1 doz pack.....	doz 1 60
Arnica, ¼ doz bx, 1 doz pack.....	doz	1 60
Aromatized Lac Sulphur, ¼ doz	box.....	doz 1 60
Birch Tar, ¼ doz box.....	doz	1 60
Birch Tar and Sulphur, ¼ doz	box.....	doz 1 60
Boracic Acid ¼ doz box.....	doz	1 60
Borax, ¼ doz box.....	doz	1 60
Camphor, ¼ doz box.....	doz	1 60
Carbolic Acid and Glyc, ¼ doz	box.....	doz 1 60
Eucalyptol, ¼ doz box.....	doz	1 60
Freckle, ¼ doz box.....	doz	1 60
Gaultheria, ¼ doz box.....	doz	1 60
Ichthyol, ¼ doz box.....	doz	1 85
Ichthyol, 10%, ¼ doz box.....	doz	8 75
Ichthyol, 20%, ¼ doz box.....	doz	4 75
Ichthyol and Salicylic Acid, ¼	doz box.....	doz 8 75
Iodide Soda and Sulphur, ¼	doz box.....	doz 1 60
Naphthol Glyc, ¼ doz box.....	doz	1 60
Naphthol Sulphur, ¼ doz box.....	doz	1 60
Salicylic Acid and Glyc, ¼ doz	box.....	doz 1 60
Salicylic Acid and Resorcin, ¼	doz.....	doz 2 50
Sublimate, ¼ doz box.....	doz	1 85
Tannin Balsam, ¼ doz box.....	doz	1 60
Thymol, ¼ doz box.....	doz	1 60
Sulphume, bath, ¼ doz box.....	doz	2 00
Sulphume, toilet, ¼ doz box.....	doz	2 00
Turner's White Wonder, 1 doz	box.....	doz 75

## SUNDRIES—Con'd.

## SOAP—Con'd.

Turkish Shampoo & Dandruff, ds	2 00
Vaseline, family, 8 doz wood bx.	40
Velvet Skin, ¼ doz box, 1 doz pack.....	1 85
Viola Skin, ¼ doz box, 1 doz pack.....	1 75
Vinolia,	
Balsamic Medicated, ¼ doz box.....	2 88
Floral, 1 doz box.....	1 85
Otto of Rose, toilet, ¼ doz box.....	8 50
Shaving sticks, small.....	2 79
Waitke, Wm. & Co.'s Toilet Soaps	
Milled Soaps—Fancy.	
No. 800, Riviera Violet.....	24 60
No. 805, Riviera White Rose.....	24 00
No. 810, Riviera Bouquet.....	24 00
No. 815, Riviera Jockey Club.....	24 00
No. 860, Wedding Bouquet.....	18 00
No. 670, Prima Donna Bouquet.....	9 60
No. 665, Yule Tide Bouquet.....	9 60
No. 685, Violettes D'Amerique.....	9 00
No. 688, Lilas Blanc D'Amerique.....	9 00
No. 687, L'Heliotrope D'Amerique.....	9 00
No. 689, Jasmin D'Amerique.....	9 00
No. 660, Sweet Cupid Rose.....	9 00
No. 661, Sweet Delicia Bouquet.....	9 00
No. 662, Sweet Lily of the Valley.....	9 00
No. 663, Sweet Pink Carnation.....	9 00
No. 661, Princess Hyacinth.....	9 00
No. 662, Princess Mignonette.....	9 00
No. 668, Princess Pansy.....	9 60
No. 664, Princess Sweet Pea Soap.....	9 00
No. 640, Palestine Honey.....	9 00
No. 641, Cosmopolitan Glycerin.....	9 00
No. 645, Odessa Oatmeal.....	9 00
No. 660, English Brown Windsor.....	9 00
No. 610, Dermic.....	9 00
No. 680, Shaw's Garden Bouquet.....	9 00
No. 625, American Lily.....	8 00
No. 602, Bouquet de Noel.....	8 00
No. 608, Dominion Elderflower.....	3 00
No. 604, Dominion Floral Honey.....	8 00
No. 605, Dominion Oatmeal.....	8 00
No. 615, Dominion Cream Glycerin Soap.....	8 00
The above are wrapped and packed 8 cakes in paper box.	
Waitke's Milled Soaps—Medicated.	
No. 200, Trade-Mark Carbolic.....	9 85
No. 205, Trade-Mark Sulphur.....	9 85
No. 210, Trade-Mark Birch Tar.....	9 85
No. 215, Sanitarian carbolic.....	8 85
No. 220, Sanitarian sulphur.....	8 85
No. 225, Sanitarian pine tar.....	8 85
Waitke's—Shaving.	
No. 65, Trade mark shaving, 12 cakes in box.....	6 50
No. 50, The Cup Shaving, wrapped, 12 cakes in paper box.....	5 00
No. 55, Hold Fast, 10-lb boxes.....	15
No. 56, Hold Fast, not wrapped.....	4 50
No. 60, T. M. Barbers' Shaving, 10-lb. boxes.....	20
Waitke's Transparent Soaps.	
No. 180, La Favorita, wrapped, 12 cakes in paper box.....	15 00



## SUNDRIES—Con'd.

## SOAP—Con'd.

No. 127, La Gloria, not wrapped, 12 cakes in paper box.....gro	10 00
No. 128, La Suprema, not wr'd, 12 cakes in paper box.....gro	9 00
No. 128, La Fantasma, not wr'd, 8 cakes in paper box.....gro	9 00
No. 124, Westminster, not wr'd, 8 cakes in paper box.....gro	8 00
No. 108, Royal, not wrapped, 12 cakes in paper box.....gro	5 00
No. 101, Pure Glycerin, not wr'd, 12 cakes in paper box.....gro	4 80
No. 100, Pure Glycerin, not wrapped, 12 cakes in box.....gro	4 80
Waltke's Milled Soaps.	
No. 715, Little Beauty, wr'd, 8 cakes in paper box.....gro	5 00
No. 760, Chancellor, wrapped, 8 cakes in paper box.....gro	5 00
No. 758, Colony Bouquet, wr'd, 8 cakes in paper box.....gro	5 00
No. 760, Unico, wrapped, 8 cakes in paper box.....gro	5 00
No. 754, Figaro, wrapped, 8 cakes in paper box.....gro	4 80
No. 740, Domino, ass'd colors, not wr'ped, 86 cakes in wood box.....gro	5 40
No. 741, Domino, ass'd colors, not wrapped, 12 cakes in paper box.....gro	5 40
No. 742, Domino, white, not wrapped, 86 cakes in wood box.....gro	5 40
No. 748, Domino, white, not wrapped, 12 cakes in paper box.....gro	5 40
No. 789, Southern Elderflower, not wr'd, 12 cakes in paper box.....gro	5 40
No. 755, Sanitary, ass'd colors, not wr'd, 12 cakes in paper box.....gro	5 00
No. 781, Regal Oatmeal, not wr'd, 12 cakes in paper box.....gro	5 00
No. 700, Yankee Girl, not wr'd, 12 cakes in paper box.....gro	5 00
No. 752, Saida Turkish Bath, not wr'd, 12 cakes in paper box.....gro	4 80
No. 705, Wild Flower, not wr'd, 12 cakes in paper box.....gro	4 80
No. 780, Palm, not wrapped, 12 cakes in paper box.....gro	4 80
No. 745, Klondike Nugget, not wr'd, 12 cakes in paper box.....gro	4 80
No. 748, Klondike Tar, not wr'd, 12 cakes in paper box.....gro	4 50
No. 712, Superfine Witch Hazel, not wr'd, 12 cakes in paper box.....gro	4 80
No. 708, Superfine Elderflower, not wr'd, 12 cakes in paper box.....gro	4 80
No. 707, Superfine Brown Windsor, not wr'd, 12 cakes in paper box.....gro	4 80
No. 710, Turkish Bath, not wr'd, 12 cakes in paper box.....gro	4 25
No. 725, Turkish Bath, not wr'd, 12 cakes in paper box.....gro	4 00
No. 12, Oatmeal, not wr'd, 12 cakes in paper box.....gro	4 20
No. 250, Pine Tar, not wr'd, 12 cakes in paper box.....gro	4 00
No. 728, Turkish Bath, not wr'd, 15 cakes in paper box.....gro	8 60
No. 785, Hotel, not wr'd, 12 cakes in paper box.....gro	8 60
No. 788, Travel, not wr'd, 12 cakes in paper box.....gro	8 00
No. 787, Tavern, not wr'd, 12 cakes in paper box.....gro	2 65
Waltke's Olive Oil Castile Soaps—Stamped.	
El Merito, white, 8 or 4-lb bars, 85 lbs in wood box.....lb	11
El Merito, green, 8 or 4-lb bars, 85 lbs in wood box.....lb	11

## SUNDRIES—Con'd.

## SOAP—Con'd.

Waltke's.	
El Merito mottled, 8 or 4-lb bars 86 lbs in wood box.....lb	11
Out into $\frac{1}{4}$ , $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb cakes.	
Waltke's Castile Soaps, pressed (olive oil).	
No. 471, Olive Oil Green (milled) not wr'd, 12 in paper box.....gro	5 00
No. 474, Purina Green (milled) not wr'd, 12 in paper box.....gro	4 50
No. 468, Purina White (milled) not wr'd, 12 in paper box.....gro	4 50
No. 468, Purina Mottled.....gro	4 50
Waltke's Castile soaps, stamped.	
No. 426, Levanto, white, 8-oz not wr'd, 12 in paper box.....gro	8 00
No. 420, Levanto, white, 4-oz not wr'd, 12 in paper box.....gro	4 00
No. 485, Levanto, green, 8-oz not wr'd, 12 in paper box.....gro	8 00
No. 480, Levanto, green, 4-oz not wr'd, 15 in paper box.....gro	4 00
No. 445, Levanto, brown mot'd, 8-oz, not wr'd, 12 in paper box.....gro	8 00
No. 440, Levanto, brown mot'd, 4-oz, not wr'd, 12 in paper box.....gro	4 00
No. 456, Eagle, red mot'd, 8-oz, not wr'd, 12 in paper box.....gro	8 00
No. 480, Eagle, mottled, 4-oz, not wr'd, 12 in paper box.....gro	4 00
Waltke's Castile Soaps.	
Levanto, white, cut $\frac{1}{4}$ , $\frac{1}{2}$ , $\frac{3}{4}$ , 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 8 or 4-lb bars, 85 or 86 lbs in wood box.....lb	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Waltke's Cocoa Castile Soaps, Pressed.	
No. 890, Triplet, white, 72 cakes in wood box.....gro	5 00
No. 590, Triplet, variegated, 72 cakes in wood box.....gro	5 00
No. 581, Triplet, assorted, 72 cakes in wood box.....gro	5 00
No. 721, Up-To-Date, white, 12 cakes in paper box.....gro	6 00
No. 728, Up-To-Date, white, 86 cakes in wood box.....gro	5 00
No. 720, Up-To-Date, assorted, 12 cakes in paper box.....gro	5 00
No. 722, Up-To-Date, assorted, 86 cakes in paper box.....gro	5 00
No. 865, Handworkers, white 12 cakes in paper box.....gro	4 80
No. 865, Handworkers, variegated 12 cks in paper box.....gro	4 80
No. 500, Crown, variegated, 86 cakes in wood box.....gro	4 50
No. 517, Crown, variegated, 12 cakes in paper box.....gro	4 50
No. 568, Volunteer, variegated, 12 cakes in paper box.....gro	4 50
No. 888, Purina Cocoa, white, 12 cakes in paper box.....gro	4 50
No. 360, Cocoa Glycerin, white, 12 cakes in paper box.....gro	4 20
No. 351, Cocoa Castile, white, 12 cakes in paper box.....gro	4 20
No. 310, Cocoanut Oil, white, 12 cakes in paper box.....gro	2 40
No. 550, Ocoanut Oil, variegated, 12 cakes in pap'r bx.....gro	2 40
No. 309, Cocoanut Oil, white, 12 cakes in paper box.....gro	2 40
No. 560, Cocoanut Oil, variegated, 12 cakes in pap'r bx.....gro	2 40
Waltke's Cocoa Castile Soaps, Stamped.	
No. 463, Cocoa Castile, white 8-oz.....gro	8 00
No. 850 Cocoa Castile, white, 4-oz.....gro	4 00
The above not wrapped, 12 cakes in paper box.	
No. 801, Cocoa Castile, 1-5 lb cakes.....lb	10
No. 815, Cocoa Castile, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb cakes.....lb	10
No. 820, Cocoa Castile, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb cakes.....lb	10
No. 825, Cocoa Castile, $\frac{1}{8}$ lb cakes.....lb	10

## SUNDRIES—Con'd.

## SOAP—Con'd.

No. 840, Cocoa Castile, $\frac{1}{4}$ s and $\frac{1}{8}$ s assorted.....lb	10
20 lbs in wood box.	
Waltke's Lava Soap.	
Ten Cent Size, 50 cakes in wood box.....box	8 00
Five Cent Size, 100 cakes in wood box.....box	8 85
Mound City Soap Co.'s Goods (Waltke's).	
No. 10, Forest Bouquet, wr'd, 8 cakes in paper box.....gro	5 25
No. 15, Persian Violet Bouquet, wr'd, 8 cakes in paper box.....gro	4 50
No. 16, Persian Rose Bouquet, wr'd, 8 cakes in paper box.....gro	4 80
No. 11, Ideal Buttermilk, wr'd, 8 cakes in paper box.....gro	8 60
Miscellaneous Soaps, Waltke's.	
Old Crow Tar, 100 in wood box, each cake in carton.....box	8 25
Old Crow Tar, 12 in paper box, each cake in carton.....gro	5 25
Williams'	
Palm, small, 1 doz box.....doz	40
Palm, large, 1 doz box.....doz	75
Mt Horeb, castile, small, 1 doz box.....doz	40
Mt Horeb, castile, large.....doz	75
Jersey Cream, with Thermometer 1 doz box.....doz	1 85
Shaving, Clipper, 1 doz box.....doz	60
Shaving, Favorite, 1 ds box.....doz	70
Luxury, $\frac{1}{4}$ doz box.....doz	1 90
Barber Bar, round cut, 10-lb box.....box	2 70
Shaving, Mug, 1 doz box.....doz	60
Shaving, Traveler, 1 ds box.....doz	1 90
Shaving, Yankee, 1 doz box.....doz	90
White Glycerin.....doz	75
Woodbury's Facial, $\frac{1}{4}$ doz box.....doz	2 00
SPATULAS.	
Regular.	
8-in..... 2 00 20 4-in..... 2 25	25
5-in..... 2 50 80 6-in..... 8 00	85
7-in..... 4 00 40 8-in..... 4 80	45
9-in..... 6 50 60 10-in..... 7 80	75
11-in..... 10 50 1 00 12-in..... 18 80	1 25
High Bal.	
8-in..... 2 25 25 4-in..... 2 50	80
5-in..... 8 00 85 6-in..... 8 50	40
7-in..... 4 50 50 8-in..... 5 50	60
9-in..... 7 00 70 10-in..... 8 50	80
11-in..... 12 00 1 10 12-in..... 18 00	1 85
Nickel Plate.	
8-in..... 8 50 85 4-in..... 4 00	40
5-in..... 4 50 45 6-in..... 5 00	50
7-in..... 5 50 55 8-in..... 6 50	60
9-in..... 8 50 80 10-in..... 12 00	1 10
Hard rubber covered.	
8 in..... doz 8 85 7 in..... doz 8 70	
4 in..... doz 4 80 8 in..... doz 10 00	
5 in..... doz 5 50 9 in..... doz 12 00	
6 in..... doz 6 75 10 in..... doz 15 00	
Horn, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ..... doz 1 05	
Horn, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ..... doz 1 20	
Horn, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ ..... doz 1 50	
Plaster, stiff..... each 85	
Pocket, Cocoa handle..... doz 8 75	
Pocket, Ebony handle..... doz 6 00	
Pocket, Ivory handle..... doz 7 50	
SPECTACLES, Coquill's, smoked, blue and green.	
No. 17, nickel frame..... doz	75
No. 35, blue steel frame..... doz	1 50
No. 45, nickel frame, riding bow..... doz	1 00
No. 47, blue steel frame, riding bow..... doz	1 50
SPONGES.	
Surgeon's Sterilized, J. & J. 12 in bottle..... doz bottles	9 00
Bernay's, J. & J.	
Small..... doz box	50
Large..... doz box	75
SPOONS.	
Horn, small..... doz	75
Horn, medium..... doz	90
Horn, large..... doz	1 25

## SUNDRIES—Con'd.

SPRINKLERS, Plant, 8 oz .....doz 6 00

## STANDS.

Retort, 8-ring .....each 75  
Retort, 4-ring .....each 1 00

## STERILIZERS.

Arnold's No. 7 .....each 2 25  
Arnold's No. 8 .....each 2 75

## STOPPERS, rubber.

No. 0.....	8 00	No. 4½.....	60
No. 1.....	2 75	No. 5.....	40
No. 2.....	1 80	No. 5½.....	40
No. 2½.....	1 50	No. 6.....	84
No. 3.....	1 15	No. 6½.....	84
No. 3½.....	90	No. 7.....	27
No. 4.....	60	No. 8.....	27

## STOVES, Pocket, Japanese.

No. 1, gingham .....doz 65  
No. 2, velvet .....doz 1 00  
Fuel for above, 6 sticks in package .....doz 40

## STOVES, Pocket.

Vest Pocket.....	doz	1 50
Bljoun.....doz	1 75	No. 1212.....doz 2 00
No. 720.....doz	1 75	No. 1072.....doz 2 75
No. 1020.....doz	1 75	No. 662.....doz 8 00
No. 889.....doz	2 00	No. 1210.....doz 8 00
New Pattern.....	doz	8 50
No. 1028.....	doz	5 00
No. 6360.....	doz	5 00
No. 670.....	doz	6 00
Philadome Tin.....	doz	6 00
No. 672.....	doz	9 00
No. 675.....	doz	10 00
Philadome Copper.....	doz	12 00
No. 780.....	doz	15 00

## STRATERS

Van Stan's .....doz 1 85

## STRAWS.

Stone's Julp .....per M 65

## STRINGS.

Violin, Gut—	Bundle of 30 strings.	
Royal, No. 188, E.....	doz	2 50
Royal, No. 188, A.....	doz	2 50
Royal, No. 188, D.....	doz	8 00
Super, No. 140, E.....	doz	1 90
Super, No. 140, A.....	doz	1 90
Super, No. 140, D.....	doz	2 50
Russian, smooth, No. 5, E.....	doz	8 75
Russian, smooth, No. 5, A.....	doz	8 75
Russian, smooth, No. 5, D.....	doz	4 40
Russian, rough, No. 6, E.....	doz	8 75
Russian, rough, No. 6, A.....	doz	8 75
Russian, rough, No. 6, D.....	doz	4 50
G or 4th, wire wrapped, for any of above.....	doz	85

## Violin, Steel.

E.....doz	10 D.....doz	20
A.....doz	10 G.....doz	25

## Guitar, Steel.

E, 1st.....doz	10 D.....doz	80
B.....doz	10 A.....doz	85
G.....doz	25 E 6th.....doz	40
E 6th, compound.....doz		60
A, compound.....doz		50
D, compound.....doz		40
Banjo, Steel.		
1st.....doz	10 8d.....doz	10
2d.....doz	10 4th.....doz	25
5th.....doz		10
Banjo, Steel, in sets.....per set		10
Mandolin, steel.		
E.....doz	10 D.....doz	20
A.....doz	10 G.....doz	25

## SUPPORTERS.

London .....each 1 00  
Gray's Abdominal .....each 1 25  
McIntosh Uterine .....each 1 50

## SUPPOSITORIES.

A.....gross	4 50
B.....gross	5 00
Coccol, No. 0.....gross	2 75
Coccol, No. 1.....gross	8 25
Coccol, No. 2.....gross	4 00
Coccol, No. 8.....gross	4 50

## SUPPOSITORY MOULDS.

No. 7, tin, 12 holes .....each 90  
No. 8, brass N. P., 6 holes.....each 1 75  
No. 4, brass N. P., 12 holes.....each 2 75

## SUNDRIES—Con'd.

## STRINGS.

Alpha, Bulb, Continuous Flow.	
A.....doz	17 50
B.....doz	17 00
C.....doz	16 00
D.....doz	15 00
E.....doz	18 00
F.....doz	10 00

## Alpha, Syphon.

No. 1.....doz 10 50 No. 2.....doz 8 50  
Black Diamond .....doz 7 80

## Davidson's

Black's Syphon.....doz	6 00
Black Syphon, No. 1.....doz	16 67
Black Syphon, No. 2.....doz	18 88
Black Syphon, No. 3.....doz	16 67
Black Syphon, No. 4.....doz	14 58
Black Syphon, No. 5.....doz	18 88

## Globe.

No. 3, 2 Met. Pipes.....doz	8 50
No. 3, 3 Met. Pipes.....doz	8 75
No. 4, 2 H. R. Pipes.....doz	8 75
No. 4, 3 H. R. Pipes.....doz	4 00

## Household.

No. 1.....doz	12 00	No. 8.....doz	5 00
No. 2.....doz	7 50	No. 4.....doz	4 50
Lakanuka Bulb, 2 pipes, white or slate rubber.....doz	8 75		
Leader Bulb.....doz	8 00		
La Tosca, 3 H. R. Pipes and Irrigator in wood box.....doz	7 50		
No. 1, Special.....doz	2 50		
Marvel, whirling spray.....doz	80 00		
Parisian.....doz	16 50		
Phyrne.....doz	6 00		
Yatigan, 3 H. R. Pipes, wood box.....doz	5 00		

## Pri-Mo Ladies'.

No. 1, Nozzle and Shield, packed with 4 ft. (special) outlet tubing.....doz	18 00
No. 2, Nozzle and Shield, packed with a 2-quart fountain bag, etc. complete.....doz	28 80
No. 3, Same as No. 2, 3-qt.....doz	30 80
No. 4, Same as No. 2, 4-qt.....doz	52 40
No. 20, Nozzle and Shield, packed with a 2-qt Combination Fountain Bag and Water Bottle, etc., complete.....doz	32 40
No. 30, Same as No. 20, 3-qt.....doz	34 40
No. 40, Same as No. 20, 4-qt.....doz	36 00

## Eye and Ear Bulb.

No. 50, Infant Bulb.....doz	2 00
No. 51, Ulcer and Ear.....doz	2 00
No. 52, Bulb and Nasal Douche.....doz	2 00
No. 53, Aural and Nasal.....doz	1 50
No. 60, Ulcer and Ear.....doz	2 50

## Alpha Fountain.

No. 1.....doz	11 00	No. 3.....doz	15 00
No. 2.....doz	12 50	No. 4.....doz	16 50
No. 5.....doz	18 00		

## Dr. Gray's Recurrent.

No. 1, complete in wood box, Hot Water Bottle and Fountain Syringe combined.....doz	24 00
No. 2, with 3 quart Fountain Syringe, in telescope box.....doz	19 00
No. 3, Recurrent tube separate, can be attached to any syringe.....doz	15 00
Queen Imperial Ladies'.....doz	15 00
Urethral and Post Nasal.....doz	2 10
Latocsa, 4 pipes, wood box.....doz	7 50
Lakanuka "B" Fountain Syringe.	
1 qt.....doz	6 50
2 qt.....doz	7 00
3 qt.....doz	7 50
4 qt.....doz	8 00

## Pearl Fountain, Paper Box, Infant Rectal and Vaginal Pipes.

No. 31, 1 qt.....doz	6 00
No. 32, 2 qt.....doz	6 00
No. 33, 3 qt.....doz	6 00
No. 34, 4 qt.....doz	7 50

## Pearl Fountain, Paper Box, Infant Rectal and Vaginal Pipes.

No. 41, 1 qt.....doz	6 50
No. 42, 2 qt.....doz	7 00
No. 43, 3 qt.....doz	7 50
No. 44, 4 qt.....doz	8 00

## Pearl Fountain, Wood Box, Infant Rectal and Irrigator Pipes.

No. 51, 1 qt.....doz	7 00
No. 52, 2 qt.....doz	7 50
No. 53, 3 qt.....doz	8 00
No. 54, 4 qt.....doz	8 50

## SUNDRIES—Con'd.

## SYRINGES—Con'd.

Pearl Fountain, Wood Box, Infant Rectal and Irrigator Pipes.

No. 61, 1 qt.....doz	7 50
No. 62, 2 qt.....doz	8 00
No. 63, 3 qt.....doz	8 50
No. 64, 4 qt.....doz	9 00

Pearl Fountain Syringe, wooden box, Infant, Rectal, Vaginal and Vaginal Irrigator.

No. 91, 1 qt.....doz	8 00
No. 92, 2 qt.....doz	8 50
No. 93, 3 qt.....doz	9 00
No. 94, 4 qt.....doz	9 50

Pearl Fountain, Rapid Flow, Paper Box, 3 Hard Rubber Screw Pipes, Infant, Rectal and Bent Vaginal.

2 qt.....doz	8 50
3 qt.....doz	9 25
4 qt.....doz	10 00

Pearl Combination Fountain Syringe, Paper Box, Infant Rectal and Irrigator Pipes.

No. 71, 1 qt.....doz	10 00
No. 72, 2 qt.....doz	10 75
No. 73, 3 qt.....doz	11 50
No. 74, 4 qt.....doz	12 25

Pearl Combination Fountain, Wood Box, Infant Rectal and Irrigator Pipe.

No. 81, 1 qt.....doz	11 00
No. 82, 2 qt.....doz	11 75
No. 83, 3 qt.....doz	12 50
No. 84, 4 qt.....doz	13 25

Pearl Combination Syringe and Water Bottles, with double connections, paper box.

No. 802.....doz	11 50
No. 803.....doz	12 25
No. 804.....doz	13 00

Same as above, wood box.

No. 402.....doz	12 50
No. 403.....doz	13 25
No. 404.....doz	14 00

Imperial Crown, 5 Screw Pipes, Irrigator, Vaginal, Rectal, Nasal and Eye, wood box.

1 qt.....doz	9 50
2 qt.....doz	10 25
3 qt.....doz	11 00
4 qt.....doz	11 75

Imperial Crown Combination, 5 Screw Pipes, Irrigator, Vaginal, Rectal, Nasal and Eye, wood box.

1 qt.....doz	13 00
2 qt.....doz	14 00
3 qt.....doz	15 00
4 qt.....doz	16 00

Phyrine, 3 pipes, wood box, slate color.....doz 6 00

Optimus, same as Molesworth, with hard rubber pipe.....doz 10 00

Goodyear Ladies', all soft rubber.....doz 24 00

Bellable Fountain, Bent Irrigator, Rectal and Infant Slip Pipes, paper box.

No. 1, 1 qt.....doz	5 50
No. 2, 2 qt.....doz	6 00
No. 3, 3 qt.....doz	6 50
No. 4, 4 qt.....doz	7 00
No. 11, 1 qt. wood box.....doz	6 50
No. 12, 2 qt. wood box.....doz	7 00
No. 13, 3 qt. wood box.....doz	7 50
No. 14, 4 qt. wood box.....doz	8 00
Tyrian Female Syringe.....doz	15 00

## Glass, Female.

No. 5.....doz	55
No. 6.....doz	75
No. 7.....doz	90
No. 8.....doz	1 00
No. 9.....doz	1 25
No. 10.....doz	1 50

## Glass, Male.

No. 00.....doz	25
No. 0.....doz	80
No. 1.....doz	85
No. 2.....doz	40

## SUNDRIES—Con'd.

## SYRINGES—Con'd.

No. 8.....	doz	45
No. 4.....	doz	50
No. 5.....	doz	55
No. 6.....	doz	75
No. 7.....	doz	90
No. 8.....	doz	1 00
No. 9.....	doz	1 25
No. 10.....	doz	1 50

## Wood Case.

No. 00.....	doz	80
No. 0.....	doz	85
No. 1.....	doz	40
No. 2.....	doz	45
No. 3.....	doz	50

Ear, straight and bent.....doz 40

Nasal, straight and bent.....doz 40

Glass, Combination.....doz 40

2 oz.....40 4 oz.....40

Diamond Hard Rubber Co.'s

Hard Rubber Syringes.

No. 400, 8-16 oz.....doz 1 60

Modified Conical Point.

No. 401, 8-16 oz.....doz 1 60

No. 402, 1/2 oz.....doz 2 20

No. 402, 1/2 oz, Safety Point.....doz 1 60

No. 404, 1/2 oz, Safety Point.....doz 2 20

No. 418, 1/2 oz, Safety Point.....doz 6 20

No. 451, 8-16 oz, Soft Rubber Tip.....doz 2 50

No. 406, 1/2 oz, with soft rubber

tip.....doz 8 15

No. 414, 1/2 oz, Infant.....doz 4 60

No. 427, 1 oz, Rectal.....doz 5 40

No. 428, 2 oz, Rectal.....doz 7 75

No. 429, 3 oz Syringe, with

straight rectal pipe.....doz 9 40

No. 416, 1/2 oz Vaginal.....doz 8 90

No. 417, 1 oz Vaginal.....doz 4 40

No. 419, 2 oz Vaginal.....doz 5 60

No. 440, 1/2 oz Uterine, with long

pipe.....doz 6 75

No. 422, 1/2 oz Ear.....doz 6 40

## Hypodermic.

No. 100, each 60 No. 102, each 90

No. 101, each 75 No. 104, each 1 00

No. 104.....each 1 00

No. 106.....each 1 10

No. 106, Metal Case.....each 1 25

No. 107, Metal Case.....each 1 50

## Needles, Hypodermic, see N.

## Metal.

1/2 oz.....doz 1 50 6 oz.....doz 5 00

1 oz.....doz 2 50 8 oz.....doz 7 00

2 oz.....doz 8 00 12 oz.....doz 10 00

4 oz.....doz 4 00 16 oz.....doz 12 00

24 oz.....doz 18 00

24 oz.....doz 80 00

24 oz. Horse.....doz 2 50

## TABLETS, Pencil.

No. 289, 4x6 Ruled, 40 leaves, gro 1 00

No. 1892, 6x3 Ruled, 120 leaves, dz 85

No. 1848, 6x3 Ruled, 175 leaves, dz 45

## Pen.

No. 798, Note, 50 sheets.....doz 85

No. 797, Packet, 40 sheets.....doz 85

No. 798, Letter, 24 sheets.....doz 85

No. 1456, Note, 80 sheets.....doz 75

No. 1456, Packet, 80 sheets.....doz 75

No. 1457, Letter, 88 sheets.....doz 75

No. 858, Note, 80 sheets.....doz 1 00

No. 858, Packet, 84 sheets.....doz 1 00

No. 860, Letter, 40 sheets.....doz 1 00

## TAMPONS WOOL, J. &amp; J.

1 in. diam., 14 in. long.....doz 75

## TAPERS, NIGHT.

8 months.....doz 65

6 months.....doz 1 00

## TEETHING RINGS.

Rubber, White.....doz 85

Rubber, Black.....doz 85

No. 5872-607.....doz 45

Bailey's Rubber.....doz 80

Lullaby, Ring and Pad.....doz 75

No. 10, Baby's, Ring and Pad.....doz 1 00

No. 1028, Bone Ring.....doz 80

No. 8, Celluloid Ring.....doz 1 25

No. 60, Bone Ring and Nipple.....doz 75

## SUNDRIES—Con'd.

## THERMOMETERS, Fever.

No. 842a, Diamond Plain Front,  
in hard rubber cases.....each 65No. 1842, Diamond Plain Front,  
in Gold Plated case, doz. 6 00,.....each 75No. 1842, Diamond Plain Front,  
in Gold Plated case, certified,  
doz. 7 50.....each 90No. 1801, London Magnifying,  
in Gold Plated case, doz. 6 00,  
No. 1801, London Magnifying in  
Gold Plated case, certified, doz.  
7 50.....each 90No. 801, London Magnifying, in  
hard rubber cases.....each 50No. 801, London Magnifying, in  
aluminum case, certified, doz.  
6 50.....each 75No. 842a, Weinhausen's Plain Tube,  
in hard rubber cases.....each 75No. 67, Taylor's Certif., Plain  
Oval Tubes, in hard rubber  
cases.....doz 9 00 each 85No. 801, London Magnifying Certi-  
f., in hard rubber cases—  
doz 5 50 each 60No. 842a, Weinhausen's Plain  
Tube, Certif., in hard rubber  
cases.....doz 9 00 each 90No. 801, Weinhausen's Magnify-  
ing, in hard rubber cases—  
doz 9 00 each 90No. 810, Weinhausen's Syphon  
(Bent).....doz 9 00 each 90Hick's Plain Front, in hard rub-  
ber cases.....doz 10 00 each 1 00No. 842b, Weinhausen's Black  
Back, in hard rubber cases—  
doz 11 00 each 1 00No. 67 1/2, Taylor's Magnifying  
Lens Certif., in hard rubber  
cases.....doz 11 00 each 1 00No. 67a, Taylor's Plain Oval  
Certif., in gold-plated cases—  
doz 12 00 each 1 10No. 67 1/2, Taylor's Magnifying  
Lens Certif., in gold-plated  
case.....doz 15 50 each 1 25No. 842b, Weinhausen's Black  
Back Certif., in hard rubber  
cases.....doz 12 00 each 1 25No. 222, Tagliabue's Magnify-  
ing Certif. in hard rubber cases  
.....doz 15 50 each 1 25Hick's Lens Front, in hard rub-  
ber cases.....doz 18 00 each 1 75Hick's Lens Front, with Kew's  
Certif. in hard rubber cases  
.....doz 21 00 each 2 00Hick's Patent Olinax, Aseptic,  
in nickel-plate cases doz 21 00  
.....each 2 00Hick's Lens Front, Mione nute,  
in hard rubber cases, doz 24 00  
.....each 2 25Hick's Patent Olinax, Aseptic,  
Lens Front, in nickel-plate  
case.....doz 27 00 each 2 50Hick's Patent Olinax, Aseptic,  
One Minute, in nickel-plate  
cases.....doz 30 00 each 2 75

## Ruckstuhl's Lense Finder.

Magnif.....doz 9 00

Magnif Certif.....doz 12 00

Gold-Plated or Gold and  
Enamel Cases, advance over  
hard rubber cases.....doz 8 00

.....each 80

## THERMOMETERS—WEATHER.

Japan Tin, Mercury and Spirit.

7 in.....doz 75 10 in.....doz 1 00

8 in.....doz 75 12 in.....doz 1 50

No. 1 Rustic.....doz 1 50

## TILES, PILL.

Glass.

8x8.....ea 90

10x10.....ea 1 00

12x12.....ea 1 50

8x10.....ea 1 00

10x12.....ea 1 00

## SUNDRIES—Con'd.

## TILES, PILL—Con'd.

Porcelain.

6x8.....ea 50

8x8.....ea 65

9x9.....ea 75

10x10.....ea 1 10

12x12.....ea 1 75

6x8.....ea 65

8x10.....ea 1 00

10x12.....ea 1 50

## TISSUE GUTTA PERCHA, J. &amp; J.

Light, 1 yard rolls.....roll 60

Light, 5 yard rolls.....roll 2 00

Heavy, 1 yard rolls.....roll 60

Heavy, 5 yard rolls.....roll 2 50

## TOILETINE, for chapped hands, doz 75

## TOOTH CREAM.

Arrington's Oraline.....doz 2 00

Sennett's Enamel.....doz 1 75

Sheffield's, tubes, 1/2 doz box, doz 1 60

Sheffield's, jars, 1/2 doz box, doz 4 15

Dental Conserve.....doz 60

Woodbury's Dental.....doz 2 00

## TOOTH DENTIFRICE.

Colgate's, 5 1/2 oz, Rince-Bouche,  
1/2 doz box.....doz 00Fougere's, Eau Angeline, 1 doz  
box.....doz 6 50

Hoyt's Rubifoam, 1 doz box, doz 2 00

Imperial Crown Dentafom, No.  
846.....doz 1 75

Pierre's No. 0, sml.....doz 5 75

Pierre's No. 1, medium.....doz 10 20

Pierre's No. 2, large.....doz 16 50

Pinaud's No. 2478.....doz 8 75

Sanitol.....doz 4 00

Van Buskirk's Sozodont, lge.....doz 6 00

Small.....doz 2 00

Zonweiss, tubes.....doz 1 75

## TOOTH PASTE.

Bazin's Charcoal, 1/2 doz box, doz 2 70

Dentacura.....doz 2 00

Gellefreres No. 8007.....doz 4 50

Gosnell's Cherry, 1/2 doz box, doz 4 50

Imperial Crown Formaline, No.  
882.....doz 1 75Parke, Davis & Co., Euthymol  
.....doz 1 75

Pasteurine.....doz 1 75

Sanitol.....doz 2 00

White's Oraline, tubes.....doz 2 25

White's Oraline, small jars, doz 2 25

White's Oraline, large jars, 1/2  
doz box.....doz 8 75

Wright's Dento-Myrrh.....doz 2 00

## TOOTH POWDER.

Allen's Kamfoll.....doz 1 75

Brown's Camphorated, 1 doz bx,  
doz 1 90Calder's Dentine, sml, 1 doz box,  
doz 1 85Calder's Dentine, lge, 1 doz box,  
doz 8 70Colgate's Dental, 1 doz box No. 1  
.....doz 1 65

Graves' 2-oz bottles.....doz 1 75

Graves' 4-oz bottles.....doz 3 25

Graves' 8-oz cans.....doz 6 00

Graves' 16-oz cans.....doz 12 00

Hazard & Hazard's, sml, 1 dz bx,  
doz 1 75

Hood's.....doz 1 75

Imperial Crown.

Mint, 1 doz box, No. 881.....doz 1 75

Mint, in bulk.....lb 45

Snow Flake, 1 doz box, No. 883,  
doz 1 75

Snow Flake, in bulk.....lb 85

Formaline, No. 884.....doz 1 75

Lyon's Perfect, 1 doz box.....doz 2 00

Pasturine.....doz 1 50

Pinaud's, No. 2886, 1/2 dz bx, doz 8 75

Rickecker's.....doz 1 75

Sanitol.....doz 2 00

Sozodont, 1 dz bx.....doz 2 00

Thurston's, small, 1 dz bx.....doz 1 75

Vinolia Dentifrice.

American, 1/2 dz bx.....doz 4 50

English, 1/2 dz bx.....doz 6 75

No. 2, 1/2 dz bx.....doz 2 25

White's No. 1, Phenated, 1/2 dz  
doz 4 00

White's No. 1, Rose, 1/2 dz, doz 4 00

White's No. 1, Rose, 1/2 dz, doz 2 00

Woodbury's Dental.....doz 2 00

Wright's Dento-Myrrh.....doz 2 00

## SUNDRIES—Con'd.

## TOOTHPICKS—WOOD.

2-B, Hard Wood, pkgs.....doz	85
2-P, Soft Wood, pkgs.....doz	85
Single End, pkgs.....doz	60
Ideal, 50 boxes in carton.....carton	1 75
Perfection, sm, 24 bxs in ctn.....ctn	75
Perfection, lg, 24 bxs in ctn.....ctn	1 50
White Maple Family, 600 picks in box, 86 boxes in carton.....carton	1 75
White Maple Hotel, 2600 picks in box.....doz	2 00
World's Fair Family, 25 boxes in carton case.....carton	1 00
World's Fair Family, Aromatic, 25 boxes in carton.....carton	1 00
Japanese, 600 in Basket.....doz	40
Orange Wood, small, 10 packages in bundle.....doz bundles	90
Orange Wood, large, 10 packages in bundle.....doz bundles	1 00

## TOOTHPICKS—QUILL.

No. 3, small, 16 picks in pkg, 40 pkgs in bundle.....doz	50
No. 4, medium, 16 picks in pkg, 40 pkgs in bundle.....doz	75
No. 6, large, 16 picks in pkg, 40 pkgs in bundle.....doz	90
Fancy, 80 picks in box.....doz	1 75
In Silver Handle.....doz	40

## TOOTH SOAP.

Buchan's Carbolic, 1 dz bx.....doz	1 00
Strong's Arnica, 1 dz bx.....doz	1 75
Thompson's.....doz	1 75
Wright's Myrrh.....doz	1 75

## TOOTH TABLETS.

Lyon's, 1 dz bx.....doz	4 00
-------------------------	------

## TOOTH TONE.....doz

## TOOTHACHE COTTON

Braun's.....doz	75
-----------------	----

## TOOTHACHE GUM.

Dent's.....doz	1 20
Gibbons'.....doz	75
Mack's Electric.....doz	60
Pansy.....doz	75
One Minute.....doz	50
Peerless.....doz	85
Unexcelled.....doz	85
Unexcelled.....8 doz. lots	1 00

## TOOTHACHE WAX.

Perry's Wax.....doz	40
Patterson's Wax.....doz	65

## TRAPS.

Decoy.....doz	1 25
---------------	------

TRIX, for the breath, 50 5c packages in a box.....box	1 00
---	------

## TRUSSES.

American Silver—	
Single, infant.....doz	12 00
Double, infant.....doz	21 00
Single, youth.....doz	15 00
Double, youth.....doz	27 00
Single, adult.....doz	28 00
Double, adult.....doz	44 20
25% discount on above.	
No. 5, Celluloid, Single.....ea	2 00
No. 5, Celluloid, Double.....ea	3 50
Chase's, Single.....doz	7 50
Chase's, Double.....doz	15 00
Elastic, Single.....doz	9 00
Elastic, Double.....doz	12 00
Hard Rubber, Chase style, Single.....doz	18 00
Double.....doz	86 00

## TUBES.

Atomizing, glass.....doz	2 25
Curved.....doz	25
Stomach, with bulb.....doz	18 50
Stomach, without bulb.....doz	10 50

## TUBES, TEST.

8-in.....doz	10
4-in. 6.....doz	15
5-in.....doz	18
6-in.....doz	22
7-in.....doz	30
8-in.....doz	40
9-in.....doz	60
10-in.....doz	75
8-6 in.....a nest	6

## SUNDRIES—Con'd.

## TUBING, Rubber, White.

1-16 in.....ft	02
1/8 in.....ft	08
3-16 in.....ft	05
1/4 in.....ft	06
1/2 in.....ft	18
3/4 in.....ft	08
1 in.....ft	08
No. 7, 12-64 inch.....per lb.	75
Corrugated same as used in Pearl line Fountain Syringes.....per yd	10

## TWEEZERS.

Assorted on card.....doz	75
Small, fine point.....doz	60
No. 2.....doz	40
No. 1.....doz	50

## TWINE.

Sea Island, Cable, pink or assorted, "Liberty Brand".....lb	55
Sea Island, Oriental.....lb	80
Linen, on spools.....lb	50
Hemp.....lb	25

## TWINE HOLDERS, GLASS.—Punty

Out, flashed, colored glass, in ruby, blue and green, with transparent spots ground out and polished.....each	1 25
Imitation Punty Out, 4 1/4 inches in diameter, ruby, blue and opal.....each	75
Engraved, flint glass with blue rim around bottom, 4 1/4 inches diameter.....each	60
Plain, flint glass with blue rim around bottom, 4 1/4 inches diameter.....each	40
Polka Dot, flint glass only, 4 1/4 inches diameter.....each	80

NICKEL-PLATED.—Globe pattern, on stand.....each	1 75
Mortar pattern, on stand.....each	1 50

## UNGUENTINE.

Collapsible Tubes.....doz	2 00
1-lb. jars.....lb	1 00
5-lb. tins, hospital.....can	4 75

## URINOMETERS.

Plain.....each	85
With graduated jar.....each	75

## URINALS, Davols.

No. 1.....doz	11 25
No. 2.....doz	14 00
No. 3.....doz	14 00
No. 4.....doz	24 00
No. 5.....doz	81 00
No. 6.....doz	81 00
No. 6 a.....doz	81 00
No. 8.....doz	24 00

## VACCINE.

Columbia, package of 10.....price	50
-----------------------------------	----

## VIALS, HOME0.

1/2-drachm.....gro	60
1-drachm.....gro	65
1 1/2-drachm.....gro	75
2-drachm.....gro	75
3-drachm.....gro	1 00
4-drachm.....gro	1 50

10 gross, 10 %; 25 gross, 20 %.

## VINAIGRE DE TOILETTE.

A. L. Violette, Coudray's N.....doz	6 96
Bully's.....doz	6 50

## VIOLET BREATH PERFUME.

S. & H., 50 5c packages.....box	1 00
---------------------------------	------

## WAFERS.

No. 1 square, 2 1/4 in. sq.....doz bxs	40
No. 12 square, 2 1/4 in. sq.....doz bxs	60
No. 12 round, 2 1/4 in. diam.....doz bxs	40
No. 14 round, 2 1/4 in. diam.....doz bxs	60
Sheets 7 1/2 x 11, 100 sheets in package.....pkg	75

## WARMERS.

Food, Clark's.....doz	12 00
No. 1, 1/2 Pint.....doz	15 00
No. 2, 1/2 Pint.....doz	18 00
No. 3, 1 Pint.....doz	18 00

WASH, Pond Lily.....doz	2 00
-------------------------	------

## WASH RAGS.

Made of fine quality Turkish toweling, with borders whipped and hemmed.	
No. 1, 9 1/2 x 10, colored border, 1 doz in pkg.....doz	40
No. 2, 12 x 12, colored border, 1 doz in pkg.....doz	80
No. 3, 14 x 15, colored border, 1 doz in pkg.....doz	80

## SUNDRIES—Con'd.

## WASH RAGS—Con'd.

No. 1, 9 1/2 x 10, plain white, 1 doz in pkg.....doz	40
No. 2, 12 x 12, plain white, 1 doz in pkg.....doz	60
No. 3, 14 x 15, plain white, 1 doz in pkg.....doz	80

## WATERS, TOILET.

Coudray's	
"L" Lavande, Amber.....doz	9 00
No. 1598, Lavande, Dble.....doz	6 86
Eastman's Florida, 1 doz box, large.....doz	8 75
Eastman's Florida, 1 doz box, small.....doz	1 75
Gloria, for the complexion.....doz	5 50

## Imperial Crown

Assorted Odors, 1/2 pt. No. 211.....dz	4 00
Assorted Odors, 1/2 pt. "212.....dz	7 00
Assorted Odors, pts. "215.....dz	12 00
Florida Water, No. 283.....doz	4 00
Florida Water, "281.....doz	2 00
Florida Water, No. 280.....doz	1 75
San Remo Violet Water 4 oz. 288.....doz	2 00
San Remo Violet Water 8 oz. 289.....doz	4 00
Smyth's Gloria.....doz	5 00
Lazell's Florida, sm. 1 dz box.....doz	1 75
Lazell's Florida, lg. 1 dz box.....doz	5 25
Lautier's May Bell (15%).....doz	9 00

## Lubin's.

Lavender, 6 oz Ambree.....doz	9 50
Lavender, 6 oz. Distilled.....doz	7 50
Eau de Toilet, small, 4 oz., 1 doz. box.....doz	9 75
Violet, small, 5 oz., 1 dz bx.....doz	13 50

## Murray &amp; Lanman's.

1 doz box, Florida, small.....doz	1 75
1 doz box, Florida, large.....doz	5 50
Pears', No. 542, Lavender.....doz	9 40

## Pinaud's.

No. 2618, Peau de Espagne Ext. Vegetal.....doz	6 50
No. 2628, Acacia de France, Ext. Vegetal.....doz	6 50
No. 2627, Lilas de France, Ext. Vegetal.....doz	6 50
No. 2630, Heliotrope, Ext. Vegetal.....doz	6 50
No. 2631, Ixora Breoni, Ext. Vegetal.....doz	6 50
No. 2674, Ixora Breoni.....doz	12 00
No. 2682, Lilas de France.....doz	7 25
No. 2687, Violet de Parme.....doz	9 50
No. 2724, Eau de Portugal.....doz	4 25
No. 2817, Lavende Ambree.....doz	5 00
No. 2817, Lavende Distille.....doz	4 25

## Roger &amp; Gallet.

No. 1151, Violette de Parme, 4 oz.....doz	8 91
No. 1150, Violette de Parme, 8 oz.....doz	15 15
No. 1098, Heliotrope Blanc, 4 oz.....doz	9 15
No. 1262, Iris Blanc, 4 oz.....doz	9 15
No. 8185, Vera Violette, 4 oz.....doz	10 00
No. 8176, Bouquet des Amours, 6 oz.....doz	18 65

## WEIGHTS, Aluminum, gr, Wire, set

Brass, block, 1 lb down.....set	2 50
Brass, block, 2 lb down.....set	8 75
Brass, block, 4 lb down.....set	5 50
Brass, cup, troy, 16 oz down.....set	8 40
Brass, cup, troy, 8 oz down.....set	2 50
Brass, nest, 1 lb down.....set	85
Brass, nest, 2 lb down.....set	1 80
Brass, nest, 4 lb down.....set	2 15
Grain, brass.....set	10
Grain and Dram.....set	25
Nickel, block, 1 lb down.....set	8 25
Nickel, block, 2 lb down.....set	4 75
Nickel, block, 4 lb down.....set	7 00

## WITCHKLOTH.

No. 1.....doz	90
---------------	----

## WOOL.

Cotton-Wool, J. & J. 1 lb packages.....lb	25
Sterilised, Antiseptic, J. & J. 1/2 lb ctn.....lb	2 00
1/2 lb ctn.....lb	2 10
1 oz ctn.....lb	2 25

ZANTIC, COEB'S.....doz	4 00
------------------------	------

# DRUGGISTS' GLASSWARE.

## STANDARD SHELFWARE.

The uniformity in size and height, its extra weight and strength, smooth finish, handsome design and brilliant appearance, render this far superior to any ware on the market at the price.

### TINCTURES.

1 gal	½ gal	1 qt	1 pt
doz. 6 00	4 00	2 25	2 00
doz. 1 75	1 50	1 25	1 00

### SALT MOUTHS.

1 gal	½ gal	1 qt	1 pt
doz. 8 00	5 00	3 25	2 50
doz. 2 25	1 75	1 50	1 25

### SYRUPS—Loose Stoppers.

½ gal	1 qt	1 pt
doz. 5 00	3 25	2 50

### ETHER BOTTLES.

½ gal	1 qt	1 pt	½ pt
doz. 26 50	19 50	18 50	11 00

### AMERICAN OILS OR BALSAMS.

With Glass Cap.

½ gal	1 qt	1 pt
doz. 7 50	5 00	4 00

### ENGLISH OILS.

½ gal	1 qt	1 pt
doz. 24 00	18 00	12 00
Discount 40%.		

### XXX CROWN CUT WARE.

In the above we offer, at medium prices, a highly attractive and very popular ware. It is made of the best Crown Glass, is very uniform and strong, with cut stoppers and punted bottoms.

### TINCTURES.

2 gal	1 gal	½ gal	1 qt
doz. 60 00	24 00	12 00	7 50
doz. 1 pt	8 00	4 00	2 00
doz. 6 00	5 25	4 50	3 40

### SALT MOUTHS.

2 gal	1 gal	½ gal	1 qt
doz. 72 00	27 00	15 00	9 75
doz. 1 pt	8 00	4 00	2 00
doz. 7 50	6 75	6 00	4 50

### SYRUP.

½ gal	1 qt	1 pt
doz. 18 00	12 00	7 50

### OIL OR BALSAM.

½ gal	1 qt	1 pt
doz. 27 00	18 00	15 00
Discount 50%.		

### COLUMBIAN SHELFWARE.

### TINCTURES.

1 gal	½ gal	1 qt	1 pt	½ pt
doz. 6 00	4 00	2 25	2 00	1 75

### SALT MOUTHS.

1 gal	½ gal	1 qt	1 pt	½ pt
doz. 8 00	5 00	3 25	2 50	2 25

### CONGRESS SQUARE WARE.

### TINCTURES.

½ gal	1 qt	1 pt	½ pt
doz. 4 00	2 25	2 00	1 75

### SALT MOUTHS.

½ gal	1 qt	1 pt	½ pt
doz. 5 00	3 25	2 50	2 00
Discount 55%.			

## DIAMOND CUT WARE.

### STOPPERS RICHLY CUT.

This ware, the product of the largest and most reliable cut-glass manufacturer in this country, is offered to all who wish to make their stores highly attractive. The prismatic colors produced by the richly cut stoppers combined with the high polish of the bottle lend very pleasing effects. Every bottle is perfect in form, make and finish and is of extra weight and quality.

TINCTURES.	½ gal	1 qt	1 pt	8 oz
doz. 26 00	15 00	11 00	9 00	

SALT MOUTHS.	½ gal	1 qt	1 pt	8 oz
doz. 28 00	21 00	14 00	10 50	

Stopper and neck polished,  
\$1.50 doz. net extra.  
Discount 50 %.

## BLUE AND AMBER WARE.

### TINCTURES.

½ gal	1 qt	1 pt
doz. 9 50	5 40	4 80

### SALT MOUTHS.

½ gal	1 qt	1 pt
doz. 12 00	7 50	6 00

## IMITATION CUT WARE.

### TINCTURES.

1 gal	½ gal	1 qt	1 pt	8 oz	4 oz
doz. 9 50	6 40	5 60	5 20	2 80	2 40

### SALT MOUTHS.

1 gal	½ gal	1 qt	1 pt	8 oz	4 oz
doz. 12 50	8 00	5 20	4 00	3 50	2 50

For Syrups take Salt Mouth list. For American Oils add 50 per cent to Salt Mouth list.

Discount 45 %.

## DIAMOND CRYSTAL CUT WARE.

### POLISHED NECKS AND STOPPERS BOTTOMS, SHOULDERS AND STOPPERS RICHLY CUT.

This line of shelfware is made especially for, and is the finest ever offered to the Drug Trade; each bottle is guaranteed perfect in form and finish and of extra weight and quality. The cutting is of the best grade and is made with a view to facilitate the cleaning of the ware and increasing its attractiveness.

TINCTURES.	½ gal	1 qt	1 pt	½ pt
doz. 36 00	24 00	20 00	16 00	

SALT MOUTHS.	½ gal	1 qt	1 pt	½ pt
doz. 40 00	29 50	25 00	20 00	

Discount 50%.

## FLINT GLASSWARE.

Discount on original packages 75%  
Less than original packages 70, 10%

### ROUND SHOULDER AND FRENCH SQUARE PRESCRIPTIONS.

	N. M.	W. M.
½ oz. 5 gro bxs. . . . .	5 00	5 50
1 oz. 5 gro bxs. . . . .	5 00	5 50
1 oz. 8 gro bxs. . . . .	5 50	6 00
2 oz. 8 gro bxs. . . . .	6 75	7 25
4 oz. 2 gro bxs. . . . .	7 75	8 25
4 oz. 2 gro bxs. . . . .	8 75	9 25
6 oz. 1 gro bxs. . . . .	10 50	11 50
8 oz. 1 gro bxs. . . . .	12 50	13 50
10 oz. 1 gro bxs. . . . .	14 50	15 50
12 oz. ½ gro bxs. . . . .	16 50	17 50
16 oz. ½ gro bxs. . . . .	21 50	22 50
32 oz. ½ gro bxs. . . . .	32 00	33 00
Astd, 1 to 8 oz. . . . .	9 50	10 50

## PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, UNION, PLAIN AND WESTERN OVALS. N. M.

½ oz. 5 gro bxs. . . . .	5 00
1 oz. 5 gro bxs. . . . .	5 00
1 oz. 8 gro bxs. . . . .	5 50
2 oz. 8 gro bxs. . . . .	6 75
4 oz. 2 gro bxs. . . . .	7 75
4 oz. 2 gro bxs. . . . .	8 75
6 oz. 1 gro bxs. . . . .	10 50
7 oz. 1 gro bxs. . . . .	11 50
8 oz. 1 gro bxs. . . . .	12 50
10 oz. 1 gro bxs. . . . .	14 50
12 oz. ½ gro bxs. . . . .	16 50
14 oz. ½ gro bxs. . . . .	20 00
16 oz. ½ gro bxs. . . . .	21 50
28 oz. ½ gro bxs. . . . .	28 50
32 oz. ½ gro bxs. . . . .	32 00
Astd, ½ to 8 oz. 1 gro bxs. . . . .	9 50

## PLAIN SQUARE OR SQUAT BLAKES.

	N. M.	W. M.
½ oz. 5 gro bxs. . . . .	6 00	6 50
1 oz. 5 gro bxs. . . . .	6 50	7 00
2 oz. 8 gro bxs. . . . .	7 75	8 25
4 oz. 2 gro bxs. . . . .	8 75	9 25
4 oz. 2 gro bxs. . . . .	9 75	10 25
6 oz. 1 gro bxs. . . . .	11 50	12 50
8 oz. 1 gro bxs. . . . .	13 50	14 50
12 oz. ½ gro bxs. . . . .	17 50	18 50
16 oz. ½ gro bxs. . . . .	22 50	23 50
32 oz. ½ gro bxs. . . . .	33 00	34 00
Astd, 1 gro bxs. . . . .	10 50	11 50

## ACME SQUARES AND OVALS, MATCHLESS AND REX OVALS, TALL BLAKES.

Also Banner Ovals, latest Style.

	N. M.
½ oz. 5 gro bxs. . . . .	5 50
1 oz. 5 gro bxs. . . . .	5 50
1 oz. 8 gro bxs. . . . .	6 00
2 oz. 8 gro bxs. . . . .	7 25
3 oz. 2 gro bxs. . . . .	8 25
4 oz. 2 gro bxs. . . . .	9 25
6 oz. 1 gro bxs. . . . .	11 00
7 oz. 1 gro bxs. . . . .	12 00
8 oz. 1 gro bxs. . . . .	13 00
10 oz. 1 gro bxs. . . . .	15 00
12 oz. ½ gro bxs. . . . .	17 00
14 oz. ½ gro bxs. . . . .	20 50
16 oz. ½ gro bxs. . . . .	22 00
28 oz. ½ gro bxs. . . . .	29 00
32 oz. ½ gro bxs. . . . .	32 50
Assorted ½ to 8 oz 1 gro bxs. . . . .	10 00

## WHISKEY OVALS.

7 oz. 1 gro bxs. . . . .	11 50
8 oz. 1 gro bxs. . . . .	12 50
14 oz. ½ gro bxs. . . . .	20 00
16 oz. ½ gro bxs. . . . .	21 50
32 oz. ½ gro bxs. . . . .	32 00

## DRUGGISTS' PACKING BOTTLES.

½ pt 1 gro bxs N. M. . . . .	12 50
1 pt 1 gro bxs N. M. . . . .	21 50
1 qt ½ gro bxs N. M. . . . .	32 00
½ gal ½ gro bxs N. M. . . . .	52 00
5-pt 1-6 gro bxs N. M. . . . .	65 00
1 gal 1-6 gro bxs N. M. . . . .	90 00

## BALL NECK PANELS.

Full Capacity.

½ oz. 5 gro bxs. . . . .	5 50
1 oz. 5 gro bxs. . . . .	6 50
1 oz. 8 gro bxs. . . . .	7 50
1½ oz. 8 gro bxs. . . . .	8 00
1½ oz. 8 gro bxs. . . . .	9 00
1½ oz. 8 gro bxs. . . . .	9 50
2 oz. 2 gro bxs. . . . .	10 00
2½ oz. 2 gro bxs. . . . .	10 75
8 oz. 2 gro bxs. . . . .	11 75
8½ oz. 2 gro bxs. . . . .	12 50
4 oz. 1 gro bxs. . . . .	13 50
5 oz. 1 gro bxs. . . . .	15 00
6 oz. 1 gro bxs. . . . .	17 00
8 oz. 1 gro bxs. . . . .	21 00
10 oz. 1 gro bxs. . . . .	25 00
12 oz. ½ gro bxs. . . . .	26 75
16 oz. ½ gro bxs. . . . .	31 50

**PANEL OILS.**

Long neck. Three sides paneled.		
1 oz., ¼ oz. cap. 5 gro. bxs.	gro	6 50
2 oz., ¼ oz. cap. 8 gro. bxs.	gro	8 00
2 oz., 2 oz. cap. 8 gro. bxs.	gro	10 00
4 oz., ¼ oz. cap. 2 gro. bxs.	gro	10 75
4 oz., 8 ½ oz. cap. 2 gro. bxs.	gro	12 50
6 oz., 5 oz. cap. 1 gro. bxs.	gro	15 00
8 oz., 7 oz. cap. 1 gro. bxs.	gro	19 00
16 oz., 14 oz. cap. 1 gro. bxs.	gro	28 50

**COD LIVER OILS.**

16 oz. full measure, ½ gro bxs.	gro	81 50
---------------------------------	-----	-------

**MORPHINES AND POMADES.**

½ oz round, 5 gro bxs.	gro	6 00
1 oz round, 5 gro bxs.	gro	6 50
2 oz round, 5 gro bxs.	gro	7 75
8 oz round, 2 gro bxs.	gro	8 25
4 oz round, 2 gro bxs.	gro	9 75
1½ oz pomade, oval 8 gro bxs.	gro	7 00

**CARMINE INKS.**

½ oz 5 gro bxs.	gro	5 50
1 oz 5 gro bxs.	gro	6 00
1½ oz 5 gro bxs.	gro	6 50
2 oz 5 gro bxs.	gro	7 25
4 oz 2 gro bxs.	gro	9 25

**MISCELLANEOUS.**

Citrate Magnesia, 12 oz	gro	\$21 50
Chloroform, 12 oz, ½ gro bxs	gro	22 00
Mucilage, cone, 2 oz, 8 gro bxs	gro	6 75
Mucilage, 8 oz, 2 gro bxs	gro	7 25
Mucilage, 4 oz, 2 gro bxs	gro	8 25
Glycerine, 12 oz, or 1 lb, ½ gro	gro	21 50
Citrate Magnesia with patent stoppers attached...net, gro	gro	8 50
Citrate Magnesia with patent porcelain stoppers attached...net, gro	gro	9 50

**BRANDIES and WINES.**

8 to gal, 1 gross boxes	gro	24 00
8 to gal, 1 gross boxes	gro	26 00
5 to gal, 1 gross boxes	gro	30 00
4 to gal, 1 gross boxes	gro	33 50

**FLASKS, Short Measure.**

Shoo-Fly, Jo-Jo and Picnic. Discount, 80 & 20%.		
4 pints, ½ gro boxes	gro	10 00
½ pints, ½ gro boxes	gro	12 00
1 pint, ½ gro boxes	gro	19 00
quart, ½ gro boxes	gro	30 00
Full Measure.		
½ pint, ½ gro boxes	gro	15 00
1 pint, ½ gro boxes	gro	22 00
quart, ½ gro boxes	gro	35 00

**HOMOEOPATHIC VIALS.**

Net prices, packed in boxes of 1 gross.		
	Long.	Short.
¼ drachm	gro \$ 60	
¼ drachm	gro 60	
½ drachm	gro 60	60
1 drachm	gro 65	65
1½ drachm	gro 75	75
2 drachm	gro 75	75
8 drachm	gro 1 00	1 00
4 drachm	gro 1 50	1 50
6 drachm	gro 2 00	2 00
8 drachm	gro 2 50	2 50

**AMBER GLASSWARE.****BRANDY OR WINE BOTTLES. 1 gro boxes.**

Discount on original packages, 70 & 5%, less quantity, 65 & 5%.		
4 to gal.	gro	80 00
5 to gal.	gro	26 00
6 to gal.	gro	24 00
7 to gal.	gro	28 00
8 to gal.	gro	20 00

**SCHNAPPS OR BITTER BOTTLES. 1 gross boxes.**

quarts	gro	82 00
5 to gal.	gro	26 00
6 to gal.	gro	24 00
pints	gro	20 00

**GREEN GLASSWARE.**

Discount on original packages, 70 & 5%, less quantity, 65 & 5%.

**DRUGGISTS' PACKING BOTTLES.**

	N. M.	W. M.
¼ pt ¼ gro bxs	gro 10 50	10 75
1 pt ¼ gro bxs	gro 16 50	18 00
1 qt ¼ gro bxs	gro 26 00	27 00
½ gal ¼ gro bxs	gro 44 00	46 00
1 gal 1 doz bxs	gro 60 00	62 00
2 gal ¼ doz bx.	gro 170 00	

**DIXIE PANELS. Four sides paneled.**

1½ oz 1 oz cap 8 gro cases	gro	5 50
2 oz 1½ oz cap 5 gro cases	gro	6 00
8 oz 2½ oz cap 5 gro cases	gro	8 00
4 oz 8 oz cap 2 gro cases	gro	10 00
6 oz 4 oz cap 1 gro cases	gro	12 00
8 oz 6 oz cap 1 gro cases	gro	14 00
10 oz 8 oz cap 1 gro cases	gro	18 00
16 oz 12 oz cap 1 gro cases	gro	22 00
24 oz 16 oz cap 1 gro cases	gro	28 00

**LONG NECK PANELS.**

Paneled on three sides, one plain side. Holding quantity named.		
7 drachms, 5 gro bxs	gro	5 50
1½ oz 8 gro bxs	gro	6 50
2½ oz 2 gro bxs	gro	8 50
4 oz 2 gro bxs	gro	10 50

**LONG NECK PANELS—Con'd.**

5 oz 1 gro bxs	gro	11 50
7 oz 1 gro bxs	gro	14 50
11 oz 1 gro bxs	gro	20 50
14 oz 1 gro bxs	gro	22 50

**LONG AND SHORT NECK OVAL, OR BLUING.**

1 oz 5 gro bxs	gro	4 00
2 oz 8 gro bxs	gro	4 75
8 oz 2 gro bxs	gro	5 75
4 oz 2 gro bxs	gro	7 00
6 oz 1 gro bxs	gro	8 50
12 oz 1 gro bxs	gro	10 25
16 oz 1 gro bxs	gro	14 25
16 oz 1 gro bxs	gro	17 50

**CASTOR OIL BOTTLES.**

Round.		
6s to gal 1 gro bxs	gro	\$28 00
8s to gal 1 gro bxs	gro	16 00
10s to gal 1 gro bxs	gro	14 25
12s to gal 1 gro bxs	gro	12 00
16s to gal 1 gr	gro	10 50
20s to gal 1 gro bxs	gro	9 00
24s to gal 1 gro bxs	gro	8 50
30s to gal 1 gro bxs	gro	7 00
40s to gal 2 gro bxs	gro	6 00
50s to gal 2 gro bxs	gro	5 00
60s to gal 2 gro bxs	gro	5 00
100s or oz. 5 gro bxs	gro	5 00
Assorted 1 gro bxs	gro	8 50

**ACID BOTTLES.**

With Ground Glass Stoppers.		
¼ pt ¼ gro bxs	gro	\$82 00
½ pt ¼ gro bxs	gro	85 00
12 oz ¼ gro bxs	gro	40 00
1 pt ¼ gro bxs	gro	42 00
20 oz ¼ gro bxs	gro	45 00
Qt ¼ gro bxs	gro	55 00
½ gal ¼ gro bxs	gro	85 00
6 pt ¼ gro bxs	gro	100 00
1 gal 1 doz bxs	gro	115 00

**COMMON LONG OR PEDDLERS' VIALS.**

¼ oz narrow mouths, 5 gro bxs,	gro	\$4 00
1 oz narrow mouths, 5 gro bxs,	gro	4 00
2 oz narrow mouths, 5 gro bxs,	gro	4 75
4 oz narrow mouths, 2 gro bxs,	gro	7 00

**PATENT MEDICINE VIALS, ETC.**

Bateman's 5 gro boxes	gro	\$5 00
British Oils, 5 gro boxes	gro	5 00
Godfrey's Cordial, 5 gro bxs	gro	5 00
Genuine Essence, 5 gro bxs	gro	4 50
Nerve and Bone Liniment, 5 gro boxes	gro	5 00
Opodeldoc Liquid, 8 gro bxs	gro	5 00
Opodeldoc Solid, 8 gro bxs	gro	5 00
Peppermint, 5 gro boxes	gro	5 50
Turlington's, 5 gro boxes	gro	5 50



The "PARISIAN"

## LADIES SYRINGE.

Send for Descriptive Circular.

Price, \$16.50 per dozen.  
DAY RUBBER CO., St. Louis, Mo.



THE BEAVER SOAP CO.,

DAYTON, OHIO.

## GRANDPA'S WONDER SOAP

50 Cake Boxes	\$3 25
100 Cake Boxes	6 50
50 Cakes, small size	1 95
100 Cakes, small size	3 85
144 Cakes Beaver's Pine Tar	4 80

## ALL ODORS

**Sachet Powder** for imparting a delicate and lasting odor to Stationery, Linen, Gloves, Clothing and Furs.

Sold by all Wholesale Druggists.

THEODORE METCALF CO., BOSTON, MASS.

# WINES AND LIQUORS.

## LIQUORS.

### WHISKIES—SOOR MASH.

Blue Ribbon.....spg. '98, gal.	\$2 25-2 50
Belle Anderson, spg. '98, gal.	2 10-2 85
Old Taylor.....spg. '98, gal.	2 25-2 60
Seal Kentucky.....spg. '98, gal.	1 90-2 25
O. F. O.....spg. '98, gal.	2 25-2 60
Old Crow.....spg. '98, gal.	2 75-3 00

### SWEET MASH.

Mellwood.....spg. '98, gal.	1 90-2 15
Old Darling.....spg. '98, gal.	1 80-2 00
Glenarmon.....spg. '98, gal.	1 75-2 00
T. F. M.....spg. '98, gal.	1 75-2 00
Meadow Brook.....gal.	1 55-1 80

### RYE WHISKIES.

Susquehanna.....spg. '98, gal.	2 15-2 40
Belle Anderson.....spg. '98, gal.	1 90-2 10

### BLENDED WHISKIES.

Elwood Private Stock.....gal	1 75-1 95
Lexington Bourbon.....gal	1 75-1 95
Keystone Mon'gah'la Rye.....gal	1 80-2 00

### RECTIFIED WHISKIES.

4 Ace, 100 proof.....gal	1 45-1 55
8 Ace, 90 proof.....gal	1 55-1 45
2 Ace, 90 proof.....gal	1 25-1 55
1 Ace, 70 proof.....gal	1 15-1 25
10 Spot, 85 proof.....gal	1 80-1 40
Tray, 75 proof.....gal	1 20-1 80
Deuce, 65 proof.....gal	1 05-1 15

### BRANDY.

California Senate.....gal	2 40-2 60
San Diego.....gal	1 75-2 00
Grape.....gal	2 00-2 25
Old Dupuy & Co, imp.....gal	6 50-7 00
Remy Martin, imp.....gal	6 00-6 50
Apple, Pure.....gal	2 85-2 60
Peach, pure.....gal	8 00-8 25
Peach, standard.....gal	2 25-2 60
Blackberry, Shafer's pure gal	1 80-2 00
Blackberry, P. & G.....gal	1 15-1 85
Blackberry, Monarch.....gal	1 05-1 25
Blackberry, Peerless.....gal	80-100
Blackberry, Olimax.....gal	60-80

### GIN.

Genuine Holland, imp.....gal	8 75-4 00
Amsterdam Rye Malt.....gal	2 00-2 25
Geneva, 100 proof.....gal	1 70-1 80
Geneva, 90 proof.....gal	1 60-1 80
Old Tom.....gal	1 85-1 60

### RUM.

Jamaica, imp.....gal	5 00-5 50
Jamaica, standard.....gal	8 50-4 00
New England.....gal	1 80-2 00

### IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC WINES.

Angelica, California.....gal	80-1 25
Catawba, dry.....gal	75-1 00
Catawba, sweet.....gal	80-90
Claret, Zinfandel.....gal	90-1 10
Claret, California.....gal	75-1 00
Madeira, imp.....gal	8 00-8 25
Madeira, California.....gal	80-1 00
Muscadel, California.....gal	1 00-1 25
Port, imported, old table.....gal	8 00-8 25
Port, imported, fine old.....gal	8 00-2 75
Port, pure juice.....gal	2 25-2 50
Port, California, Superior gal	1 75-2 00
Port, California, Best.....gal	1 00-1 25
Port, California.....gal	75-1 00
Sherry, imp. Royal Arms gal	8 25-8 50
Sherry, imp. Solera.....gal	2 50-8 00
Sherry, imp. Cabinet.....gal	2 25-2 75
Sherry, imp. Old Table.....gal	2 00-2 25
Sherry, California, super gal	1 75-2 00
Sherry, California, Best.....gal	1 00-1 25
Sherry, California.....gal	75-1 00

## BOTTLED AND CASED GOODS.

### LIQUORS.

Brandy, California Senate, oldest, dz qts in case.....case	11 00
Brandy, California Senate, oldest, 2 doz pts in case.....case	12 00
Brandy, California Senate, fine, 1 doz qts in case.....case	9 00
Brandy, California Senate, fine, 2 doz pts in case.....case	10 00
Brandy, Hennessy.....case	18 00
Gln, DeKuyper 15 qts in case.....case	18 25
Gln, DeKuyper, 1 doz Imperial pts. in case.....case	10 75
Gln, Red Seal, 1 doz qts in case.....case	5 50
Grape juice, Speer's.....doz	6 50
Grape juice, Stevens', 1 doz qts in case.....case	4 75
Grape juice, Stevens', 2 doz pts in case.....case	5 00
Grape juice, Welch's.....qts	4 75
Grape juice, Welch's.....pts	2 50
Grape juice, Welch's.....½ pts	1 50
Grape juice, Welch's.....8 ozs	75
Rum, Jamaica, 5s.....doz	10 00
Rum, Jamaica, 2 dz pts in case.....case	11 00

### WINES.

Champagne, G. H. Mumm & Co., qts.....case	84 00
Champagne, G. H. Mumm & Co., pts.....case	86 00
Champagne, Cook's Imp'l, qts.....case	14 00
Champagne, Cook's Imp'l, pts.....case	16 00
Angelica, California, qts.....case	4 00
Angelica, California, 2 dz pts.....case	5 00
Burgundy, California, qts.....case	7 00
Burgundy, California, 2 dz pts.....case	8 00
Cabernet, California, qts.....case	4 50
Cabernet, California, pts.....case	5 50
Catawba, A.....case	4 00
Catawba, sweet.....case	4 50
Claret, selected stock, qts.....case	5 00
Claret, selected stock, pts.....case	6 00
Claret, qts.....case	8 00
Hock, selected stock, qts.....case	5 00
Hock, green label, qts.....case	8 00
Hock, black label, qts.....case	8 50
Port, California, qts.....case	4 50
Port, California, pts.....case	5 50
Port, Speer's.....doz	8 25
Sherry, Speer's.....doz	8 25
Sherry, California, qts.....case	4 50
Sherry, California, pts.....case	5 50
Tokay Hammondsport.....case	6 00
Vermouth, Italian.....case	6 50
Vermouth, French.....case	7 00

### WHISKEY.

Eureka Cabinet Bourbon, 5s.....case	9 50
Fine Old Bourbon, 5s.....case	7 00
Fine Old Bourbon, 10s.....case	8 00
Fine Old Rye, 5s.....case	7 00
Fine Old Rye, 10s.....case	8 00
Guckenheimer Rye, 5s.....case	9 50
Guckenheimer Rye, 10s.....case	10 50
Hermitage Distiller's, bottling.....case	12 50
Hermitage, our bottling, 5s.....case	9 25
Hermitage, our bottling, 10s.....case	10 25
McBrayer, W. H., 5s.....case	9 25
McBrayer, W. H., 10s.....case	10 25
Meredith, pure malt, qts.....case	8 00
Meredith, Diamond Club, pure rye, qts.....case	9 50
Meredith, Diamond Club, pure rye, pts.....case	10 00
Meredith, Diamond Club, pure rye, qt. jugs.....case	10 50
Oakdale Bourbon, qts.....case	8 00
Oakdale Bourbon, pts.....case	9 00
O. F. O. Bourbon, 5s.....case	9 00
O. F. O. Bourbon, 10s.....case	10 00
Old Crow, distiller's bottling.....case	12 50
Private Stock, 5s.....case	10 00
Private Stock, 10s.....case	11 00
Pop Corn Whiskey.....case	10 00
Seal of Kentucky, 5s.....case	8 50

## BOTTLED IN BOND.

Are always at least 4 years old, 100 proof and guaranteed by government stamp to be exactly as represented.

Clark's Rye, full quart.....case	11 00
Clark's Rye, 5s.....case	9 50
Clark's Rye, pints.....case	12 00
Clark's Rye, ½ pint.....case	15 00
Hume Bourbon, 5s, 1 doz in case.....case	8 50
Hume Rye, 5s, 1 doz in case.....case	9 00
Overholt & Co.'s Pennsylvania Rye, Squat 4s.....per case of 1 doz	10 00
Full pts.....per case of 2 doz	10 50
Full ½ pts.....per case of 4 doz	11 50
Old W. S. Stone Bourbon, Full quarts.....per case of 1 doz	12 00
Full pints, per case of 2 doz	14 00

## BOTTLED BEER.

### AMERICAN BREWERY CO.

A. B. C., Bohemian, 6 doz qts in barrel.....bar	9 25
A. B. C., Bohemian, 10 doz pts in barrel.....bar	9 75

### ANHEUSER-BUSCH.

Bbl.	Qts	Bbl.	Pts
Anheuser.....	\$9 25		\$ 9 75
Budweiser.....	9 75		10 25
Premium Pale.....	9 25		9 75
Pale Lager.....	9 25		9 75
Faust.....	9 75		10 25
Exquisite.....	10 25		10 75
Muenchener.....	9 75		10 25

### COLUMBIA BREWING CO.

Carlsberger, 6 doz qts in barrel.....bbl	9 50
Carlsberger, 10 doz pts in barrel.....bbl	10 00



# OILS, PAINTS AND VARNISHES.

## PAINTS, ETC. HEAVY OILS.

<b>OILS—Castor,</b>			
No. 1.....bbls	1 04 ½	bbls	1 08
No. 1, cases, 2-5s	1 08	gal	1 10
No. 8.....bbls	92 ½	bbls	94
No. 8, cases, 2-5s	96	gal	1 00
Spec'l coml, bbls	80 ½	bbls	85
		gal	85
Coal, 150° prime white.....	gal	10	
150° water white.....	gal	11	
175° headlight.....	gal	12	
Euphon.....	gal	18	
Elaine.....	gal	18	
<b>Cottonseed,</b>			
White, winter.....bbls	45	gal	50-57
Yellow, winter.....bbls	44	gal	50-56
White, summer.....bbls	41	gal	48-55
Yellow, summer.....bbls	40	gal	48-52
Yel. globe, salad.....bbls	45	gal	50-57
Fish, Bank.....bbls	82	gal	40-44
Straits.....bbls	88	gal	41-45
<b>Lard, Winter,</b>			
strained, prime.....bbls	58	gal	58-65
strained, ex.....bbls	52	gal	57-64
No. 1, str'd, prime.....bbls	48	gal	50-57
<b>Linseed—Market price.</b>			
raw.....bbls	½	gal	.....
boiled.....bbls	½	gal	.....
<b>Lubricating.</b>			
W. Va., zero.....bbls	14		
W. Va., 15°.....bbls	18		
W. Va., 25°.....bbls	12		
W. Va., summer.....bbls	11		
pure natural, 20 gr.....bbls	24		
<b>Machine, castor,</b>			
ex.....bbls	25 ½	bbls	26 gal 28-30
No. 1.....bbls	28 ½	bbls	24 gal 26-28
Cyl'dr.....bbls	48 ½	bbls	45 gal 50
<b>Golden,</b>			
ex.....bbls	17 ½	bbls	19 gal 28
No. 1.....bbls	18 ½	bbls	20 gal 29
<b>Miners', winter, wh</b>			
bbls 45	gal	70-57	
summer, white.....bbls	41	gal	48-55
<b>Neatsfoot,</b>			
pure.....bbls	50 ½	bbls	53 gal 55-60
Par'fine.....bbls	17 ½	bbls	19 gal 28
Spindle.....bbls	40 ½	bbls	43 gal 48
Signal.....bbls	65 ½	bbls	gal 70-75
<b>Sperm,</b>			
W. B.....bbls	70 ½	bbls	gal 75-90
Sper'f'.....bbls	85 ½	bbls	gal 80-92
Whale.....bbls	55 ½	bbls	gal 80-92
Wool.....bbls	85 ½	bbls	gal 40

**TURPENTINE.**  
Spirits.....gal Market price.

**BENZINE.**  
68°.....gal Market Price.  
74°.....gal

<b>PINE TAR.</b>			
	Seal Cork or		
	Top Screw Top		
Pts, packed in bbls, gro	7 50	8 75	
Qts, " " " " " "	14 25	15 00	
½ gal " " " " " "	21 75	23 75	
1 gal " " " " " "	41 25	43 00	
Pints, 4 doz cases case	2 65	3 10	
Qts 2 " " case	2 45	2 55	
½ gals 1 " " case	2 06	2 35	
Gals ½ " " case	1 90	2 00	

## WHITE LEAD, LITHARGE, ETC.

<b>White Lead. Market price.</b>			
Southern Co.'s S. P. Lead, kegs.....			
Collier Co.'s " " " " " "			
St. Louis Co.'s Red Seal Brand S. P. Lead, kegs.....			
Carter Co.'s S. P. Lead, kegs.....			
Red Lead, kegs.....			
Dry White Lead, kegs.....			
Litharge, kegs.....			
Lead in 25 lb tin pails, ¼ c. 12½ lb			
tin pails.....	01		
1, 2, 5, 10, and assorted 1½ per lb.			
over.....			keg price.

## PAINTS, ETC.—Con'd.

### PACIFIC PURE WHITE LEAD

Ground in Pure Bleached Linseed Oil. Pacific Pure White Lead has been sold with unvarying success for the last six years. It is superior to Corroders brands in many respects, and is guaranteed to give satisfaction. Put up in 12½, 25, 50, 100 and 250 lb kegs.  
Per 100 lbs..... 5 00  
In lots of 500 lbs., any assortment.

### SPECIAL BRANDS OF WHITE LEAD

Planters', in kegs.....	½	04½
Red Star, in kegs.....	½	08½
XXX Lead, in kegs.....	½	08½

### AMERICAN WHITE LEAD IN CANS.

Assorted, 1 to 5 lb cans.....	½	05
1 lb cans.....	½	05½
2 lb cans.....	½	05
3 lb cans.....	½	05
5 lb cans.....	½	05

### CROWN STRICTLY PURE LEAD AND ZINC IN OIL.

Lead and Zinc in kegs..... 06½  
These goods are manufactured from strictly pure dry white lead and oxide of zinc, and are ground in refined linseed oil. We guarantee our Lead and Zinc to give perfect satisfaction.

### ZINC GROUND IN OIL.

V. M. Green Seal, gal.....	11½	11
V. M. Red Seal " " " "	10½	10
Special Red Seal.....	07	06½
Special Green Seal.....	08½	08
Genuine Imp V. M. Co.'s Green Seal		
Zinc, ground in Poppy Seed.		
Oil, 25 lb square zinc cans, lb.	15	
Pure V. M. Zinc in oil, 1 to 5 lb		
cans.....	12	
Pure V. M. Zinc in Damar, 1		
to 5 lb cans.....	16	

### MEYER BROTHERS PAINT CO.'S STRICTLY PURE READY-MIXED HOUSE PAINTS.

Guarantee on each can.

We guarantee the contents of this package to be composed of strictly pure Carbonate of Lead, strictly pure Oxide of Zinc, strictly pure Linseed Oil, Turpentine and Japan, and the coloring matter necessary to produce this shade and nothing else.

They will not chalk, peel or flake off, and, if used according to directions, are guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction. One gallon will cover over 800 square feet of surface two coats.

Price List.

	gal.	½	¼
Ordinary Shades, including Whites and Black.....	2 25	2 85	2 45
Green (No. 68), or Blue (No. 60).....	8 25	8 85	8 45
Vermilion (No. 40).....	4 00	4 10	4 20
5 and 10-gallon cans, 5 cents per gallon less ¼ barrels and barrels, 10 cents per barrel less.....			
Discount to the trade 50 per cent.			
Write for Sample Card.			

### MEYER BROTHERS PAINT CO.'S CROWN READY-MIXED PAINTS.

Quality Guaranteed.

Price List.

	gal.	gal.	gal.	gal.
All ordinary shades including Whites and Black.....	1 80	1 90	2 00	2 80
No. 166 (Green), No. 150 (Blue).....	2 50	2 60	2 70	3 00
No. 140 (Vermilion).....	8 50	8 60	8 70	4 00
Discount, 50 per cent.				
Write for Sample Card.				

## PAINTS, ETC.—Con'd.

### CROWN HOUSEHOLD PAINTS.

Put up in ¼ pints only. 25 shades (see regular Crown Sample Card).  
Per doz., any assortment..... 1 50  
Per gross, any assortment..... 18 00  
Discount 50 per cent.

### MEYER BROTHERS PAINT CO.'S

### QUICK-DRYING FLOOR PAINTS.

Liquid Form—Ready for the Brush.

These paints are made of the best cement materials known. They will dry hard over night with an elastic finish. Six desirable, durable colors. Put up in gallon, half-gallon and quart cans.

Price List

No. 800, Sandstone.....		
No. 202, Venetian Red.....	½	¼
No. 208, Lead Color.....	gals. gals. gals.	
No. 205, Deep Yellow.....	1 50	1 80
No. 90, Tuscan Red.....	1 70	
No. 95, Terra Cotta.....		
Discount to the trade 40 per cent.		

### MEYER BROTHERS PAINT CO.'S READY-MIXED CARRIAGE PAINTS.

For painting carriages, sleighs, store fronts, window blinds and sash, iron fences and railings, boats, chairs, lawn seats, flower pots, or any article requiring a handsome gloss without varnishing.

Half-pints.....	each	80
Pints.....	each	45
Quarts.....	each	75
Gallons.....	each	2 75

Discount to the trade 40 per cent.

### MEYER BROTHERS PAINT CO.'S READY-MIXED WAGON AND IMPLEMENT PAINTS

Are guaranteed better than any other make in the market, and equal to some so-called carriage paint.

Gallons.....	each	2 10
½-Gallons.....	each	1 10
Quarts.....	each	60
Pints.....	each	35
Discount, 40%.		

### CROWN BARN, BRIDGE AND FENCE PAINTS.

Non-corrosive, fire proof.

Specially adapted to painting tin roofs, iron roofs, bridges, water tank stations, cars, barns, iron tanks, etc. Warranted not to settle. All orders filled with promptness and dispatch.

Prices—Nos. 20, 800, 400, 600.

All shades, gallon and ¼-gallon	gal.	
cans.....		1 20
All shades, 5 and 10-gallon cans.....		1 10
All shades, ¼ barrels.....		1 00
All shades, barrels.....		
Discount to the trade 50 per cent.		
Write for Sample Card.		

### KARBIRON BLACK DIAMOND ROOF AND IRON PAINT.

Black only.

It won't Crack, Blister, Run or Scale. It is Water-Proof, Spark-Proof, Rust-Proof, Elastic. Ready mixed. If too thick, can be thinned with Turpentine.

Price of Paint, (including package.)		
Barrel, 50 to 55 gallons.....	gal	70
½-Barrel, 27 to 35 gallons.....	gal	75
10-gallon Cans.....	gal	80
1-gallon Can.....	gal	90
Discount, 50%.		

### PAINTS, ETC.—Con'd.

**MASURY'S PURE COLORS—Con'd.**

REDS. not

<b>REDS.</b>	<b>net</b>
Indian Red, L. and D.....	16
Venetian Red.....	10
Tuscan Red.....	12
Royal Red.....	12
Western Red.....	81
American Vermillion, L. and D.....	23
English Vermilion, L and D....	21
Rose Pink.....	21
Rose Lake.....	86

**YELLOW.** b net

Chrome Yellow, L. M. O. & D. O.	23
Chrome Yellow, No. 1	17
Dutch Pink	21
Eng. Oxford Ochre	11
Yellow Ochre	10
Golden Ochre	14
Stone Ochre	10

## PATENT DRYER.

Assorted Cans.....	08
--------------------	----

**GRAINING COLORS.** B. net

Light Oak.....	}	14
Dark Oak.....		
Walnut.....		
Chestnut.....		
Ash.....		

DISTEMPER COLORS.		lb net
White	100	100
Yellow	100	100
Red	100	100
Blue	100	100
Green	100	100
Brown	100	100
Black	100	100
Grey	100	100
Pink	100	100
Orange	100	100
Violet	100	100
Indigo	100	100
Ultramarine	100	100
Cobalt	100	100
Manganese	100	100
Iron	100	100
Copper	100	100
Gold	100	100
Silver	100	100
Platinum	100	100
Mercury	100	100
Antimony	100	100
Lead	100	100
Barium	100	100
Strontium	100	100
Calcium	100	100
Sodium	100	100
Potassium	100	100
Lithium	100	100
Ammonium	100	100
Magnesium	100	100
Zinc	100	100
Aluminum	100	100
Chromium	100	100
Manganese	100	100
Iron	100	100
Copper	100	100
Nickel	100	100
Cadmium	100	100
Barium	100	100
Strontium	100	100
Calcium	100	100
Sodium	100	100
Potassium	100	100
Lithium	100	100
Ammonium	100	100
Magnesium	100	100
Zinc	100	100
Aluminum	100	100
Chromium	100	100
Manganese	100	100
Iron	100	100
Copper	100	100
Nickel	100	100
Cadmium	100	100
Barium	100	100
Strontium	100	100
Calcium	100	100
Sodium	100	100
Potassium	100	100
Lithium	100	100
Ammonium	100	100
Magnesium	100	100
Zinc	100	100
Aluminum	100	100
Chromium	100	100
Manganese	100	100
Iron	100	100
Copper	100	100
Nickel	100	100
Cadmium	100	100
Barium	100	100
Strontium	100	100
Calcium	100	100
Sodium	100	100
Potassium	100	100
Lithium	100	100
Ammonium	100	100
Magnesium	100	100
Zinc	100	100
Aluminum	100	100
Chromium	100	100
Manganese	100	100
Iron	100	100
Copper	100	100
Nickel	100	100
Cadmium	100	100
Barium	100	100
Strontium	100	100
Calcium	100	100
Sodium	100	100
Potassium	100	100
Lithium	100	100
Ammonium	100	100
Magnesium	100	100
Zinc	100	100
Aluminum	100	100
Chromium	100	100
Manganese	100	100
Iron	100	100
Copper	100	100
Nickel	100	100
Cadmium	100	100
Barium	100	100
Strontium	100	100
Calcium	100	100
Sodium	100	100
Potassium	100	100
Lithium	100	100
Ammonium	100	100
Magnesium	100	100
Zinc	100	100
Aluminum	100	100
Chromium	100	100
Manganese	100	100
Iron	100	100
Copper	100	100
Nickel	100	100
Cadmium	100	100
Barium	100	100
Strontium	100	100
Calcium	100	100
Sodium	100	100
Potassium	100	100</

**DISTEMPER COLORS.** lb net

Pure Burnt Ital. Sienna, in bot.	} 12 1/2
" Raw "	
" Burnt Turkey Umber, "	
" Raw "	
" Ivory Drop Black, "	
" Pure Vandyke Brown."	

**MASURY'S SUPERFINE COACH  
PAINTERS' COLORS.**

**BLACKS.** to net

<b>BLACKS.</b>	<b>lb net</b>
Ivory Jet Black.....	46
“ Black .....	52
Coach Painters' Drop Black.....	26
“ “ “ special O	22
Lamp Black .....	25

**REDS.** b net

Tuscan Red, L. & D.....	80
Royal Red.....	19
Aurora Red.....	19
Indian Red.....	78
Western Red.....	40
One-Coat Scarlet.....	40
"    Claret.....	40
American Vermillion, L. and D.....	84
Eureka Vermillion.....	40
English    "    L. and D.....	84
Wine Color.....	82
"    No. 1.....	71
Rose Pink.....	52
Road Cart Red.....	42
1884 Red.....	52
Garnet.....	27

BROWNS. E. 101

Raw and Burnt Turkey Umber..	20
------------------------------	----

Ohio Brown, L. and D .....	87
Corsican Brown .....	90
Coach Painters' Brown, L. & D ..	90
Imperial Brown, L. and D .....	90
Vandyke Brown .....	27
Portland " .....	28
Amber " .....	28
Portland Amber .....	98
Baldwin Brown .....	98
Raw and Burnt Italian Sienna ..	27
Russet, Light .....	28
" Deep .....	28

**BLUES.** B. nat.

Chinese Blue.....	75
Ultramarine Blue.....	75
Prussian Blue.....	75
Cobalt ".....	1 00
Perfect ".....	1 00
Azure ".....	. 80
Cerulean ".....	75
Mazarine ".....	60
Plum Color.....	87
Turquoise Blue.....	88

## PAINTS, ETC.—Con'd.

## MASURY'S C. P. COLORS—Con'd.

WHITES.		2 net
Zinc White.....		26
Silver White.....		27
Flake White.....		27
Chromants White.....		27
GREENS.		2 net
Quaker Green, L. M. and D.....		27
Coach Painters' Green, L. L., L. M. and D.....		28
Very Deep Green.....		28
Brewster " L. and D.....		28
Merrimac " L. M. and D.....		28
Royal Green, L. and D.....		28
Milori " L. M. and D.....		28
New ".....		40
Brilliant Green.....		40
Masury's " L. M. and D.....		60
Nile ".....	1 00	50
Invincible Green.....		50
Blue ".....		27
Sap ".....		28
Persian ".....		28
Moss ".....		28
Russian ".....		28

YELLOW.		2 net
French Chrome Yellow.....		50
Chrome Yellow, L.L., L. M. O. & D.....		52
Perfect Yellow.....	2 00	50
Citron ".....		27
Naples " L. and D.....		75
Oriental ".....		27
Primrose ".....		40
Dutch Pink.....		27
Golden Ochre.....		25
English Oxford Ochre.....		20
Imitation of Gold, for striping..		50
Car Body Color.....		20
Pullman Stand'd Car Body Color		25
Colonial Yellow.....		27
Albion Drab.....		27

## LAKES.

		2 net
Chatumuc Lake.....		60
Red Lake, A.....	1 00	
" B.....	1 40	
Brilliant Lake, A.....	2 00	
" B.....	2 25	
New Lake.....	2 10	
Carriage Park Lake.....	45	
Scarlet Lake.....	2 75	
Perfect Purple.....	1 60	
One X Purple Lake.....	2 20	
Magenta Lake.....	2 20	
English Crimson Lake, A.....	2 70	
English Crimson Lake, B.....	2 90	
Carmine Lake, A.....	1 85	
" B.....	2 60	
" Red.....	4 00	
Opaque Carmine.....	1 60	
English Scarlet Lake, O.....	2 70	
" B.....	2 40	
" A.....	2 20	
" Purple.....	8 00	
" B, deep and extra deep.....	2 75	
Munich Lake, B.....	2 40	
" A.....	2 00	
American Crimson Lake B.....	1 50	
" A.....	1 10	
Carmine No. 40, L. & D., 1 lb., 1/2 lb. and 1/4 lb. cans.....	4 50	
Carmine No. 40, in 2 & 4 oz. tubes.....	5 00	
Imitation Carmine.....	1 50	
Carmine Brown.....	2 25	
Yellow Lake, A.....	1 50	
" B.....	1 85	
Rose Lake, A.....	60	
" B.....	75	

## CAMPKELL'S VARNISH STAINS.

		pts 1/2 pts 1/4 pts
Cherry.....		
Walnut.....		
Mahogany.....	50	80
Light Oak.....		15
Rosewood.....		
Dark Oak.....		

Discount 80%.

## PAINTS, ETC.—Con'd.

## SEKOUR'S OIL STAIN.

	gals.	1/2 gals.	qts.	pts.	1/2 pts.
Walnut 1 75	1 00	55	80	20	
Cherry 1 75	1 00	55	80	20	
Mahogany 1 75	1 00	55	80	20	
Rosewood 1 75	1 00	55	80	20	
Oak 1 75	1 00	55	80	20	

Discount 33 1/3%

## SEKOUR'S FLOOR PAINTS.

Six Shades.		net
1 gal Cans.....	each	95
1/2 gal Cans.....	gal	1 00
Quart Cans.....	gal	1 05

## DRY COLORS.

## BLACKS.

Lamp, coml., 1s, bbl.....	2	05
Lamp, coml., 1s less quan.....	206	@08
Lamp, coml., 1/2s, bbl.....	2	07
Lamp, coml., 1/2s, less quan.....	208	@10
Lamp, coml., 1/4s, bbl.....	2	09
Lamp, coml., 1/4s, less quan.....	210	@12
Lamp, coml., assorted, bbl.....	2	07
Lamp, Germantown, 1s, bbl.....	2	10
Lamp, Germ't'n, less quan.....	211	@12
Lamp, Germ't'n, 1/2s, bbl.....	2	12
Lamp, Germ't'n, less quan.....	213	@14
Lamp, Germant'n, 1/4s, bbl.....	2	14
Lamp, Germ't'n, less quan.....	215	@16
Lamp, Germantown, ass't'd.....	2	12
Lamp, Eddy's, 1s, bbl.....	2	20
Lamp, Eddy's, 1/2s, bbl.....	2	22
Lamp, Eddy's, 1/4s, bbl.....	2	25
Lamp, Eddy's, assorted.....	2	23
Lamp, Black Lead.....	2	06
Lamp, Drop Black, English.....	2	12
Lamp, Ivory Black.....	2	06

## BLUES.

Celestial Blue.....	2	8
Chinese Blue, lump & pow'd.....	2	55
Soluble.....	2	45
Cobalt.....	2	25
A, Prussian Blue, pure.....	2	45
B, " ".....	2	40
C, " ".....	2	30
Ultramar. Blue, A.A. 28-b bxs.....	2	18
" " H.M. " ".....	2	12
" " A.B. " ".....	2	8
" " X.X. " ".....	2	6

## BROWNS.

Umbers.		
American, Raw.....	2	08
" Burnt.....	2	08
Turkey, Raw.....	2	05
" Burnt.....	2	05
Siennas.		
American, Raw.....	2	08
" Burnt.....	2	08
Italian, Raw.....	2	08
" Burnt.....	2	08
Vandyke Brown.....	2	05
Spanish Brown (in barrels).....	2	01 1/2

## PAINTS, ETC.—Con'd

## DRY COLORS—Con'd.

## MINERAL PAINTS.

Prince's Mineral, in bbls.....	2	01 1/2
Low's Mineral, in bbls.....	2	01
Missouri Mineral, in bbls.....	2	01
White Primer, in bbls.....	2	01 1/2
Cottage Gray, in bbls.....	2	01
French Gray, in bbls.....	2	01

## GREENS.

Chrome Green,		
A, pure, in bulk, L. M. D.....	2	10
" " in 6-b cans, L. M. D.....	2	12
B, superior, in bulk, L. M. D.....	2	08
" " in 6-b cans, L. M. D.....	2	10
C, extra, in bulk, L. M. D.....	2	08
" " in 6-b cans, L. M. D.....	2	08
Magnesia Green, in bulk, L. M. D.....	2	12
Magnesia Green, 6-b cans, L. M. D.....	2	14
Marseilles Green, in bulk.....	2	18
" " in 6-b cans.....	2	15
Versailles Green, in bulk, L. M. D.....	2	10
Parisian Green, in bulk.....	2	12
Bottle Green, in bulk, L. & D.....	2	10
Ultramarine Green, L. & D.....	2	80
Quaker Green, L. & D.....	2	12

Paris Green,		
Arsenic, kegs.....	2	Market Price
100 to 175-b kegs.....	2	
14, 28 and 56-b kits.....	2	
2 to 5-b paper bxs.....	2	
1-b paper boxes.....	2	
1/2-b ".....	2	
1/4-b ".....	2	

## REDS.

Indian Red, American.....	2	06
" " English.....	2	10
Turkey ".....	2	20
Tuscan ".....	2	15
" " Superior.....	2	10
Venetian Red, American.....	2	01 1/2
" " Cookson Shade.....	2	01 1/2
" " Crown.....	2	01 1/2
" " Westmoreland.....	2	01 1/2

Vermillion,		
American, in bulk.....	2	14
" " in 6-b cans.....	2	16
Chinese.....	2	Market Price
English, L. & D.....	2	Market Price
Alaska, in bulk.....	2	12
" " in 6-b cans.....	2	14
Almaden, in bulk.....	2	16
" " in 6-b cans.....	2	18
Oreole, in bulk.....	2	25
" " in 6-b cans.....	2	25
Rose Pink.....	2	10

## WHITES.

Flake White.....	2	20
Silver White (in bbls).....	2	1 1/2
Zinc White.....	2	05
White Ochre (in bbls).....	2	01 1/2
Dry White Lead.....	2	Market Price
Paris White, English Chalkstone	2	100 lbs
bbls.....	2	1 00
Whiting, Ex. Gliders, bbs.....	2	85
" Commercial, bbls.....	2	75
Whiteners' Clay, screened, bbls	2	50
" Clay, pow'd, bbls.....	2	1 10
White Chalk, lump, bbls.....	2	80
Whiteners' Soap.....	2	06

## YELLOW.

Chrome Yellows,		
A, pure, in bulk, L. M. & D.....	2	15
" " 6-b cans, L. M. & D.....	2	17
B, superior, in bulk, L. M. & D.....	2	11
" " 6-b cans, L. M. & D.....	2	18
C, extra, in bulk, L. M. & D.....	2	07
" " 6-b cans, L. M. & D.....	2	08
Dutch Pink, powdered.....	2	10
Ochres, American (bbls).....	2	01 1/2
" Bermuda (bbls).....	2	01 1/2
" Floated (bbls).....	2	01 1/2
" Golden (bbls).....	2	01 1/2
" Rochelle (bbls).....	2	02 1/2

## PAINTS, ETC.—Con'd.

## PUTTY.

In bladders (bbls).....	Strictly Pure, Com'l	
100 and 50-lb cans.....	02 1/2	02 1/2
25-lb cans.....	02 1/2	02 1/2
12 1/2-lb cans.....	08	02 1/2
1 to 5-lb cans.....	05	04 1/2
50-lb buckets.....	02 1/2	02
Bulk in bbls.....	02	01 1/2

## SMALTS.

Black Raven.....	05	
Black velvet, extra.....	07	
Black standard.....	08	
Blue, extra.....	12	
Blue Ultramarine, extra.....	10	
Blue German Glass.....	20	
Brown, extra.....	08	
Green Bottle.....	10	
Green Chrome, extra.....	08	
Crimson, extra.....	12	
Maroon, extra.....	08	
Old Gold.....	12	
Paris Green, extra.....	12	
Purple, extra.....	12	
Scarlet, extra.....	12	
Vermilion, extra.....	12	
Steel, extra.....	10	
FROSTINGS, White.....	40	

## HARDWARE.

## PUTTY KNIVES.

No. 120, sq. point, stiff or elas. dz	1 85
" 900, " " " " dz	1 50
" 980, " " " " dz	1 75
" 908, " " " " dz	3 00
" 1001, Iron handle..... dz	1 00

## SCRAPING KNIVES.

No. 1540, 2 inches wide..... doz	3 00
" 525, 3 1/2 " " " " doz	4 00
" 525, 8 " " " " doz	5 00
" 525, 8 1/2 " " " " doz	6 00
" 525, 4 " " " " doz	7 00
Pope's, 8 inch..... doz	1 50
Wall, 8-inch, to use with large handle..... doz	2 25

## GILDERS' KNIVES.

No. 15, Cocoa Handles, single edge..... doz	5 00
No. 18, Cocoa Handles, double edge..... doz	6 00

## HACKING KNIVES, No. 0..... doz

## ARTISTS' PALETTE KNIVES.

8 inch..... doz	2 50
8 1/2 inch..... doz	2 75
4 inch..... doz	8 00
4 1/2 inch..... doz	8 50
5 inch..... doz	4 00

## PAINTERS' SPATULAS.

5 inch..... doz	1 80
4 inch..... doz	2 00
5 inch..... doz	2 40
6 inch..... doz	3 00
7 inch..... doz	3 75
8 inch..... doz	4 75
9 inch..... doz	7 00
10 inch..... doz	7 80
11 inch..... doz	10 50
12 inch..... doz	12 00

## GRAINING COMBS

Taylor's, in cases..... set	1 20
Leather, sets of 5..... set	50
Separate Steel Combs, 1 to 6 in..... in	06
Rubber for Combs..... lb	1 50

## PAINTS, ETC.—Con'd.

## PAPER HANGER TOOLS.

Ridgley Trimmers, 6 ft. com. ea	5 00
Knives, No. 5..... ea	25
Shears, 12 in..... ea	1 00
Shears, 14 in..... ea	1 50

## ROLLERS.

Rosewood, 1 1/4 in..... ea	30
Boxwood, 2 in..... ea	35
Boxwood, 3 in..... ea	50

## GLAZIER DIAMONDS.

Cocoa Handles..... ea	4 00
Ebony Handles..... ea	2 75
Ivory Handles..... ea	5 50
Snake Handles..... ea	5 00
Patent Universal..... ea	8 25
Steel Glass Cutters..... doz	75
For circles, 8 and 20..... ea	75
Rotary..... ea	2 50

## PAINT POTS.

Large..... doz	8 00
Small..... doz	2 75
Painters' Bellows..... doz	2 00
Globe Burners..... ea	4 00
Tubes for Globe Burners..... ea	2 00
Paint Mills, No. 2, 1 gallon..... ea	7 00
" " " 3, 1/2 " " " " ea	6 00

## GLAZIERS' POINTS, ZINC.

## SHARPS OR TRIANGLES, NO. 3 to 000.

Per case of 100 papers.....	6 50
Per dozen papers.....	80

## SIGN PLATES.

## IRON SIGNS, BLACK.

10x14, single, light..... doz	1 25
10x14, " heavy..... doz	2 00
12x17, " " " " doz	4 00
14x20, " " " " doz	5 00
18x24, " " " " doz	7 75
10x14, both sides..... doz	2 75
12x17, " " " " doz	5 25
14x20, " " " " doz	6 70
18x24, " " " " doz	10 30
10x14, " with ears..... doz	8 00
12x17, " " " " doz	5 75
14x20, " " " " doz	7 25
18x24, " " " " doz	11 25
Discount 20%	

## RUBBING MATERIALS.

## SAND PAPER, FLINT.

Assorted, Union Mills..... ream	4 50
Nos. 00 to 1 1/2 " " " " ream	4 50
" 2, 2 1/2 and 3..... ream	5 00
Star, Ordinary..... ream	8 75
Discount 40%	

## EMERY PAPER.

Assorted..... ream	6 50
Nos. 00 to 1 1/2..... ream	6 50
No. 2..... ream	7 50
" 2 1/2..... ream	9 50
" 3..... ream	11 50
Discount 40%	

## EMERY CLOTH.

Assorted..... ream	18 00
Nos. 00 to 1 1/2..... ream	18 00
No. 2..... ream	20 00
No. 3 1/2..... ream	24 00
No. 5..... ream	26 00
Discount 40%	

## PAINTS, ETC.—Con'd.

## EMERY FLOUR.

Emery Flour..... lb	05
Emery Grain (all numbers)..... lb	07

## FUMICE STONE.

Lump Com..... lb	08
Lump, B. C..... lb	12
Powdered..... each	05
Compressed, 2-lb bricks..... each	25
Eureka Rubbing Stone in blocks..... each	15
Rotton Stone, Lump..... lb	10
Rotton Stone, Powdered..... lb	08
Rubbing Felt..... lb	2 50
Rubbing Felt..... sheet	60
Hair Rubbers (for fillers)..... each	25
Felt Rubbers (for fillers)..... each	25

## MEYER BROTHERS PAINT CO.'S LIQUID SLATING.

## FOR BLACKBOARDS.

1 Gallon Cans..... each	8 00
1/2 Gallon Cans..... each	1 65
Quart Cans..... each	90
Pint Cans..... each	60
1/4-Pint Cans..... each	40
Satisfaction guaranteed. Discount, 33 1/4%.	

## GILDERS' MATERIALS.

## BRONZE POWDERS.

No. 500 Rich or Pale Gold, Silver or Copper..... lb	65
No. 1,000 Rich or Pale Gold, Silver or Copper..... lb	80
No. 2,000 Rich or Pale Gold, Silver or Copper..... lb	90
No. 3,000 Rich or Pale Gold, Silver or Copper..... lb	1 00
No. 4,000 Rich or Pale Gold, Silver or Copper..... lb	1 10
No. 5,000 Rich or Pale Gold, Silver or Copper..... lb	1 20
No. 6,000 Rich or Pale Gold, Silver or Copper..... lb	1 30
No. 10,000 Rich or Pale Gold, Silver or Copper..... lb	2 00
No. 1 Lining..... lb	2 50
French Gold Leaf..... oz	55
Coch Painters' Striping..... oz	50
Aluminum..... oz	25

## LEAF.

Gold Leaf, XX, Deep pack M't Price..... pack	1 50
" Usual..... pack	1 50
" Patent..... pack	8 00
Silver Leaf..... pack	1 50
Aluminum Leaf..... pack	8 00
Dutch Metal, Yellow..... pack	8 00
" White..... pack	8 00

## "STAR" ENAMEL.

1/4 pint Cans, put up in 1 doz. partition boxes..... net doz	\$1 20
1/2 pint Cans, put up in 1 doz. partition boxes..... net doz	1 75
1 pint Cans, put up in 1/2 doz. partition boxes..... net/doz	5 25
1 gallon Cans..... net gallon	2 00

## "STAR" BATH-TUB ENAMEL.

1/2 pint Cans, put up in 1 doz. partition boxes..... net doz	\$2 40
1 pint Cans, put up in 1/2 doz. partition boxes..... net/doz	4 50
1 gallon Cans..... net gallon	8 00
Attractive show card furnished gratis with every order.	

## JAPANESE GOLD PAINT.

Japanese Gold (ready-mixed) sml..... doz	1 50
" " " " large..... doz	8 00
" Silver " " small..... doz	1 50
" Copper " " " " doz	1 50
" Green " " " " doz	1 50

## "OUR FAVORITE" WASHABLE GOLD ENAMEL.

Large size..... per doz	\$ 2 75
Regular size..... per doz	1 50

**Discount, 20%.**

**PAINTS, ETC.—Con'd.**  
**VALENTINE & CO.'S VARNISHES**

In one gallon cans.

**FINISHING.**

Wearing Body Varnish.....gal.	6 00
Medium " ".....gal	6 00
Elastic Gear " ".....gal	5 00
One-coat Coach " ".....gal	4 50
One-coat Gear " ".....gal	8 50

**RUBBING.**

Hard Drying Body Varnish.....gal	5 00
Quick Leveling Varnish.....gal	4 00
Black Japan.....gal	4 50
Black Color Varnish.....gal	4 00

**MISCELLANEOUS.**

Enameled Leather Varnish.....gal	4 00
Quick Black Lacquer.....gal	4 00
Japan Gold Size.....gal	8 50
Crown Coach Japan.....gal	1 75
Dark Permanent Wood Filling.....gal	4 00
Light Permanent Wood Filling.....gal	4 00
Dark Ground Roughstuff.....b	18
Light " ".....b	18

Net Prices.

**PAINTS, ETC.—Con'd.**  
**LAWSON COACH VARNISHES.**

In One Gallon Cans.

**FINISHING.**

Wearing Body Varnish.....gal	4 00
Medium Drying Body Varnish.....gal	4 00
Finishing Gear Varnish.....gal	8 50
Heavy Gear Varnish.....gal	8 00
No. 1 " ".....gal	2 50

**RUBBING.**

Rubbing Body Varnish.....gal	8 50
Medium Rubbing Varnish.....gal	8 25
Quick " ".....gal	8 00
Black " ".....gal	8 50
No. 1 " ".....gal	2 50
Quick Black Rubbing.....gal	8 00
Enameled Leather Varnish.....gal	8 00
Coach Japan.....gal	1 50
Japan Gold Size.....gal	8 00

Discount 20%.

**MURPHY CO.'S VARNISHES.**

In one Gallon Cans.

Palest Durable Body Varnish.....gal	6 00
For Finishing Coats on Best Work.	
Medium Drying Body Varnish.....gal	6 00
Like Foregoing but Hardens more Quickly.	

**PAINTS, ETC.—Con'd.**

**MURPHY CO.'S VARNISHES—Con'd.**

Pale Durable Carriage Varnish.....gal	5 00
For Finishing Coats on Fine Running Parts.	
Hard Drying Carriage Varnish.....gal	4 50
For Finishing Running Parts with One Coat.	
No. 1 Carriage Varnish.....gal	4 00
Like Foregoing but not so Fine.	
One-Coat Carriage Varnish.....gal	50
Like Foregoing but not so Fine.	
Enamel Top Varnish.....gal	4 00
For Re-Finishing Old Carriage Tops.	
Hard Drying Body Varnish.....gal	4 50
A Four-Day Rubbing Varnish.	
Rubbing Body Varnish.....gal	4 00
A Three-Day Rubbing Varnish.	
Quick Rubbing Varnish.....gal	4 00
A Two-Day Rubbing Varnish.	
Black Rubbing Varnish.....gal	4 00
For Under Coats on Bodies or Running Parts.	

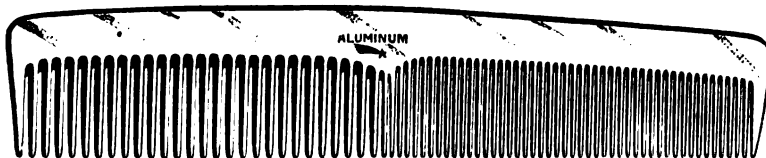
**COACH JAPANS, ETC.**

Japan Gold Size.....gal	8 50
For Binding and Drying Colors.	
Coach Maker's Japan.....gal	2 00
For Binding and Drying Colors.	
Pale Rubbing Japan.....gal	1 75
For Binding and Drying Colors.	
Murphy's Priming.....gal	8 00
Roughstuff.....gal	2 50

Discount 10%.

**SCOFIELD, SHURMER & TEAGLE,**  
 ....REFINERS OF ...  
**Petroleum and its Products,**  
 Wabash Tracks and Ferry St., ST. LOUIS, MO.

**TRY THE**  
**ASTI WINES and BRANDIES.**  
 ABSOLUTELY PURE. Produced by the  
**ITALIAN-SWISS COLONY,**  
 ASTI, : SAN FRANCISCO, : MADERA, - - - California.



**ALUMINUM MFG. CO.**

MANUFACTURERS OF

**..ALUMINUM GOODS..**

ALUMINUM COMBS A SPECIALTY.

TWO RIVERS, WIS., U. S. A.

**CITROPHEN**

(CITRATE OF PHENETIDIN.)

Powder.....	per ounce	\$ 90
Tablets, 2 gr.....	per 100	60
Tablets, 5 gr.....	per 100	1 15

The Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co.,  
 100 William St., New York City.

The Druggist who wishes to largely increase his Soda Water Business should be sure to send in his order at once. The demand will increase rapidly. Cash rebate given to large purchasers.

**DELICIOUS !**

**REFRESHING !**

**Coca-Cola**

**AT SODA FOUNTAINS, 5c.**

Send for particulars. Very attractive advertising matter for posting and distribution.

Orders filled promptly by wholesale houses, or by  
**THE COCA-COLA CO.,**  
 Atlanta, Chicago, Dallas, Philadelphia, Los Angeles.

## Neal's Carriage Paints

"The Old Original."



The Kind That Sells the Best.

For re-painting anything—indoors or outdoors—that requires a durable varnish-gloss finish.

### LIST PRICES

	Qt.	Pt.	½-pt.
Raven Coach Black....	\$ 75	45	30
Citron Yellow.....	75	45	30
Vermilion.....	1 00	60	40
Brilliant Blue.....	75	45	30
Acme Wine.....	75	45	30
Coach Green.....	75	45	30
Carmine Red.....	1 00	60	40
Brewster Green.....	75	55	30
White.....	75	45	30

Discount, 40 per cent.

## Acme Wagon and Implement Paints.

For re-painting wagons, trucks, agricultural implements, and heavy vehicles of every description.

### LIST PRICES.

Colors—Blue, Red, Green, Yellow and Black.	
Gallons.....	each \$2 10
Half-gallons.....	each 1 10
Quarts.....	each 60
Pints.....	each 35

Write for sample card.

Discount, 40 per cent.



## Neal's Carriage Top Dressing....

For renewing the finish of leather and rubber tops, dashboards, satchels and leather goods of every description.

### LIST PRICES.

½-pints, (2 doz. in case)...	per dozen \$ 4 00
Pints, (1 doz. in case)...	per dozen 6 00
Quarts, (1 doz. in case)...	per dozen 12 00
½-gallon cans.....	per dozen 24 00
Gallon cans.....	per dozen 40 00
Five-gallon cans.....	each 16 00

Discount, 50 per cent.

## Mazolene.

Our Furniture, Piano, Carriage and Bicycle Polish.

### LIST PRICE.

Per dozen.....	\$1 80
----------------	--------

Discount, 40 per cent.



## Granite Floor Paints.

Quick-drying  
and Durable.

For painting floors, steps, piazzas, and surfaces of similar character, where a quick-drying and durable article is required.

### LIST PRICES—Per gallon.

Golden Yellow.....	
Drab.....	Gallons, \$2 10
Gray.....	½ gals., 2 20
French Yellow.....	Quarts, 2 30
Light Red.....	
Deep Yellow.....	
Deep Red.....	
Light Brown.....	

Discount, 50 per cent.

Write for sample card.



## Davies' Varnish Stains.

Make old furniture and woodwork appear new.

For renewing the finish of furniture and woodwork of every description.

Stains and varnishes at a single application. Produces handsome imitations of expensive woods.

### LIST PRICES.

	Qts.	Pts.	½-pt.	¼-pt.
Walnut.....	\$ 60	35	20	15
Cherry.....	60	35	20	15
Mahogany.....	60	35	20	15
Bog Moss.....	60	35	20	15
Dp. Rosewood.....	60	35	20	15
Oak.....	60	35	20	15
Ebony.....	60	35	20	15
Deep Cherry.....	60	35	20	15

Discount, 40 per cent.

Write for sample card.

## Neal's Cycle Enamels.

The kind that's advertised.

For re-enameling bicycles that have become scratched and defaced, in the latest popular colors.

### LIST PRICES.

Jet Black.....	
White.....	In 1-4 pt. Penny
Ivory.....	Lever Cans,
L. A. W. Royal Purple.....	\$3.00 per doz.
Buttercup Yellow.....	
Robin's Egg Blue.....	In 1-6 pt. Penny
Royal Blue.....	Lever Cans,
Extra Deep Blue-Green.....	\$2.40 per doz.
Bright Red.....	
Sterling Green.....	Discount,
Carmine Maroon.....	60 per cent.
Stearns' Yellow.....	
Brewster Green.....	Write for
Bull Frog Green—light.....	sample card.
Golden Brown—light.....	



## Neal's Enamels.

This is a line of genuine enamels, prepared especially for artistic decorative work about the home.

Assorted case contains

### LIST PRICES

Pt.	½-pt.	¼-pt.	
1	1	2	Dense Black, or Ebony.....
6	6	12	Snow White.....
1	1	2	Blue Green.....
1	1	2	Blue Tint.....
1	1	2	Pale Primrose.....
1	1	2	Sea Green.....
3	3	6	Ivory.....
1	1	2	Lilac.....
1	1	2	Flesh tint.....
1	1	2	Cream.....
1	1	2	Wild Rose.....
1	1	2	Apple Green.....
1	1	2	Silver Gray.....
1	1	2	Gobelin.....
1	1	2	Oak Brown.....
1	1	2	Syrian Red.....
1	1	2	Brilliant Blue.....

PER CAN.

½ Pts., 25c.

¼ Pts., 45c.

Pints, 75c.

Discount, 50 per cent

## Neal's Bath-Tub Enamels

Or Liquid Porcelain.

The Kind That's Advertised.

Resist action of hot and cold water, steam, or moisture in any form.

For producing a hard, smooth, enamel finish upon Bath-tubs, Foot-baths, Sinks, etc.

### LIST PRICES.

	Pint.	½-pt.	¼-pt.
Pure White.....	\$ 1 00	60	40
Ivory.....	1 00	60	40
Blue Tint.....	1 00	60	40
Flesh Tint.....	1 00	60	40
Sea Green.....	1 00	60	40

Discount, 50 per cent.

Write for sample card.



## Acme Household Paints.

For Family Use.

### LIST PRICES.

Black, White, Peacock Blue, Dark Brown, Light Brown, French Gray, Pea Green, Sage Green, Dark Olive, Light Olive, Dark Red, Terra Cotta, Cream, Lilac, Pink, Cherry Red and Lead Color.

Above shades, 15 cents per can.

Bright Red, Egyptian Green, Bright Blue, Light Yellow and Orange Yellow.

Above shades, 20 cents per can.

Gross amount of regular assorted case, \$15.00

Discount, at 33½ per cent.

An assorted case contains 4 cans of each shade except White, French Gray, Bright Red and Egyptian Green, of which there are 6 cans of each.



# Detroit White Lead Works' Price List.

## BEST LIQUID PAINTS.

An absolutely pure lead and zinc paint ground in pure linseed oil and they contain nothing else but the necessary amount of absolutely pure tinting colors to produce the different shades. Heavy in body, therefore have great covering properties and in durability and strength of color second to no paint in the market.

Per gallon in	1 gal. cans.	1-2 gal. cans.	Qt. cans.
House Colors, 40 shades.....	\$1 20	\$1 25	\$1 30
Outside White.....	1 20	1 25	1 30
Inside White.....	1 20	1 25	1 30
Black.....	1 20	1 25	1 30

## ROGERS' FLOOR PAINTS.

Per gallon in	1 gal. cans.	1-2 gal. cans.	Qt. cans.
Yellow.....	\$1 00	\$1 05	\$1 10
Lead Color.....	1 00	1 05	1 10
Terra Cotta.....	1 00	1 05	1 10
Fawn Color.....	1 00	1 05	1 10
Indian Red.....	1 00	1 05	1 10
Light Stone.....	1 00	1 05	1 10
Dust Color.....	1 00	1 05	1 10

## ROGERS' CARRIAGE PAINTS.

Colors.	Qts.	Pts.	1-2 pts.	Gals.
Carriage Black.....	\$ 75	\$ 45	\$ 30	\$2 75
Carriage Brewster Green.....	75	45	30	2 75
Carriage Verdure Green.....	75	45	30	2 75
Carriage Quaker Green.....	75	45	30	2 75
Carriage Orange.....	75	45	30	2 75
Carriage Blue.....	75	45	30	2 75
Carriage Yellow.....	75	45	30	2 75
Carriage Rich Blue.....	75	45	30	2 75
Carriage Wine Color.....	75	45	30	2 75
Carriage Rose Color.....	1 00	60	40	3 75
Carriage Carmine.....	1 00	60	40	3 75
Carriage Vermilion.....	1 00	60	40	3 75
Carriage White.....	1 00	60	40	3 75

### ALL COLORS,

Quarts..Half case 1 dozen. (quarts only). Full case 2 doz. in a case  
Pints..... Full case 2 doz. in a case  
Half pints..... Full case 4 doz. in a case  
Show Cards, Spokes and Circulars in each full case. Discount to retailers, 40 %.

## RED SEAL CARRIAGE TOP DRESSING.

Half pints, 24 in a case.....	doz.	\$ 4 00
Pints, 24 in a case.....	doz.	6 00
Quarts, 24 in a case.....	doz.	11 00
Half gallons, 12 in a case.....	gal.	3 60
Gallons, 6 in a case.....	gal.	3 50

Discount to retailers, 50 %.

## ROGERS' VARNISH STAINS.

Perfect imitations of hard woods.

Per can in	Gal.	1-2 gal.	Qt.	Pt.	1-2 pts.
Cherry.....	\$2 10	\$1 10	\$ 60	\$ 35	\$ 20
Rosewood.....	2 10	1 10	60	35	20
Mahogany.....	2 10	1 10	60	35	20
Walnut.....	2 10	1 10	60	35	20
Ebony.....	2 10	1 10	60	36	20
Light Oak (for new work).....	2 10	1 10	60	35	20

## ROGERS' VARNISH STAINS—Con'd.

Per can in	Gal.	1-2 gal.	Qt.	Pt.	1-2 pt.
Dark Oak (for new work).....	2 10	1 10	60	35	20
Six 1 gallon pails in a case; 12 half gallon cans in a case; 24 quart cans in a case; 24 pint cans in a case; 48 half pint cans in a case.					

Discount to Retailers, 40%.

## ROGERS' FAMILY PAINTS.

Per can.	Black.	Per can.
White.....	15c	15c
Red.....	15c	15c
Peach Blow.....	15c	15c
Lead.....	15c	15c
Pea Green.....	15c	15c
Wine.....	15c	15c
Cream.....	15c	15c
Bronze Green.....	15c	15c
Straw.....	15c	15c
Brilliant Green.....	20c	20c
Rich Blue.....	20c	20c
Black.....	15c	15c
Brown.....	15c	15c
Light Blue.....	15c	15c
Willow Green.....	15c	15c
Drab.....	15c	15c
Silver Gray.....	15c	15c
Pink.....	15c	15c
Buff.....	15c	15c
Bright Red.....	20c	20c
Bright Yellow.....	20c	20c

Discount to retailers, 33 1/3 %.

## TINTED ENAMEL PAINTS.

For interior decorations. Nine beautiful and delicate tints, put up in convenient cans for household use.

Tints.	Pts.	1-2 pts.
Ivory Tint White Enamel.....	\$ 50	\$ 25
Pearl Tint White Enamel.....	50	25
Snow White Enamel.....	50	25
Straw Color Tint Enamel.....	50	25
Peach Blow Tint Enamel.....	50	25
Apple Green Tint Enamel.....	50	25
Jersey Cream Tint Enamel.....	50	25
Turquoise Tint Enamel.....	50	25
Azure Blue Tint Enamel.....	50	25

Discount to retailers, 40 per cent.

## SCREEN PAINTS.

Lawn Green, Wine Color, Ivy Green and Black.

	Per can.
Half pint cans, (with extra covers) 48 cans in a case .....	\$ 20
Pint Cans, (with extra covers) 24 cans in a case.....	30
Quart cans, (with extra covers) 24 cans in a case.....	50
Half gallon cans, (with extra covers) 12 cans in a case.....	90
Gallon cans, (with extra covers) 6 cans in a case .....	1 75
Discount to retailers. 3 1/4 per cent.	

Discount to retailers, 33 1/4 per cent.

## STOVE PIPE ENAMEL.

	Per can.
Half pint cans, 48 cans in a case.....	15
Pint cans, 24 cans in a case.....	25
Gallon cans, 6 cans in a case.....	1 75
Discount to retailers, 33½ per cent.	

Discount to retailers, 33 1/4 per cent.

## BATH TUB ENAMELS.

	Per can.
In half pint cans, 48 cans in a case .....	\$ 40
In pint cans, 24 cans in a case .....	60
In quart cans, 24 cans in a case .....	1 00
In half gallon cans, 12 cans in a case .....	1 90
In gallon cans, 6 cans in a case .....	3 50
Discount to retailers, 40 per cent.	

Discount to retailers, 40 per cent.

## CYCLE ENAMEL.

	Per dos. cans.
Small cans, full case contains 1 gross .....	\$3 00
Discount to retailers, 50 per cent.	

Discount to retailers, 50 per cent.

**CYCLE VARNISH, For Wooden Rims.**

Per doz.

Cycle Varnish, full case contains 1 gross ..... \$3 00  
 Discount to retailers, 50 per cent.

**BICYCLE TIRE CEMENT.**

For Cementing Rubber Tires on Cycle Rims.

Per doz.

Small cans, full case contains 1 gross ..... \$3 00  
 Discount to retailers, 50 per cent.

**RADIATOR ENAMELS.**

All Colors Made With Either A Gloss or Flat Finish.

Colors.	Gals.	1-3 Gals.	Qts.	Pts.
White .....	\$2 00	\$2 10	\$2 20	\$2 40
Bright Blue .....	2 00	2 10	2 20	2 40
Flesh Color .....	2 00	2 10	2 20	2 40
Bronze Green .....	2 00	2 10	2 20	2 40
Cream .....	2 00	2 10	2 20	2 40
Yellow .....	2 00	2 10	2 20	2 40
Chocolate .....	2 00	2 10	2 20	2 40
Terra Cotta .....	2 00	2 10	2 20	2 40
Pearl .....	2 00	2 10	2 20	2 40
Maroon .....	2 00	2 10	2 20	2 40
Light Green .....	2 00	2 10	2 20	2 40
Light Blue .....	2 00	2 10	2 20	2 40
Lilac .....	2 00	2 10	2 20	2 40
Steel Color .....	2 00	2 10	2 20	2 40
Fawn Color .....	2 00	2 10	2 20	2 40

Discount to retailers, 25 per cent.

**STONE OCHRE.**

Ground in Pure Linseed Oil.

Per lb.

Light Stone, 12½ and 25 lb. Tin Pails .....	\$ 4
Medium Stone, 12½ and 25 lb. Tin Pails .....	4
Dark Stone, 12½ and 25 lb. Tin Pails .....	4
Gray Stone, 12½ and 25 lb. Tin Pails .....	4
Yellow Stone, 12½ and 25 lb. Tin Pails .....	4
White Stone, 12½ and 25 lb. Tin Pails .....	4

Net to Retailer.

**OCHRES IN OIL.**

Per lb.

Washed French Ochre, 25 lb. Tin Pails .....	\$ 4
X Golden Ochre, 25 lb. Tin Pails .....	4
XX Golden Ochre, 25 lb. Tin Pails .....	6
XXX Golden Ochre, 25 lb. Tin Pails .....	8
¼ cent higher in 12½ lb. Tin Pails.	

Net to retailer.

**VENETIAN RED IN OIL.**

Per lb.

F. Venetian Red, X 25 lb. Tin Pails .....	\$ 4
B. Venetian Red, XX 25 lb. Tin Pails .....	6
B. Venetian Red, XXX .....	8

¼ cent higher in 12½ lb. Tin Pails.

Net to retailer.

**FRENCH ZINC IN VARNISH. (China Gloss.)**

Per lb.

Assorted Cans, 1s, 2s, 3s and 5s, 100 lbs. in a case ..... \$ 15  
 Net to retailer.

**LIQUID WOOD FILLER.**

A Filler for Close Grained Woods.

Light.	Bbls. and 1-3 bbls.	5 and 10 gal. Fgs.	1 gal. tin pls.	1-3 gal. tin pls.	Qt. cans.
Best .....	\$1 10	\$1 20	\$1 25	\$1 30	\$1 35
Champion .....	85	95	1 00	1 05	1 10
Newport .....	60	70	75	80	85

Net to retailer.

**MONROE LINE OF VARNISHES.**

COACH EXTERIOR.

Grade.	Bbls.	5 gals.	Gals.	1-3 gal.	Qt.	Pts.	1-2 Pt.
M.....	\$2 25	\$2 35	\$2 45	\$2 55	\$2 75	\$3 00	\$3 25
U.....	1 85	1 95	2 05	2 15	2 35	2 60	2 85
N.....	1 50	1 60	1 70	1 80	2 00	2 25	2 50
R.....	1 10	1 20	1 30	1 40	1 60	1 85	2 10
O.....	95	1 05	1 15	1 25	1 45	1 70	1 95
E.....	75	85	95	1 05	1 25	1 50	1 75

COACH INTERIOR.

M.....	1 50	1 60	1 70	1 80	2 00	2 25	2 50
U.....	1 10	1 20	1 30	1 40	1 60	1 85	2 10
N.....	95	1 05	1 15	1 25	1 45	1 70	1 95
R.....	75	85	95	1 05	1 25	1 50	1 75

HARD OIL FINISH.

White.....	1 40	1 50	1 60	1 70	1 90	2 15	2 40
M.....	1 10	1 20	1 30	1 40	1 60	1 85	2 10
U.....	95	1 05	1 15	1 25	1 45	1 70	1 95
N.....	85	95	1 05	1 15	1 35	1 60	1 85

CHAMPION VARNISH CO.'S SPECIAL LIGHT HARD OIL FINISH.

R.....	75	85	95	1 05	1 25	1 50	1 75
O.....	65	75	85	95	1 15	1 40	1 65

FURNITURE.

M.....	1 00	1 10	1 20	1 30	1 50	1 75	2 00
U.....	80	90	1 00	1 10	1 30	1 55	1 80
N.....	70	80	90	1 00	1 20	1 45	1 70
R.....	60	70	80	90	1 10	1 35	1 60

OIL SHELLAC.

M.....	1 10	1 50	1 30	1 40	1 60	1 85	2 10
U.....	95	1 05	1 15	1 25	1 45	1 70	1 95

RUBBING.

M.....	1 10	1 20	1 30	1 40	1 60	1 85	2 10
J.....	95	1 05	1 15	1 25	1 45	1 70	1 95

ASPHALTUM.

M.....	75	85	95	1 05	1 25	1 50	1 75
U.....	60	70	80	95	1 10	1 35	1 60
N.....	45	55	65	75	95	1 20	1 45
R.....	30	40	50	60	80	1 10	1 30

DRYING JAPANS.

M.....	1 00	1 10	1 20	1 30	1 50	1 75	2 00
U.....	90	1 00	1 10	1 20	1 40	1 65	1 90
N.....	75	85	95	1 05	1 25	1 50	1 75
R.....	60	70	80	90	1 10	1 35	1 60
O.....	45	55	65	75	95	1 20	1 45
E.....	30	40	50	60	80	1 05	1 30

DAMAR VARNISHES.

M.....	1 30	1 40	1 50	1 60	1 80	2 05	2 30
U.....	1 10	1 20	1 30	1 40	1 60	1 85	2 10
N.....	75	85	95	1 05	1 25	1 50	1 75

Net to retailer.

**DETRO-LAC.**

A Substitute for Shellac for First Coating

Following are the salient features of "Detrol-Lac:"

It is a perfect substitute for Shellac at about one-half the cost.

It is made from hard Fossil Gums and contains no Rosin!

It works freely under the brush and flows out full!

It does not set too quickly to get it on smooth and even!

It dries in one night ready to sand paper the next morning!

It will not crack, turn white or rub up, as it contains no Rosin!

It can be rubbed and polished handsomely on three to six coats!

It is entirely unlike, and far superior to all (so-called) Oil Shellacs!

Although a quick dryer, it contains a large proportion of oil, which makes it tough and prevents it cracking!

Furniture finished entirely with Detrol-Lac, if rubbed and polished, can be indented with a blow and not show a white spot, as most other furniture varnishes will.

It is a discovery of our own, and is made by no other varnish maker.

Grades.	J'ck't cans.	1 gal. cans.	1-3 gal. cans.	Qt.	Pts.	Half pts.
Detrol-Lac.....	\$1 00	\$1 20	\$1 30	\$1 40	\$1 60	\$1 85
Extra Detrol-Lac..	1 10	1 30	1 40	1 50	1 70	1 90
Heavy Detrol-Lac..	1 10	1 30	1 40	1 50	1 70	1 90
White Detrol-Lac..	1 35	1 55	1 65	1 75	1 95	2 15

The above prices include packages.

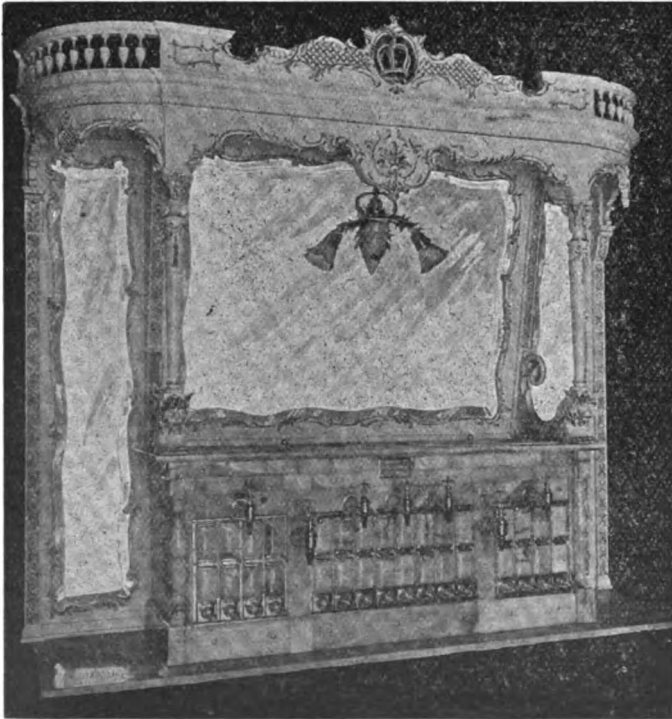
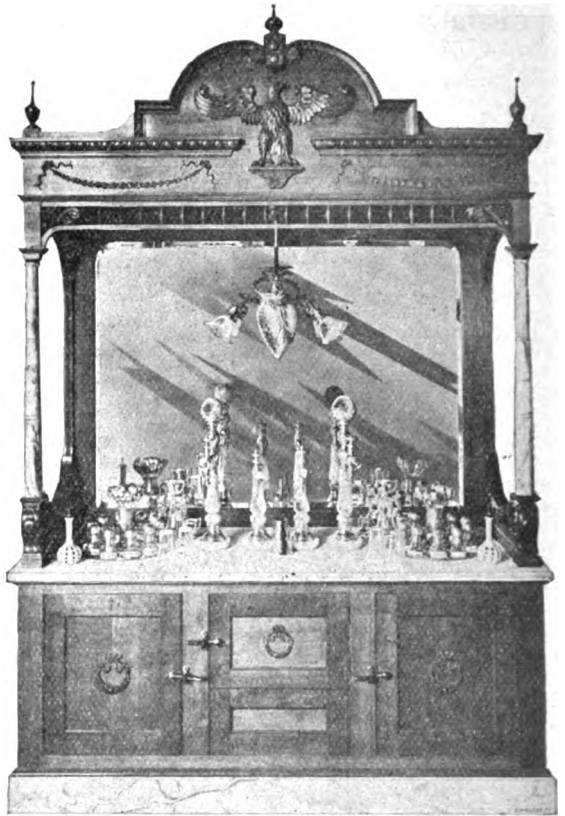
LATEST  
UP-TO-DATE  
**Soda Water  
Apparatus**

**NEW IDEA ST. LOUIS  
DRAUGHT STAND.**

Neat, Clean, Handy, Economical. Embodies every possible advantage that can be mentioned, even to **Sanitary**. As shown, it is seven feet long, thirty inches deep, refrigerator base thirty-six inches high; total height, ten feet eight inches; large mirror, showy ornamental drafts of either onyx or silver; made in any wood desired—Oak, Cherry, Cherry base with white and gold top, all white and gold, or Birdseye Maple; also any length.

Prospective purchasers will act wisely to investigate. A six-foot onyx apparatus would cost two and one-half times as much. Old goods taken in exchange. Sheet block-tin lined Coolers.

Write for list of users and address them direct.



**Soda Water Apparatus,  
Bottling Machinery,  
Copper Fountains,  
Extracts, Fruit  
Juices, Etc.**

Elegant designs in All Onyx or Onyx and Marble, with upright Removable Syrup Cans, either Porcelain or Block Tin. Simple in construction, economical ice users. Satisfaction guaranteed.

**Low Prices,  
Easy Terms.**

**Liberal Allowance for Old Apparatus.  
Any Make Taken In Exchange.**

Write for prices and terms before placing order and we will interest you.

**St. Louis Carbonating & Mfg. Co.,**

1607-9 Washington Ave.,  
ST. LOUIS, MO.



# **BEST QUALITY VACCINE!**

*....Has Stood the Test for  
....Twenty Years.*

## **IVORY POINTS** *Glycerinated Lymph.*

**E. B. BEESON, M. D.,**  
FOND DU LAC, - WISCONSIN.

Send orders to MEYER BROTHERS DRUG Co., St. Louis, Mo.

## **"IT'S ALL IN THE LENS"**

DO YOU KNOW THE  
REASON WHY

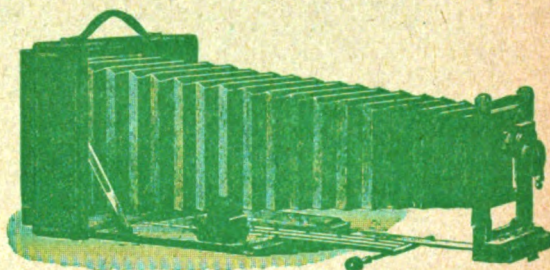
### **KORONA CAMERAS**

EXCEL ALL OTHERS ?

#### **BECAUSE....**

We have had 15 years' experience making Lenses.  
We make the complete outfit.  
We use only the best material.  
We employ only skilled labor.  
We have a reputation to sustain.

Long Focus Cycle Korona with our new shutter, speed  
from 1-100 to 2 seconds.



**GUNDLACH OPTICAL CO.,**

28 Jackson Boul.,  
CHICAGO, ILL.

761 Clinton Ave.,  
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS—SLEE, MOUNT POCONO, PA.

## **Slee's Glycerinated Vaccine Virus.**

Our records show that few physicians are unacquainted with the merits of our GLYCERINATED VACCINE VIRUS.

It has been CONTINUOUSLY used by the UNITED STATES ARMY, CANADIAN GOVERNMENT, and many State and Local Boards of Health, since we introduced this form of virus nearly three years ago.

This proves our virus to be thoroughly reliable and satisfactory. We believe in the saying "Live and Let Live," and you will be pleased with your profits on our virus.

We have a "bottom price" which you will receive and your competitor will not be able to go you one better.

We guarantee our virus in all primary cases.

We fill all orders immediately, Sundays included.

Unsold stock returnable for credit.

Samples, circulars, etc., will be mailed on request.

All we ask is a trial order.

**The Pocono Biological Laboratories,**

DR. RICHARD SLEE, Propr.

SWIFTWATER, PA.

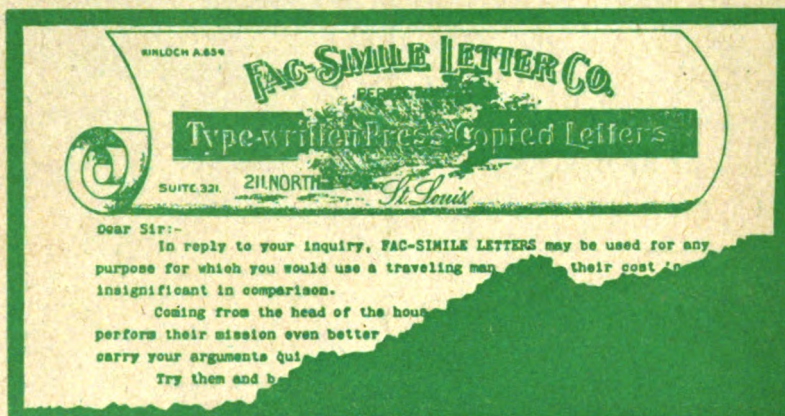


ALL WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS SELL

# LARKIN & SCHEFFER'S STANDARD ♦ CHEMICALS.

ALL ST. LOUIS JOBBERS CARRY A COMPLETE STOCK.

SPECIFY "L. & S." ON ORDERS.



WILCOX 4854

**FAC-SIMILE LETTER CO.**  
REPRESENTATIVE  
Type-written Press-Copied Letters

SUITE 321 211 NORTH St. Louis

Dear Sir:-

In reply to your inquiry, FAC-SIMILE LETTERS may be used for any purpose for which you would use a traveling man their cost is insignificant in comparison.

Coming from the head of the house perform their mission even better carry your arguments quickly Try them and be



EVERY THING USED BY TRAVELERS.

**P. C. MURPHY TRUNK CO.**  
MANUFACTURERS OF

**TRUNKS**

**TRAVELING GOODS & C.C.**

3RD & ST. CHARLES ST. & 612 WASHINGTON AVE.

TWO LARGEST TRUNK STORES IN THE WORLD.

WE MAKE ALL STYLES OF PHYSICIANS' BAGS.



DEALERS WILL PLEASE BEAR IN MIND  
THE FOLLOWING IMPORTANT FACTS:

- 1st. DUFFY'S PURE MALT WHISKY is sold only in sealed bottles, and is designed specially for families and invalids.
- 2d. Being known as PURE Whisky, and adapted for home consumption, it is a good card for any reputable dealer to handle.
- 3d. It is the most extensively advertised of any standard article in the market, and hence always has a ready sale.
- 4th. A stock of DUFFY'S WHISKY is as certain as wheat, and can always be disposed of at a good profit. Address all orders to

**The Duffy Malt Whisky Co.,** ROCHESTER,  
N. Y.











FOUND IN  
JUN 9 1904

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN



3 9015 07046 7595

